

MONTHLY

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**Benefit Plans under Collective Bargaining**

**Illness Absenteeism in Manufacturing Plants, 1947**

**Salaries of Office Workers in Large Cities**

**International Labor Conference, 1948**

**Trade-Union Developments in Postwar Austria**

United States Department of Labor • Bureau of Labor Statistics

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*Inquiries should be addressed to*

*The Editor, Monthly Labor Review*

*Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.*

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# Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Chief, Office of Publications*

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# This Issue in Brief . . .

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MORE THAN 3 million workers were covered by some type of health, welfare, or retirement benefit plan under collective bargaining by mid-1948—more than twice the number in early 1947. About 45 percent of these workers come under plans providing health and welfare benefits, about 11 percent are covered exclusively by retirement or pension plans, and the remainder by plans combining such provisions. **BENEFIT PLANS UNDER COLLECTIVE BARGAINING** (p. 229) traces the development of health and welfare plans and describes the scope of services provided under such plans.

To those seeking ways of providing financial protection against earnings losses from nonoccupational illness or injury, **ILLNESS ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING, 1947** (p. 235), is of interest. Over two-thirds of the lost time and three-fifths of the unscheduled absences from work were ascribed to nonoccupational illness or accidents.

Salary levels for both men and women were higher in San Francisco than in any of the other 10 cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. On a cross-industry basis, **SALARIES OF OFFICE WORKERS IN LARGE CITIES** (p. 240) shows that salary levels tended to follow a uniform pattern among the various industries in each city. In manufacturing and in transportation, communications, and other public utilities, salaries were above those in other individual groups; in retail trade and in finance, insurance, and real estate they were usually below all others.

**MAN-HOUR TRENDS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES** (p. 254) gives information on industrial productivity in the manufacture of men's dress shirts, footwear, and fertilizer. Labor requirements per unit of output were 5.96 man-hours per dozen in men's dress shirts, from 0.76 to 1.06 man-hours per pair of shoes according to type manufactured, and 3.04 man-hours per ton of mixed fertilizer manufactured. These studies are based on direct reports from a cross-section of producers in each industry.

The outstanding accomplishment of the **THIRTY FIRST SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE** (p. 261), held in San Francisco, June 1 to July 10, 1948, was adoption of a Convention guaranteeing workers and employers the right to establish and join organizations of their own choice without interference. A Convention and Recommendation on national employment services were adopted, and Conventions dealing with night work of women and young persons were revised. The Director-General in his report emphasized the need for pursuing international collaboration wherever and whenever possible.

**TRADE-UNION DEVELOPMENTS IN POSTWAR AUSTRIA** (p. 244) describes how labor seeks to carry out its economic and social aims. Before World War II, the trade-union movement was organized mainly along ideological or political lines. After Liberation in April 1945, the unified Austrian Federation of Trade-Unions was formed. It participated in wage-price stabilization, extension of collective-bargaining, and economic planning. Its membership jumped from 331,200 in December 1945 to 1,238,100 in December 1947.

During **TEN YEARS OPERATIONS UNDER FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT** (p. 271), the 40-cent hourly minimum wage provided under the act was attained for all workers entitled to these benefits 15 months before it would have become mandatory. Nearly 22 million workers engaged in interstate commerce, or the production of goods for interstate commerce, are thus assured a floor to wages under the benefits of this act. Almost 112 million dollars in back wages was restored to some 3 million employees during the 10-year period of enforcement.

Observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week from October 3 to 9 draws attention to **REHABILITATION AND PLACEMENT OF HANDICAPPED WORKERS** (p. 282). Among Federal agencies engaged in rehabilitation work are the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (Social Security Agency) for civilians, and the Veterans Administration for disabled veterans. Placements of impaired workers made through the U. S. Employment Service totaled some 236 thousand during 1947. Many private groups engaged in rehabilitation work are also making a considerable contribution to the solution of this national problem.



# The Labor Month in Review

THE NATIONAL LABOR MARKET continued tight in August 1948, and unemployment again fell below 2 million, as the demand for goods and services pushed nonfarm employment to new high levels. Total production, according to preliminary reports, increased during the month to a volume considerably above that of a year ago. There were, however, evidences of closer adjustment in supply-demand relationships in a number of industrial fields; and this, together with declines in grain prices, with bumper crops now a certainty, gave rise to growing concern as to future economic developments. Except for foods and farm products, the general movement of primary market prices continued upward. Wage changes reported during the month were relatively limited in scope and fell within the bounds marked out previously in other settlements; some agreements provided for no changes in existing rates. Critical issues were shaping up in a number of labor-management disputes at the beginning of September, following a month in which work stoppage activity, in terms of time lost, totaled less than in either of the preceding 2 months.

## The Department of Labor

Maurice J. Tobin, former Governor of Massachusetts and Mayor of Boston, was appointed Secretary of Labor on August 7 to fill the post made vacant in June by the death of Lewis B. Schwellenbach. All groups of organized labor approved the new cabinet appointee. In public statements, Secretary Tobin urged the rebuilding of the Department of Labor and modifications in existing labor legislation.

## Price Developments

The narrow fluctuation of the general level of primary market prices, as indicated by a slight change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index for August, concealed divergent trends

in various commodity fields. Prices of farm products and foods were down about 3 percent during the month. Grain prices dipped sharply in the face of forecasts of record crops, but recovered and were higher at the end of the month than at the beginning. Prices of livestock and poultry dropped about 5 percent from the record highs of July. With the exception of textiles, prices of commodities other than farm and foods continued their steady rise. Significant increases of more than 1½ percent were recorded for metals and metal products, and the building materials group was up almost 1 percent. Changes in other commodity groups were minor.

By mid-July the Bureau's consumers' price index had advanced to another new high point—173.7 percent of the 1935–39 average—almost 10 percent above the level of a year ago and 30 percent above that of June 1946. Food price increases again were the most important reason for the rise in the index. The price of meats, poultry, and fish rose 2.6 percent during the month. These latter items, which have shown the most spectacular increase since the end of price control, were 95 percent higher in July 1948 than in June 1946.

Favorable crop developments presage future declines in many foods but, according to reports of the Department of Agriculture, abundant meat supplies—of major interest to the housewife—are still many months in the future. In the meantime, through July, costs of other items in the family budget have risen persistently with minor exceptions in all of the large cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Many of these costs, especially for utilities and rent, are likely to rise further.

## Recent Wage Changes

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing of \$52.96 during July were practically unchanged from the prior month. The increase in basic hourly wage rates was about offset by a slight decline in average hours worked. Recent increases granted in the automobile and certain other heavy-goods industries were reflected in the July statistics. Hourly earnings, excluding overtime, for the durable group of industries were 129.7 cents, an increase over the previous month of more than 2 cents.

While wage increases during August probably affected fewer workers than in some of the prior



months of 1948, many wage settlements—including some of national importance—were reached during the month. Agreements providing wage increases were signed in the textile, aircraft, non-ferrous metals, shipbuilding, and maritime industries. On the other hand, wages were not increased in the new contracts in the meat-packing industry, although reopening clauses for wage negotiations in the coming year were provided. The new contract of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for the New York area does not carry a wage increase, but provides for automatic wage reopenings based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index.

An additional 3-cents-an-hour increase was received by General Motors workers during August in accordance with the cost-of-living adjustment formula in the recent contract between the company and the United Automobile Workers (CIO). Under the formula, wages and salaries in General Motors are adjusted quarterly in line with the increase and decrease in the Bureau's consumers' price index. General Motors salaried employees, it was announced, were also given cost-of-living adjustments at the same time.

Strike activity during August was lower than in either June or July, with fewer than 2 million man-days lost because of work stoppages during the month. While wage demands were generally at issue, several disputes assumed importance because they involved controversy over provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act.

### **Taft-Hartley Act Year Old**

The first anniversary of the Labor Management Relations Act passed on August 22. Long-standing practices on the part of many unions have come into conflict with the restrictions on union security in the act through the prohibition of the closed shop and the limitations on the union shop. An important decision handed down unanimously by the National Labor Relations Board during August ruled that the National Maritime Union violated the LMRA by insisting that four Great Lakes oil tanker firms continue hiring halls and by striking in support of their demand.

The Board found that the NMU hiring hall, as operated on the Great Lakes, has involved discrimination in the hire and tenure of employment of unlicensed seamen, and that under the act employers are not permitted to discriminate

against employees who are not members of labor organizations. The Board held that the union and its officials had not bargained in good faith by insisting on a contract clause calling for a continuation of the hiring hall practice, thus violating section 8 (b) (3) of the act. Section 8 (b) (2), which makes it an unfair labor practice for a union "to cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an employee" was also violated, the Board found, by the union's insistence upon and striking for the operation of the discriminatory hiring hall.

Another recent NLRB decision interprets for the first time the provisions of the act bearing upon the eligibility of strikers to vote in collective bargaining elections, under section 9 (c) (3) which provides that "employees on strike who are not entitled to reinstatement shall not be eligible to vote." The Board ruled, in connection with a representation election for employees of a New York City merchandise chain, that striking employees who have been replaced are not eligible to vote in strike situations which are not caused by unfair labor practices, i. e., in economic strikes. A previous Board decision (in re Pipe Machinery Co.) had set up a procedure for conducting elections where an economic strike is in progress. In the present case the Board stated that, since the General Counsel had dismissed the charges against the employer on the ground that they were brought by individuals acting on behalf of a noncomplying union, it was bound by that determination to assume that the strike was not an unfair labor practice strike.

### **Nonfarm Employment Rises**

In a continuing tight labor market, unemployment declined by about 300,000 to a level less than 2,000,000, the lowest volume for August since the end of the war, as nonagricultural employment rose by almost 350,000 to a new high point of 52,800,000, according to the Monthly Report on the Labor Force. The withdrawal of large numbers of temporary agricultural workers, including many unpaid family workers, from the active labor force, accompanied the usual seasonal decline in the demand for agricultural labor during the month. Thus the total civilian labor force contracted, in response to changing demands on the agricultural side, while at the same time other demands for labor pressed hard against the immediately available labor resources of the country.

# Benefit Plans under Collective Bargaining

Growth and Development of Plans,  
Status and Characteristics of Plans in 1948, and  
Regulation of Health and Welfare Funds

EVAN KEITH ROWE and ABRAHAM WEISS<sup>1</sup>

MORE THAN 3 MILLION WORKERS—over twice the number in early 1947—were covered by some type of health, welfare, and/or retirement benefit plan under collective-bargaining agreements by mid-1948. This coverage includes benefit plans negotiated as a part of labor-management agreements, and those originally established by employers and later incorporated into an agreement.

This rapidly growing trend toward the inclusion of such plans for employees in collective bargaining contracts represents a determined attempt by unions to cope with the dangers of insecurity facing workers and their families from wage loss and medical expense due to illness or to injury not covered by workmen's compensation. The Social Security Act and State workmen's compensation laws provide some measure of financial protection against unemployment, dependent old age, death, and job loss through work injury, but not against nonoccupational illness or injury. Only three States—Rhode Island, California, and New Jersey—have adopted such benefit systems for workers covered by unemployment insurance. Federal legislation in this field applies only to railroad workers, for whom benefits became effective in July 1947.

The emphasis placed by unions and employers on illness and injury benefits is widespread.

Adoption of such programs through collective bargaining, however, is still a comparatively new phenomenon in industrial relations, and has created problems in labor-management relations of the employers' obligation to bargain collectively on health-benefit and pension plans. Recent decisions of the National Labor Relations Board indicate that such benefits are subject to collective bargaining, but the issues involved have been submitted to the courts for final determination.

## Growth and Development of Plans

Unions' and employers' concern with problems affecting the health and welfare of workers is not new. In fact, most of the older craft unions have had for many years plans for rendering financial aid to their members. Many of these unions started as fraternal or benevolent associations. Their objective was not only to raise wages and improve working conditions, but also to supply sickness, unemployment, old-age, and mortuary aid to the members or their widows. Such plans were financed entirely by union members, through membership dues or special assessments. After World War I rising benefit costs, financial instability due to the depression, and the enactment of the Social Security Act in 1935 led many unions to revise or terminate their self-financed benefit schemes. Others have continued and are still effective.

<sup>1</sup> Of the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations.



Employers also have for many years made available, both with and without employee contributions, medical aid to workers in the form of direct medical services, hospitalization, and cash payments during disability, as well as group life insurance and pension plans. The railroads or companies closely associated with them were the first to set up formal plans for old-age and disability relief.<sup>2</sup> Between 1900 and 1930, the number of welfare plans sponsored by employers increased substantially. Organized labor, because it had no voice in the administration and was not protected by contractual obligations, never wholeheartedly endorsed such plans.

A Bureau survey of 15,636 manufacturing establishments, in 1945 and 1946, disclosed that 47 percent had insurance or pension plans for plant workers. Life insurance plans were found in 37 percent, health insurance in 30 percent, and retirement pension systems only in 5 percent of the manufacturing plants.<sup>3</sup>

Employers have also assisted in the formation of employee mutual benefit associations which, in most instances, are supported solely by employees, and which supply some financial assistance to disabled workers.<sup>4</sup>

Health and welfare programs under collective bargaining have been in effect, in isolated cases, since the late twenties.<sup>5</sup> On the whole, progress was slow during the 1930's, and at the outbreak of World War II relatively few union agreements made provision for health and welfare benefits and/or old-age pensions.

The war period stimulated the growth of plans and also brought a number of existing employer plans within the scope of union agreements. Wartime wage stabilization regulations limited the amount of wage increases which employers could grant, but, at the same time, permitted the

adoption of reasonable employee insurance and pension benefits. Early in 1945, the National and Regional War Labor Boards, in a number of cases, held that employers should not modify or discontinue their group insurance plans during the life of their union agreements. The Boards also ordered employers, in some cases, to include existing unilateral benefit plans within the agreement.

Other factors contributing to the growth of health and welfare plans, whether employer sponsored or established through collective bargaining, were favorable tax regulations and a growing feeling, in many quarters, that existing social security benefits, as provided by the Social Security Act of 1935, no longer were adequate. Based on experience with their own benefit schemes, as well as the demands of their members, unions became increasingly aware of the need for protecting their members from the hazards of sickness and accident and for providing medical-care assistance.

Health benefit plans put into operation through collective bargaining are of two major types. The first, and by far the most predominant pattern, is some form of a group insurance program. Operated through commercial insurance companies, it provides cash reimbursement to the workers to compensate them in part for loss of wages resulting from sickness, for hospital expense, cost of surgery, and, less frequently, for other medical expenses. The second and less prevalent type of plan provides service which includes hospitalization and care rendered by a physician in the home and clinic.

In a number of industries, the existence of these plans is the direct result of union sponsorship and collective bargaining; in others, they represent a pre-existing employer-sponsored plan which has been incorporated into the union contract. Current programs differ from earlier union or company welfare plans in several respects: (1) The plans are part of the collective-bargaining agreement and affect all the workers covered by the agreement; (2) they are financed entirely or in considerable part by the employer; (3) the funds involved are union or jointly administered; (4) benefits are generally more comprehensive in coverage and amount.

<sup>2</sup> Murray W. Latimer: *Industrial Pension Systems in the United States and Canada*, 1932 (p. 20).

<sup>3</sup> *Extent of Insurance and Pensions in Industrial Employment*, in *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1947.

<sup>4</sup> Office space and clerical help are generally furnished by the employer.

<sup>5</sup> The first agreement, according to records of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, involved employees of the Newburgh, N. Y., Public Service Corporation and was negotiated by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric-Railway Employees (AFL) May 1, 1926. This agreement provided for a life insurance policy of \$1,000 and weekly sick benefits of \$15. (*Monthly Labor Review*, February 1930, p. 10.)



### Status and Characteristics of Plans, 1948

About 45 percent of the 3 million workers included under some type of employee-benefit plan, it is estimated, are covered by plans which provide health and welfare benefits, except retirement.<sup>6</sup> Such plans include one or more of the following benefits: Sickness or accident, hospitalization, surgical, maternity, medical care (services or cash), accidental death or dismemberment, welfare assistance, life insurance, and death.<sup>7</sup> About 44 percent are covered by plans which provide one or more of these specific benefits, as well as pensions, and about 11 percent are covered solely by retirement or pension provisions.

Health, welfare, and retirement benefit plans under collective bargaining are known to exist in some form, and in varying degrees, within the jurisdiction of nearly 100 national and international unions surveyed having an estimated total membership of slightly over 12,000,000. Of the remaining 100 unions surveyed, at least 40 operate in fields such as State or Federal Government where written collective-bargaining agreements do not generally exist, although some groups of employees are covered by benefits, or on railroads where health and retirement benefits are provided by law. Some unions did not reply; others stated no such plans existed; and still others furnished insufficient information to determine whether such benefit programs existed within their jurisdiction.

Some plans are union-, industry-, or area-wide in their coverage, as in the case of the United Mine Workers (Ind.), the International Ladies Garment Workers (AFL), and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO). In the majority of

instances, however, plans are confined to various union locals in a particular area.

Large numbers of workers in the following industries are covered by some type of health, welfare, and/or retirement benefit plan under collective bargaining: Coal mining, clothing (men's and women's), textiles and hosiery, millinery, building trades, machinery (particularly electrical), rubber, office and professional workers, paper, furniture, shipbuilding, steel, utilities, retail and wholesale trade, local transportation, fur and leather, cleaning and dyeing, hotel and restaurant, telephone and telegraph, playthings, and jewelry.

About 450,000 workers in coal mining, at least 875,000 in clothing and textiles, and 150,000 or more bus, street, and electric railway workers are covered by some type of plan under collective bargaining. In the steel industry, approximately 138,000 workers are covered in over 300 contracts; about an equal number of workers are covered in agreements of the United Electrical and Radio Workers (CIO).

A uniform plan is sponsored by some national and international unions for adoption in the collective bargaining agreements of their districts, joint boards, councils, locals, etc. Currently, between 25 and 30 unions are known to follow this pattern. The majority of employee-benefit plans, however, are negotiated on a local or regional basis. Although a uniform plan may be sponsored by a union, it does not follow that the plan is incorporated in all of the various collective-bargaining agreements of its local affiliates. It is often but a proposed goal, particularly where collective bargaining is centered at the local level.

National unions, which do not sponsor a uniform plan, assist their locals in negotiating a benefit program. In some cases, the national union supplies the local with information of a general character and with copies of welfare plans in effect in the same or a similar industry. In contrast, other national unions make available their representatives to aid the local in negotiations, or provide actuarial advice, information on costs and administration of various plans, and technical assistance in analyzing management proposals. Some unions retain technical experts to assist in developing these programs. As a result of this extensive aid and close supervision by the parent organization, considerable similarity is found among the plans adopted by the various local unions.

<sup>6</sup> Estimates are based on a questionnaire survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of a continuing study of health and welfare benefits under collective bargaining, conducted jointly with the Social Security Administration and the U. S. Public Health Service. The questionnaire was sent to 200 national and international unions (AFL, CIO, and independent) during the later half of 1947 and early 1948, and was supplemented by material on file in the Bureau as well as other available sources. A limited amount of field work was also undertaken in connection with the study.

Previous Bureau estimates indicated that at least 600,000 workers were covered by various types of health-benefit plans under collective-bargaining agreements in 1945 (see BLS Bull. No. 841, p. 2) and that approximately 1,250,000 were covered by early 1947 (BLS Bull. No. 900, p. 1). The estimate of 3 million is not directly comparable with the earlier figures, since the present survey is of somewhat broader scope and includes life insurance and pension or retirement plans not generally included in the earlier studies.

<sup>7</sup> Inasmuch as the primary objective of the survey was to ascertain the extent and coverage of workers under these plans, no attempt was made to determine the coverage by specific type of benefit. Such data are not available in most cases at the national or international union offices.

Administration of existing benefit plans, with few exceptions, fall into four basic types: (1) Those administered solely by the union, (2) those administered jointly by the union and employer, (3) those administered by union and employer representatives and a neutral person, and (4) those administered by a private insurance carrier which undertakes the responsibility for determining eligibility claims and payments of benefits.<sup>8</sup>

Plans administered by the union, or jointly by the union and employer, usually require that participants be union members in good standing. If the benefit program is handled by an insurance company, the coverage usually is not restricted to union members unless the agreement provides that the union shall purchase the insurance.

In the majority of plans underwritten by an insurance company, benefit coverage (except life insurance) generally ceases upon termination of employment or at the end of the policy month. Life insurance coverage generally terminates at the end of the policy month following severance of employment. Extended coverage for hospitalization and surgery is often provided employees disabled at the time of lay-off. In union-administered plans, workers are quite often eligible for benefits during slack seasons or lay-offs provided they remain members in good standing with the union. Under an area- or industry-wide plan, employees can usually transfer from employer to employer without loss of coverage.

Most of the plans created under collective bargaining are financed entirely by the employer, either through the contribution of a specified percentage of his pay roll (usually 2 or 3 percent, higher in some cases), or by outright purchase of insurance policies. Payments into the bituminous coal and anthracite funds are based on a flat contribution of 20 cents for each ton of coal produced "for use or for sale." The recent Kaiser-Frazer-UAW-CIO agreement provides for payment by the employer on the basis of 5 cents per hour worked by each employee. If the plan is of a contributory character, the amount the employer contributes may be specified in detail or the employer may assume all costs of the plan over and beyond a stipulated contribution made by the individual worker through regular wage deductions. The present trend is toward complete

financing of the plan by the employer, or toward lowering the employee's share of the cost in a contributory plan.

The present tendency is to increase the number of different benefits provided, as well as to liberalize existing benefits. Medical services, particularly of a preventive nature, and pension programs are currently receiving special attention. The program of the St. Louis Labor Health Institute which evolved from a plan sponsored by the local joint council of the CIO Retail and Wholesale Department Store Union is a noteworthy example of the trend toward furnishing more medical care while the establishment of additional health centers by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL) outside the New York market area illustrates the manner by which preventive medical services are being extended to greater numbers of workers.<sup>9</sup> Plans for the establishment of health centers have recently been announced by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) and the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange, as well as by the AFL New York Hotel Trades Council and the Hotel Association of New York City.

Weekly disability benefits are usually based on an employee's average weekly earnings—ranging to as high as 60 percent of his regular income. Most benefits start on the eighth day in case of illness and on the first day in case of accidents. An increasing number of unions are proposing that the waiting period for illness be shortened. The maximum time allowed for receiving benefits is generally from 13 to 26 weeks (6 weeks in case of pregnancy) for any one continuous disability, although a number of plans allow continuous coverage for 52 weeks, as in the case of the Upholsterers' (AFL) plan.

Hospital benefits may take the form either of cash reimbursement for a specified period (often 31 days for any one continuous disability) or the provision of service, such as characterizes the various so-called Blue Cross plans. Surgical insurance usually provides cash reimbursement in accordance with a schedule of maximum benefits allowable for specific types of surgical operations performed in a hospital. These maxima may range from \$5 for minor operations to as high as \$225 for major operations in a few plans.

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 12, p. 234, for the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act dealing with the administration of welfare funds.

<sup>9</sup> For description of these plans, see Monthly Labor Review, January 1946 (p. 34).



Hospital coverage for dependents is provided in some plans, but additional contributions by the employee are usually required.

### Postwar Developments

During the war and the immediate postwar period, organized labor stepped up its drive for health and pension plans. Such demands no longer were considered as "fringe" issues. Many unions sought and, in a number of cases, obtained new benefit plans or succeeded in bringing existing plans within the scope of the collective bargaining agreement. The United Mine Workers proposed the establishment of a welfare and retirement fund during the 1945 bituminous-coal contract negotiations. They obtained such a fund in May 1946 in the Krug-Lewis agreement following Government seizure of the mines. The United Automobile Workers (CIO), in negotiations with General Motors Corp. in August 1945, proposed that the company finance a social security fund. It created a social-security committee to study various types of employee social-security plans and to promote the union's social-security program.

In October 1947, the union and the Ford Motor Co. reached agreement on a pension plan, but the agreement was rejected by the workers in a referendum vote. Employees were given the choice of a 7-cent hourly wage increase and the retirement program, or a 15-cent wage package as agreed to by the other major automobile producers, consisting of an 11½-cent pay increase and six paid holidays. The second alternative was accepted by the workers. On June 11, 1948, the UAW obtained its first major employee welfare plan under collective bargaining when the Kaiser-Frazer Corp. agreed to put 5 cents for each hour worked by its employees into a jointly administered social-security fund.

In December 1945, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO) concluded an agreement with the manufacturers and contractors of men's and boys' clothing which provided retirement benefits, equal to those under Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, for approximately 150,000 employees. Payments under this plan went into effect January 1, 1947. This is in

addition to death benefits, weekly disability payments, and hospital expense and maternity benefits which were obtained in previous years.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) and the National Electrical Contractors Association negotiated an agreement in September 1946 under which contractor members of the association became contributors to the IBEW pension fund (in existence since 1928). Contributing union members reaching age 65, after 20 years' membership in good standing, are paid \$50 a month. The employer contributions amount to 1 percent of gross pay rolls.

The United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and the United States Steel Corp. reached an agreement in 1947 to participate in a joint study of the problem of insurance coverage for the corporation's employees. It was further provided that "when agreement is reached with the union on the elements of the new plan, methods of financing and administration, it will be adopted and put into effect."<sup>10</sup> One of the first contractual insurance plans in the basic steel industry was negotiated in May 1947 by this union with the Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corp., providing life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment, sickness and accident, hospitalization, and surgical and maternity benefits. This agreement replaced a company-established, noncontractual, contributory insurance plan. This union also signed an agreement in May 1947 with the Aluminum Co. of America, providing death, sickness and accident, and hospitalization benefits.

*Regulation of Health and Welfare Funds.* The pressure arising from union demands for "health and welfare" and the growth and increasing importance of such plans<sup>11</sup> focused the attention of Congress on the administration and disposition of the funds built up by employer contributions. Concern over the uses to which such funds might be put if the union were sole administrator led Congress to prescribe certain rules and regulations

<sup>10</sup> Letter of April 19, 1947, from J. A. Stephens, vice president, U. S. Steel Corp. of Delaware, to Philip Murray, president, United Steelworkers of America, attached to basic agreement between the union and the corporation.

<sup>11</sup> The number of workers covered by health-benefit plans negotiated between employer and union, it is estimated, more than doubled from 1945 to early 1947.



governing the purpose and administration of welfare funds in the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act).<sup>12</sup>

*Employer's Obligation To Bargain.* Increased union demands for the establishment of health and welfare plans or for a voice in administering or modifying existing employer plans has also brought to a head the question of an employer's obligation to bargain collectively on such issues. The National Labor Relations Board, in two recent cases, ruled that employers must bargain on these matters.

In the Inland Steel Co. case, the Board held on April 12, 1948, that "under the Labor Management Relations Act, employers must bargain with their employees on pension or retirement plans if the employees request it."<sup>13</sup> The union's request that the company bargain with it regarding the application of, and amendments to, its existing pension plan was rejected by the company. The union specifically objected to the company's action in automatically retiring employees at age 65. The company contended that the establishment of its pension plan and the termination of employment pursuant to the terms of the pension plan were not proper subjects for collective bargaining.

<sup>12</sup> Public Law 101 (80th Cong., 1st sess.), section 302. This section of the act specifies that health and welfare arrangements must provide for a trust fund established for the sole benefit of employees, their families, and dependents. The purposes for which payments may be made out of the trust are limited. Except for plans established before January 1, 1946, any plan must be set out fully in writing and must provide for bipartisan administration, with some arrangement for a neutral person to break deadlocks. Payments intended to be used for purchasing pensions or annuities for employees must be made into a separate trust which cannot be used for any other purpose.

<sup>13</sup> NLRB Release R-62, dated April 13, 1948. The order to bargain was conditioned upon the union's compliance within 30 days with the filing and affidavit requirements of the Labor Management Relations Act. The union involved is the United Steelworkers of America (CIO).

The substance of the NLRB ruling was that unions have a right to bargain collectively on rates of pay, wages, hours of work, or other conditions of employment; that pensions are included in the term "wages"; and that the union's interest in pensions is therefore no different from its interest in the wage structure; and that the age terms of retirement fall within the category of "conditions of employment."

The Board likewise held on June 17, 1948, that the Labor Management Relations Act required an employer to bargain with the representatives of his employees on any group health and accident insurance program covering them.<sup>14</sup> This decision arose out of a complaint by the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) that the W. W. Cross and Co. had refused to bargain on the union's request for an insurance plan, but that it had later unilaterally established the terms and conditions of such a program. The Board ordered the company "to refrain from taking any action with respect to its group health and accident insurance program which affects any of the employees in the unit represented by the union, without prior consultation with the union and, in addition \* \* \* to bargain collectively with the union upon request."<sup>15</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Shortly prior to this decision, a NLRB trial examiner (following the reasoning in the Inland Steel decision) ruled that group insurance was a mandatory subject for collective bargaining when requested by the authorized bargaining agent. (Case No. 7-CA-37, May 11, 1948.) In this case (on which the NLRB as a whole has not yet ruled), the General Motors Corp. announced a new group insurance plan to be effective February 1, 1948, after the union had requested the company to negotiate such a plan with it. A temporary order, issued at the Board's request, restrained the company from putting into effect its new insurance plan insofar as it covered or affected employees represented by the United Auto Workers (CIO).

<sup>15</sup> NLRB Case No. 1-C-2676 in the matter of W. W. Cross and Co. and United Steelworkers of America (CIO). As in the Inland Steel case, the Board's order was conditioned upon the union's compliance with the filing and affidavit requirements of the act.

# Illness Absenteeism in Manufacturing Plants, 1947

FRANK S. McELROY and  
ALEXANDER MOROS<sup>1</sup>

UNSCHEDULED ABSENCES FROM WORK resulted in the loss of 9.6 days of working time for each worker in manufacturing during the year 1947, according to reports received in a survey of absenteeism conducted jointly by the Social Security Administration, the United States Public Health Service, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. On the average, each worker was absent 3.4 times during the year. Three-fifths of the absences and over two-thirds of the lost time for which the reason was reported were ascribed to illness or accidents not related to employment.

This survey was designed to determine generally the extent and causes of work absenteeism under peacetime operating conditions, with particular reference to the volume of absenteeism and the amount of lost time resulting from non-occupational illness or accidents.

Existing social insurance legislation, with few exceptions, does not provide disability benefits for temporary nonoccupational illness or accidents. In 1947, two States, Rhode Island and California, had such benefit systems for workers.<sup>2</sup> Federal legislation in this field applies only to railroad workers, for whom benefits became effective in July 1947.

Workmen's compensation laws, on the other hand, provide benefits for occupational accident

disability in all States. Most of these acts also provide benefits for industrial diseases. Federal employees, longshoremen and harbor workers, and private employees in the District of Columbia are protected by Federal workmen's compensation legislation.

Interest in the possible ways of providing more widespread financial protection against the losses in earnings arising from nonoccupational illness and accidents has grown apace in recent years. A considerable number of current union agreements contain such provisions and many unions are pressing for the inclusion of this protection in their negotiations for new agreements.<sup>3</sup> Factual information regarding the extent of absenteeism arising from nonoccupational illness and accidents is, therefore, of prime importance to both the unions and the representatives of management who must consider the probable costs of such a program.

Preliminary information indicated that relatively few employers maintained sufficiently detailed absenteeism records to enable them to provide the information essential to this survey. The restricted volume of available data, therefore, prevented the development of representative absenteeism rates for individual industries or even for major industry groups. As a result, the data could only be summarized in the form of totals for the entire reporting group.

About 260 manufacturing plants agreed to participate in the survey at the beginning of 1947.<sup>4</sup> Of these, 246 continued to report throughout the year. Because of the possibility that seasonal influences would be reflected in the data, the final tabulations were restricted to the reports which covered the entire year and provided the same type of information for each quarter. This insures comparability among the averages for the different quarters.

Employment in the 246 participating plants averaged nearly 149,000 workers throughout 1947. Three-fifths of the plants, and approximately the same proportion of the reported employment, were distributed relatively evenly among five

<sup>1</sup> For examples of Medical Service Plans under Collective Bargaining see Monthly Labor Review, January 1948 (p. 34).

<sup>4</sup> A preliminary report based upon the information furnished by these plants for the first and second quarters of 1947 appeared in the Monthly Labor Review, March 1948 (p. 265).

<sup>2</sup> Of the Bureau's Branch of Industrial Hazards.

<sup>3</sup> In 1948 New Jersey passed a similar law under which benefit payments will start in 1949.



major industrial groups: chemicals and allied products; food; iron and steel and their products; machinery (except electrical); and paper and allied products. The remainder represented a wide variety of other manufacturing categories. The sample, therefore, included a sufficient range of manufacturing activities to minimize the peculiar influences of any particular industry and may be accepted as reasonably representative of manufacturing generally.

Among the reporting plants there were substantial differences in the scope and detail of the absenteeism records from which they could provide information. For example: While all reporting plants were able to supply the total number of man-days lost through absenteeism, only about half were able to break down the data according to sex. Similarly, some plants were unable to break down the absences by duration and others were unable to classify the absences according to the reason for absence. These reporting differences are reflected in the summaries presented in the tables, which are perforce based upon different proportions of the total sample.

### Absence Rates

Over the entire year there were 3,380 unscheduled absences<sup>1</sup> for every 1,000 workers in the reporting plants, or approximately 3.4 absences for each full-year worker. The more restricted group of reports, which gave a sex break-down, showed an average of 4.8 absences per worker for women and an average of 3.4 absences per worker for men.

About 61 percent of the total number of explained absences were attributed to nonindustrial accidents or illness; 37 percent were charged to personal reasons; and a very minor proportion

<sup>1</sup> An absence was defined as a failure to report for work at any time when the employee was scheduled to work. Included were all absences due to work injuries or industrial disease, accidents and illness not caused by employment, and time taken out for the employee's personal reasons—i. e., because of death or illness in the family, business matters, transportation difficulties, etc. However, time out for authorized regular vacations, involuntary lay-offs, lack of work, or work stoppages was not counted as absence.

Only absences lasting 1 full day or longer, and beginning during the specified quarter, were counted. An absence which had started in an earlier quarter was not counted as a new absence, but as a continuation of an existing absence. Each absence, therefore, was counted only once in the computation of the absence-frequency rate—in the quarter in which it began. Successive absences by the same employee were counted as new absences only if the employee returned to work for 1 full day before he was absent again. If he worked less than a full day, the absence was regarded as continuous.

(1.9 percent) was ascribed to work injuries. On this basis it was estimated that the average worker was absent because of illness on two occasions during the year and took time off for personal reasons at least once during the period.

Nonindustrial accident or sickness was the predominant reason given for absence for both men and women, although the ratio of illness absences for women (61.8 percent) was substantially higher than for men (53.7 percent). Conversely, the proportion of personal-reason absences for women (37.8 percent) was correspondingly lower than for men (44.5 percent). In terms of absences, these ratios indicate for men approximately 1.8 absences per worker because of illness and 1.5 absences for personal reasons as compared with approximately 3 illness absences and 1.8 personal-reason absences per worker for women.

TABLE 1.—Absences per 1,000 workers in manufacturing and distribution of explained absences by reason for absence, by sex of absentees, and by quarters, 1947

Sex of workers, and quarter, 1947	Number of workers (average)	Number of absences (all reasons)		Explained absences			
		Total	Per 1,000 workers	Number	Percent attributed to—		
					Industrial accident or sickness	Non-industrial accident or sickness	Personal reasons
All workers, 1947 <sup>1</sup> .....	64, 107	216, 733	3, 380	181, 300	1.9	60.9	37.2
1st quarter.....	64, 874	58, 927	910	49, 347	1.7	65.9	32.4
2d quarter.....	63, 838	52, 292	819	43, 879	2.0	60.4	37.6
3d quarter.....	63, 564	50, 460	793	41, 869	2.4	55.6	42.0
4th quarter.....	64, 151	55, 054	858	46, 205	1.7	60.8	37.5
Men <sup>2</sup> .....	30, 235	102, 797	3, 398	85, 365	1.8	53.7	44.5
1st quarter.....	30, 169	26, 341	874	21, 749	1.9	59.3	38.8
2d quarter.....	29, 764	24, 918	836	20, 708	1.6	52.4	46.0
3d quarter.....	30, 374	25, 098	825	20, 527	2.0	49.1	48.9
4th quarter.....	30, 632	26, 440	863	22, 381	1.8	53.6	44.6
Women <sup>2</sup> .....	9, 563	45, 545	4, 757	36, 178	.4	61.8	37.8
1st quarter.....	9, 735	12, 878	1, 323	10, 315	.5	65.5	34.0
2d quarter.....	9, 612	11, 354	1, 181	9, 055	.4	60.6	39.0
3d quarter.....	9, 319	10, 176	1, 092	8, 115	.4	60.3	39.3
4th quarter.....	9, 584	11, 137	1, 161	8, 693	.5	59.6	39.9

<sup>1</sup> Based upon reports from 167 plants, including those which did not provide a sex break-down.

<sup>2</sup> Based upon reports from 130 plants, which provided a sex break-down.

The absence rates for the different quarters showed some seasonal characteristics. The averages for all workers as well as those for men and women indicated that the greatest relative volume of absence occurred in the first quarter. In the



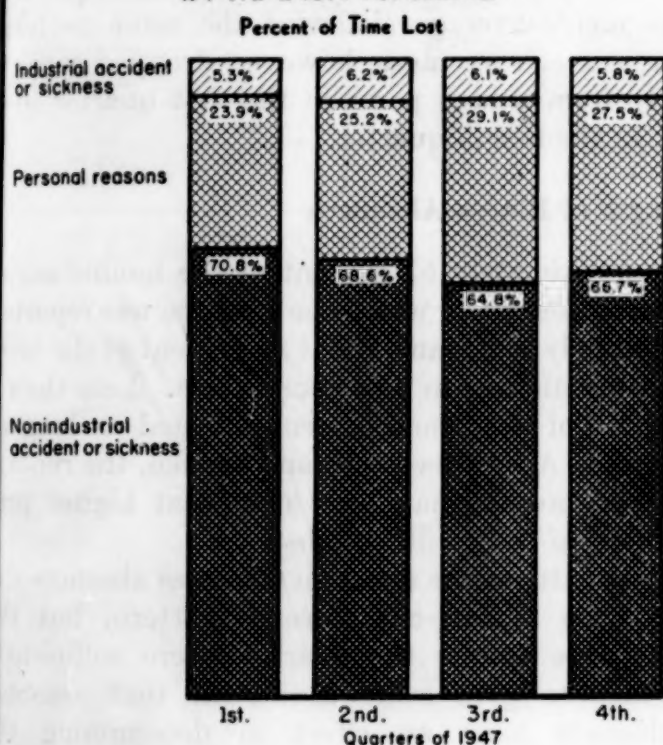
second quarter, the absence rates declined substantially, and in the third quarter they reached their lowest level of the year. In the fourth quarter the rates moved upward, but not as high as their first-quarter levels.

Seasonal influences were also apparent in the reasons given for the explained absences, particularly in respect to the men's absences. In the first quarter, 59 percent of the men's absences were due to nonoccupational illness and about 39 percent to personal reasons. In the second quarter, the proportion of illness absences dropped to 52 percent and the proportion of personal-reason

absences rose to about 54 percent while the personal-reason absences dropped to about 45 percent of the total. Men's absences ascribed to industrial accidents or sickness reached their greatest relative volume (2 percent of all absences) in the third quarter. This corresponds with the findings of the Bureau's work-injury surveys, which indicate that injury-frequency rates tend to be higher in the late summer than at other times during the year.

Seasonal shifts in the reasons for absence were less pronounced for women than for men. In the first quarter, nonindustrial accidents and sickness were responsible for nearly 66 percent of the total volume of women's absences and personal reasons accounted for 34 percent. In the second quarter, the proportions changed to approximately 61 percent ascribed to nonindustrial accidents and sickness and 39 percent for personal reasons. This ratio did not change significantly in either of the two following quarters.

### REASONS FOR ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

### Annual Time Loss

The total time lost through absenteeism during 1947 averaged 9.6 days per worker employed in the reporting plants. In the plants providing a sex break-down the average was 9 days for men and 12.7 days for women.

Over two-thirds of the explained lost time was reported as resulting from nonindustrial accidents or sickness. Over 26 percent of the total was ascribed to personal reasons and approximately 6 percent, to industrial accident or sickness. On the average, this distribution indicates an annual loss for all workers of about 6.5 days per worker because of nonindustrial accident or sickness, 2.5 days for personal reasons, and 0.6 of a day on account of work injuries.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> It should be noted that the lost time reported in this survey represents only actual absence from work while the worker was still considered an active employee and was expected to return. Most employers have cut-off points beyond which absentees are no longer considered active employees; the full duration of extended illness or injury disability cases, therefore, is frequently not recorded. As a result, the averages probably understate the real disability resulting from illness or accidents. Furthermore, as the recorded time loss includes no allowance for the economic losses resulting from deaths or permanent physical impairments, the averages presented here should not be compared with other estimates which include such economic time charges.

absences rose to 46 percent of the total, probably reflecting the advent of good weather. In the third quarter, illness absences declined further to 49 percent of the total, and personal-reason cases rose to 49 percent. In the fourth quarter, the trend was reversed and the proportion of illness

About 63 percent of the explained lost time for men was charged to nonindustrial accident or sickness, nearly 30 percent to personal reasons, and over 7 percent to industrial accident or sickness. For women the corresponding proportions were 69 percent to nonindustrial accident or sickness, 29 percent to personal reasons, and 2 percent to industrial accident or sickness. On the basis of these ratios the time lost in 1947 because of nonindustrial accident or sickness was estimated as about 5.6 days for each man worker and about 8.7 days for each woman worker. For men, the time taken for personal reasons was estimated as about 2.7 days per worker, and for women, 3.7 days per worker. Industrial accident or sickness was estimated to have caused the loss of about 0.7 day for each man worker and 0.3 day for each woman worker.

TABLE 2.—Average days of absenteeism per worker in manufacturing and distribution of explained absenteeism by reason for absence, by sex of absentees, and by quarters, 1947

Sex of workers, and quarter 1947	Number of workers (average)	Number of days lost (all reasons)		Explained lost time			
		Total	Per worker	Number of days lost	Percent of days lost attributed to—		
					Industrial accident or sickness	Non-industrial accident or sickness	Personal reasons
All workers <sup>1</sup> ...	148,840	1,422,824	9.6	1,068,730	5.8	67.9	26.3
1st quarter.	154,807	417,742	2.7	312,543	5.3	70.8	23.9
2d quarter.	149,291	339,825	2.3	262,025	6.2	68.6	25.2
3d quarter.	147,759	322,313	2.2	238,115	6.1	64.8	29.1
4th quarter.	143,502	342,944	2.4	256,047	5.8	66.7	27.5
Men <sup>2</sup> .....	57,908	522,354	9.0	385,844	7.4	63.0	29.6
1st quarter.	58,598	145,878	2.5	107,148	6.9	67.7	25.4
2d quarter.	57,531	124,365	2.2	93,565	7.7	62.6	29.7
3d quarter.	57,789	123,997	2.1	88,700	7.9	59.0	33.1
4th quarter.	57,714	128,114	2.2	96,431	7.4	61.7	30.9
Women <sup>2</sup> .....	14,960	189,238	12.7	144,821	2.1	69.1	28.8
1st quarter.	15,649	53,615	3.4	41,662	2.1	70.3	27.6
2d quarter.	15,064	48,724	3.2	37,277	2.1	70.0	27.9
3d quarter.	14,435	44,686	3.1	34,426	2.1	66.1	31.8
4th quarter.	14,691	42,213	2.8	31,456	2.0	69.7	28.3

<sup>1</sup> Based on reports from 246 plants, including those which did not provide a sex break-down.

<sup>2</sup> Based on reports from 169 plants, which provided a sex break-down.

Work injuries assumed much greater importance in respect to time lost than was indicated in the break-down of absences. Only 1.9 percent of all absences were attributed to work injuries, but

these absences were responsible for 5.8 percent of the total lost time. Similarly, nonindustrial illness resulted in more lost time (67.9 percent of all time lost) than was indicated by the proportion of absences attributed to this reason (60.9 percent). On the other hand, personal reasons accounted for a higher proportion of the absences (37.2 percent) than of the total lost time (26.3 percent).

Variations in the average amount of time lost during the quarters were relatively minor, but tended to form a seasonal pattern similar to that shown for absence rates. For all workers, the average time loss was greatest in the first quarter; the average dropped successively in the second and third quarters, and then rose in the fourth quarter; the low point was reached in the third quarter. The men's averages followed the same pattern. The women's averages, however, dropped consistently from a high point in the first quarter to a low in the fourth quarter.

### Length of Illness Absences

Approximately 55 percent of the nonindustrial illness absences for which the duration was reported lasted only 1 day and about 80 percent of the total were terminated in less than 4 days. Less than 8 percent of the illness absences lasted as long as 8 days.<sup>7</sup> As between men and women, the reports showed men as having a somewhat higher proportion of 1-day illness absences.

The data on the duration of illness absences did not form a clear-cut seasonal pattern, but the variations among the quarters were sufficiently regular to give some indication that seasonal influences have an effect in determining the length of illness absences. For example, the proportion of 1-day illness absences was lowest in the first quarter when weather conditions usually are least favorable and was greatest in the third quarter when the most favorable weather generally prevails. Conversely, the proportions of

<sup>7</sup> Because of varying practice in recording extended absences, the proportion of long-term illness absences may be somewhat understated, particularly in respect to absences extending beyond a month. (See footnote 5.)



2- to 5-day cases were highest in the first quarter and generally were at their lowest levels in the third quarter. The pattern of men's illness absences followed the all-workers' distribution very closely. The women's absences, however, deviated from this pattern in several respects. Proportionately, women had fewer 1-day illness

absences and more 3- to 6-day absences in the first quarter than in any other period. The relative volume of 1-day absences for women increased in each succeeding quarter, reaching the highest level in the fourth quarter, at which time the proportion of 2-day cases also reached its maximum.

TABLE 3.—*Distribution of absences ascribed to nonindustrial illness or accidents, by length of absence and by sex of absentees, manufacturing, 1947*

Sex of workers, and quarter 1947	Number of workers (average)	Number of absences	Percentage distribution of absences of—										
			1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days	8-14 days	15-21 days	22-28 days	29 days and over
All workers <sup>1</sup>	41,931	73,652	54.6	16.5	8.5	4.6	4.0	2.3	1.7	3.8	1.6	0.9	1.5
1st quarter	42,139	21,405	51.5	17.0	9.6	5.0	4.4	2.4	1.9	4.0	1.7	.9	1.6
2d quarter	41,786	17,872	54.7	16.2	8.2	4.5	3.8	2.4	1.7	4.1	1.9	1.0	1.5
3d quarter	41,742	15,675	56.9	16.3	7.3	4.2	3.7	2.1	1.6	3.8	1.6	.8	1.7
4th quarter	42,056	18,700	56.5	16.6	8.6	4.4	3.9	2.1	1.4	3.1	1.3	.8	1.3
Men <sup>2</sup>	23,037	38,113	57.1	16.6	7.7	4.2	3.7	2.1	1.3	3.7	1.3	.9	1.4
1st quarter	23,029	10,807	55.0	17.4	8.3	4.2	3.8	2.1	1.4	4.1	1.3	.9	1.5
2d quarter	22,735	9,085	57.1	16.6	7.4	4.0	3.7	2.1	1.4	3.9	1.7	.8	1.3
3d quarter	23,130	8,446	59.1	15.8	7.2	4.0	3.4	2.0	1.2	3.6	1.3	.8	1.6
4th quarter	23,254	9,775	58.0	16.4	7.9	4.5	3.7	2.0	1.1	3.2	1.1	.9	1.2
Women <sup>2</sup>	7,058	18,594	55.2	16.5	8.1	4.4	4.0	2.4	1.5	3.4	1.9	.9	1.7
1st quarter	7,106	5,474	53.2	16.3	9.3	4.4	3.9	2.9	1.6	3.9	2.2	.9	1.4
2d quarter	7,222	4,641	54.0	16.4	7.7	4.8	3.7	2.7	1.8	3.7	2.1	1.3	1.8
3d quarter	6,885	4,046	56.6	16.2	6.9	4.5	4.3	1.9	1.5	3.5	1.8	.6	2.2
4th quarter	7,018	4,433	57.8	17.3	8.1	3.6	4.4	2.0	1.0	2.4	1.3	.6	1.5

<sup>1</sup> Based upon 116 reports, including those which did not give a sex break-down.

<sup>2</sup> Based upon 100 reports which gave a sex break-down.

# Salaries of Office Workers in Large Cities

KERMIT B. MOHN<sup>1</sup>

INFORMATION on salary levels in 23 selected office occupations is provided in a series of studies of office workers' salaries, on a cross-industry basis, made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 11 large cities.<sup>2</sup> These occupations range in skill from office boys and girls to hand bookkeepers. Data on related practices and supplementary benefits were also obtained. This article summarizes the findings of these studies.

## Intercity Differences in Salary Levels

The average salary of women general stenographers in San Francisco in February 1948 was \$48.13.<sup>3</sup> This was the highest wage level for the job among 11 large cities studied on a cross-industry basis (see table). At the other extreme, Boston

<sup>1</sup> Of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis.

<sup>2</sup> The cities included in the study, together with the number of establishments studied in each, are as follows: Atlanta (186), Boston (329), Buffalo (194), Chicago (425), Dallas (161), Denver (109), Milwaukee (161), New York (884), San Francisco (168), Oakland (86), and Seattle (156). Establishments in six broad industry groups were included—manufacturing; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; and selected service industries. Establishments with total employment of 25 workers or less were excluded from the scope of the survey, in all cities; in New York, San Francisco, and Oakland, the minimum size was 51 workers. Higher minima were observed in certain industries in each city.

Data pertained to pay-roll periods in specified months for the respective cities, as follows: December 1947 (Atlanta); January 1948 (Boston, Buffalo, Denver, Milwaukee, and Seattle); January-February 1948 (New York); February 1948 (Chicago, Dallas, San Francisco, and Oakland).

Atlanta, New York, and San Francisco-Oakland data appeared in the *Monthly Labor Review*, issues of May 1948 (p. 512), July 1948 (p. 26), and August 1948 (p. 138), respectively.

A reprint of this article, together with additional tabular material, will be available in the near future.

showed the lowest average salary, \$37.31. The median city average, as represented by Dallas, was \$40.72. Among 4 other cities, the averages for this occupation ranged from \$37.99 to \$39.42, and in the remaining 4 cities, from \$43.37 to \$46.81.

Hand bookkeepers, the highest-pay job among women in 9 of the 11 cities, had average salaries ranging from \$55.11 in New York to \$43.98 in Buffalo. In addition to New York, 4 other cities had averages above \$50 a week, and the remaining 5 were grouped within a \$4 range between \$44.41 and \$48.41.

Office girls (usually the lowest-pay or next to the lowest-pay group) received average salaries of \$38.61 in San Francisco and \$27.51 in Dallas. The averages for the other 9 cities fell within this range, with 3 cities in addition to Dallas showing averages below \$30.

The differences in average salaries between the lowest- and highest-pay cities, for each job, amounted to between \$10 and \$15 in all except 3 of the 21 occupations studied. The average salaries for specific occupations in the 5 lowest-pay cities were generally grouped within spreads of from \$1 to \$4.

Men were employed in office occupations to a much less extent than women. In only 6 occupations were sufficient numbers of men found in all cities to warrant presentation of their salary data. Men hand bookkeepers received average salaries of \$66.78 in San Francisco and \$52.96 in Dallas. Three other cities had averages below \$60 for this occupation—Atlanta (\$57.79), Boston (\$56.69), and Denver (\$59.84). Office boys' salaries ranged from an average of \$39.78 in Oakland to \$28.09 in Dallas. This was the only men's occupation for which the difference between the highest-pay and lowest-pay cities was not between \$13 and \$14.

The weekly salary levels in San Francisco exceeded those in all other cities for both men and women. However, when men's and women's salaries are considered separately, the ranking

<sup>3</sup> All salary data relate to pay for work at regular rates (excluding overtime premiums) for full-time workers; part-time workers were excluded from the survey.

Occupational data are based on uniform job descriptions prepared by the Bureau. These descriptions will appear in an appendix to the reprint of this article. Information was collected by Bureau field representatives in visits to each of the firms studied.



the cities<sup>4</sup> differ greatly. On the basis of women's salary levels, the 11 cities ranked in this order: San Francisco, Oakland, Chicago, Seattle, New York, Dallas, Denver, Atlanta, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Boston. Based on men's salaries, Buffalo ranked in fourth place behind San Francisco, Oakland, and Seattle; New York and Chicago were in fifth and sixth place, respectively, followed by Denver, Boston, Milwaukee, Dallas, and Atlanta.

In order to allow for differences in number of hours regularly worked, weekly salaries were converted into hourly rates. The intercity relationships resulting from a comparison on this

<sup>4</sup> These rankings were computed by adding the number of occupational averages ranking first, second, third, etc., for all occupations for which averages could be shown for all cities.

basis showed a number of important changes from those indicated on the basis of weekly salaries. In women's hourly rates, San Francisco again was at the top. New York City ranked second only to San Francisco, moving ahead of Oakland, Chicago, and Seattle which preceded it on a weekly basis. This difference reflected the relative predominance in New York City of a standard workweek of less than 40 hours. Shorter average workweeks likewise changed the relative position of Boston (from eleventh to ninth), while the comparatively long average workweek in Denver resulted in a drop of that city from seventh to tenth place. The other 4 cities ranked as follows: Dallas, sixth; Atlanta, seventh; Milwaukee, eighth; and Buffalo, eleventh.

Average weekly salaries<sup>1</sup> for selected office occupations, in selected cities, December 1947-February 1948<sup>2</sup>

Sex and occupation	Atlanta	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago	Dallas	Denver	Milwaukee	New York	San Francisco-Oakland		Seattle
									San Francisco	Oakland	
Women											
Billers (billing machine)	\$36.78	\$34.09	\$33.74	\$42.77	\$36.49	\$35.53	\$34.30	\$40.82	\$45.75	\$43.90	\$41.20
Billers (bookkeeping machine)	37.68	35.31	34.46	42.74	40.17	37.40	37.13	44.12	49.62	39.43	41.43
Bookkeepers, hand	44.41	45.46	43.98	52.10	48.30	46.05	48.41	55.11	55.02	51.38	52.06
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	43.54	42.88	41.87	52.15	45.49	47.94	43.88	48.14	51.63	46.41	44.20
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	36.65	34.84	33.52	41.65	35.97	37.35	39.58	40.67	44.23	41.60	41.13
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer-type)	38.26	35.92	36.67	43.19	38.51	35.53	35.22	42.37	47.78	44.50	41.43
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer type)	35.73	33.71	35.80	42.07	36.42	39.86	36.19	38.40	43.80	42.70	39.95
Clerks, accounting	37.83	36.24	37.74	43.84	38.88	39.79	39.21	41.75	47.83	44.64	42.80
Clerks, file, class A	36.34	37.87	38.12	41.82	40.13	32.90	40.10	40.65	45.59	38.38	42.52
Clerks, file, class B	30.03	28.81	28.81	34.86	29.27	30.09	29.39	32.40	37.37	36.62	33.55
Clerks, general	42.29	40.52	34.94	42.48	43.62	35.24	37.02	39.72	49.47	45.02	43.95
Clerks, order	35.77	35.90	35.32	42.81	34.89	35.47	34.63	40.97	49.75	43.88	42.10
Clerks, pay roll	39.96	37.73	40.69	45.61	39.41	40.63	38.30	46.57	50.31	44.94	44.96
Clerk-typists	33.14	31.79	34.50	38.15	33.91	34.21	33.07	37.52	42.21	41.99	39.37
Office girls	30.16	28.41	28.50	32.72	27.51	30.80	28.40	30.56	38.61	37.47	33.19
Stenographers, general	39.42	37.31	38.01	44.95	40.72	38.80	37.99	43.37	48.13	46.81	45.62
Stenographers, technical	40.95	41.24	45.68	50.54	44.14	41.85	42.02	48.97			50.92
Switchboard operators	34.94	36.09	36.72	40.89	37.36	35.84	36.41	42.56	47.15	45.51	40.77
Switchboard operator-receptionists	35.66	35.56	35.42	41.10	35.52	34.80	35.89	41.00	44.73	43.03	40.97
Transcribing-machine operators, general	36.36	34.65	36.47	42.33	36.14	34.91	34.79	40.95	45.82	42.73	42.32
Transcribing-machine operators, technical	39.71	35.00		45.17		38.13	41.91	43.36			
Typists, class A	36.66	37.44	37.26	43.70	38.10	36.57	38.46	41.36	46.60	41.22	41.11
Typists, class B	32.04	29.99	30.24	37.82	30.95	31.50	32.40	34.96	42.09	37.69	35.64
Men											
Billers (billing machine)	41.61			42.48	35.87	42.97	36.56	45.26	53.59	42.00	
Billers (bookkeeping machine)						40.34					
Bookkeepers, hand	57.79	56.69	62.60	62.11	52.96	59.84	60.85	64.43	66.78	63.93	62.50
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	53.59			56.51	52.93	55.65		57.79	53.36		48.58
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	37.37	52.04	39.47	37.90	38.04	46.60		46.62	44.22	40.23	43.71
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer-type)					38.98			44.00	56.77	58.81	
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer-type)	33.95					43.67		41.47	58.11		
Clerks, accounting	46.16	43.99	53.78	51.51	49.60	50.75	47.79	51.60	55.52	52.72	57.55
Clerks, file, class A				42.86				46.16	49.11	37.98	
Clerks, file, class B	28.31	28.55		33.54	29.16	30.88	31.87	32.71	44.25		
Clerks, general	43.71	53.03	54.24	50.64	51.62	48.23	42.00	47.81	55.74	53.50	51.96
Clerks, order	47.47	50.40	52.67	54.02	43.22	45.38	43.77	52.33	56.98	55.78	55.52
Clerks, pay roll	44.83	50.05	50.80	50.57	49.78	50.31	46.71	55.44	56.47	55.19	58.44
Clerk-typists	35.15	41.24	46.14	40.14	36.47	37.75	40.17	39.34	46.48		
Office boys	28.27	28.38	30.54	32.56	28.09	30.98	29.28	30.52	37.85	39.78	32.98
Stenographers, general	42.88	44.89		58.24		44.47		50.05	50.80		
Switchboard operators								51.58			
Typists, class A				45.71				45.27	45.24		
Typists, class B	39.94			40.97				37.77			

<sup>1</sup> Excluding overtime premiums and part-time workers.

<sup>2</sup> Data pertain to pay-roll periods, as follows: December 1947 (Atlanta); January 1948 (Boston, Buffalo, Denver, Milwaukee, and Seattle); January-

February 1948 (New York); February 1948 (Chicago, Dallas, San Francisco, and Oakland).

The only substantial difference between the ranking of cities in men's salaries on an hourly rate basis and on a weekly basis was in New York City. It ranked fifth on a weekly basis, but tied for second place on an hourly basis. This difference was largely influenced by the comparatively high hourly rate structure in New York City central and administrative offices.

### Salary Levels Within Cities

Generally, ranges in salaries for specific occupations within the respective cities were quite extensive. This condition reflected the influence of two important factors—methods of salary determination and industry differentials—although it is recognized that other factors also contributed to these variations.

Office worker salaries are usually not set up within a formal rate structure. They are more frequently determined on the basis of individual considerations that do not apply to the occupation as a whole. Formal structures are found primarily in the very large establishments, or in those, relatively small in number, in which the office workers are covered by union agreements.

Salary levels in each city tended to follow a uniform pattern among the various industries. In practically all the cities, salaries in manufacturing and in transportation, communication, and other public utilities were above those in the other industry groups, with the levels in retail trade, and in finance, insurance, and real estate usually below all others. No special attempt was made to determine the reasons for these relationships, but undoubtedly the influence of the wage levels among plant workers in the two higher-pay industry groups had some effect.

Although the difference between the lowest and highest-paid workers in an occupation within a city, was generally marked, frequently amounting to \$30 or \$40, sizable proportions of workers received salaries falling within smaller ranges around the occupational averages. For example, in 9 of the 11 cities, salaries of at least two-thirds of the women general stenographers fell within spreads of \$12.50 around the respective averages for the occupation. Similarly, in all except one

city, more than 70 percent of the women clerks typists were included within a \$12.50 range; in 4 of these, more than 80 percent were within this range.

Neither size of establishment as measured by total employment nor length of workweek appeared to be among the important factors affecting salary variations in most of the cities. Definite relationships between size of establishment and wage level, found quite generally in studies of plant workers in industry, were apparent for office workers on a fairly consistent basis in only a few cities. Comparisons of salaries of workers on a 5-day week with those working 5½ or 6 days failed to reveal any uniformity of variation.

### Related Practices and Supplementary Benefits

The 40-hour week was the most common single workweek standard found, in all cities. Other regular workweeks generally ranged from 35 to 48 hours, with the proportions of establishments having the shorter or longer schedules varying considerably among cities. A workweek of more than 40 hours was more prevalent than one of less than 40 in Atlanta, Dallas, and Denver. The reverse condition existed in Boston, Chicago, New York, San Francisco, and Seattle. The proportions were about evenly divided in Buffalo and Milwaukee. In Oakland only 3 establishments had a workweek other than 40 hours. In New York City, a workweek of less than 40 hours was actually more prevalent than the 40-hour week; women in about 60 percent of the establishments had workweeks of less than 40 hours, with about 28 percent operating on a 35-hour basis. The 5-day week was observed in a majority of establishments in all cities, although a longer week (5½ or 6 days) was found in Atlanta, Dallas, and Denver in greater proportions than in other cities.

Paid vacations were provided for office workers in all establishments studied in Buffalo, Dallas, Milwaukee, San Francisco, and Oakland, and in all except a very few companies in the other cities. Two weeks' vacation after a year of service was the most prevalent provision in all cities.

Paid holidays, ranging from 2 to 17, were also almost universally provided in all cities. Six days



were granted in the vast majority of the establishments studied in Buffalo, Chicago, Denver, and Milwaukee; 5 or 6 days in Atlanta and Dallas, 6 to 8 in Seattle, San Francisco, and Oakland. A majority of the Boston and New York City establishments granted more than 8 holidays—11 was the most popular single standard. The influence of the finance, insurance, and real estate industries in these two cities was quite apparent. In all cities this industry group was the most liberal in its holiday provisions.

Formal provisions for paid sick leave were in existence in at least a fifth of the establishments studied in each city. In two cities, the proportions ran as high as 31 percent. Although many plans provided for sick-leave pay after 3 or 6 months of service, the granting of paid sick leave after a year of service was almost a standard practice in those establishments providing this benefit on a formal basis. One or 2 weeks, more frequently the latter in all except two cities, after a year of service, was customary. Some estab-

lishments granted more than 2 weeks after a year of service, and some granted additional time after longer periods.

Insurance and/or pension plans were reported by a majority of establishments studied in all except Oakland. In most cities the proportions having these plans actually were between three-fifths and four-fifths. Life insurance was most commonly provided, and health insurance was also reported quite frequently. Retirement-pension plans existed in more than a fourth of the establishments in four cities (San Francisco was highest, with 42 percent), in between a fifth and a fourth in four others, and in between a sixth and a fifth in the other three.

Nonproduction bonuses, usually of the Christmas or year-end type, were found in a slight majority (the highest was 65 percent in Dallas) of the establishments in five cities. In four others, the proportions were slightly under a half. In Seattle, 37 percent had this feature, but in Oakland only 19 percent.

# Trade-Union Developments in Postwar Austria

OSCAR WEIGERT and THEODORE LIT<sup>1</sup>

LABOR'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AIMS in postwar Austria are carried out through three types of institutions: nation-wide trade-unions, combined in the Austrian Trade-Union Federation (*Österreichischer Gewerkschaftsbund*); chambers of labor within the States (*Länder*) forming the Republic; and works councils and other forms of labor representation within individual enterprises. The trade-unions—the oldest, the most comprehensive, and the most powerful of these institutions—correspond most closely to labor organizations in the western democracies. The chambers of labor (*Arbeiterkammern*) are statutory public bodies, directed by elected representatives of labor and designed primarily to promote labor's interests with the public authorities and to investigate the economic and social status of labor. Also mandatory by law, though at first created spontaneously, are labor-representation bodies within individual enterprises, the most significant being works councils (*Betriebsräte*) in every enterprise employing regularly at least 20 employees.<sup>2</sup>

The unions had urged creation of chambers of labor after the First World War as a counterpart to existing chambers of commerce and agriculture, and called for their early restoration after the Liberation in April 1945. The Works Councils

<sup>1</sup> Of the Bureau's Office of Foreign Labor Conditions. This article is based in part on material prepared by Herman B. Brotman, chief, Social Administration Branch, Economics and Finance Divisions, United States Allied Commission, Austria, and by Anton Proksch, executive secretary, Austrian Trade Union Federation; and on *Tätigkeitsbericht des Österreichischen Gewerkschaftsbundes, 1945-1947*, Vienna, 1948, and *Die Österreichische Gewerkschaftsbewegung*, by Hans Fehlinger and Fritz Klenner, Vienna, 1948.

<sup>2</sup> In smaller enterprises, the personnel is represented by elected shop stewards (*Vertrauensmänner*).

Act, adopted in March 1947, authorized union representatives and officials to participate, under specified conditions, in shop meetings (*Betriebsversammlungen*), and to be elected as works council members. Most works councillors and shop stewards are union members. The Trade Union Federation participates in an appeal's procedure provided for cases in which works councils' proposals on production matters are not accepted by the large employers.

## Developments Prior to Liberation<sup>3</sup>

Of the three forms of labor representation, only the trade-unions were in existence under the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Under the First Republic,<sup>4</sup> the trade-union movement was divided into major groups (*Richtungen*), each representing a specific ideology and closely connected with a political party. By far the largest membership—more than a million at the peak (1922) and 520,000 at the time of the depression (1932)—belonged to the Free Trade-Union connected with the Social Democratic Party. Other sections of organized labor belonged mainly to the Christian Trade-Unions affiliated with the Christian Social Party, and to a nationalist group called German Trade-Unions.

Each group was composed of several constituent unions of varying strength, most of which were nation-wide. There was a tendency to create, by amalgamation, strong, comprehensive industrial unions, with strict separation between manual and white-collar workers.

Each group was coordinated in a top federation which gained in strength and cohesion during the period of the First Republic. The individual unions, however, had separate legal personality and financial autonomy.

Collective bargaining was the most important trade-union function. Strikes were relatively infrequent. The Free Trade-Unions in particular were instrumental in producing Austria's highly developed social legislation. All unions participated in its administration. Most unions operated effective benefit schemes and gave increasing attention to educational problems.

<sup>3</sup> See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1926 (p. 289) and June 1934 (p. 1270); *Austria from Habsburg to Hitler*, by Charles A. Gulick, Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1948.

<sup>4</sup> The first Austrian republic was established in November 1918. It was destroyed by the Fascist coup d'état of February 1934, and in 1938 the country was incorporated into the Nazi Reich.



The Austro-Fascist regime (1934 to 1938) destroyed the democratic trade-unions and works councils and undertook to dominate industrial relations by official organizations modeled after the Italian corporate system. The chambers of labor were placed under rigid government control. After Austria's "Anschluss" in 1938, the Nazis abolished all economic representation of labor and introduced the German Labor Front for political control and indoctrination. Collective bargaining was abolished, and wages and other employment conditions were determined by government fiat in the so-called "tariff" orders (*Tarifordnungen*).

### Developments Since Liberation

During the period of Fascist and Nazi rule, a hard core of labor leaders maintained illegal contact with each other. Under their guidance, the unions, works councils, and chambers of labor sprang into existence soon after Liberation in April 1945. At first, the various Allied commanders granted the workers permission to organize. Later, the Allied Council (established in the summer of 1945 as supreme four-power authority) ruled that there should be a uniform basic policy on all labor matters in Austria. Actually, labor organization was limited at first to a *Land*, or even local, basis because of the difficulties of communication and of the physical and legal barriers between the various occupation zones. However, the unions in Vienna established themselves at the outset as the nucleus of an all-Austrian labor organization, which expanded with the improvement of communications and the strengthening of the indigenous Austrian Government. This government, under the provisions of the Austrian Associations Act, granted legal status, in the summer of 1946, to the Austrian Trade Union Federation on the basis of a preliminary constitution drafted by the Viennese union leaders.<sup>5</sup>

Almost from the day of liberation, trade-unions in all parts of Austria did their utmost to cooperate in the economic restoration of the country, to improve the living conditions of the workers, and to restore national labor legislation. In various policy statements (the first in December 1945), the unions demanded a democratic and independent regime in Austria, economic planning,

land reform, nationalization of key industries, and stabilization of wages and prices.

Membership in the Trade Union Federation grew from 331,200 at the end of 1945 to 1,238,100 in 1947. (See table 1.) By that time, 61 percent of the industrial workers, 52.9 percent of the salaried employees in private jobs, and 17 percent of the workers in agriculture and forestry were organized. Forty percent of the Federation's membership lived in Vienna. (See table 2.)

TABLE 1.—Membership in Austrian Trade Union Federation, 1945-47

Industry and type of union	Membership (in thousands)		December 1947		
	Dec. 1945 <sup>1</sup>	Dec. 1947	Per-cent increase since 1945	Per-cent distribution	Women as per-cent of total
Total.....	331.2	1,238.1	274	100	26
<i>Manual workers</i>					
Construction and woodworking.....	18.2	174.6	861	14	6
Chemical industries.....	11.3	45.3	301	4	25
Graphic and paper-working trade.....	8.4	24.1	186	2	44
Commerce, transportation and traffic.....	9.0	25.9	187	2	13
Hotels and restaurants.....	5.6	26.2	364	2	58
Agriculture and forestry.....	7.9	42.8	441	4	21
Food industries.....	18.1	45.7	153	4	27
Metals and mines.....	39.9	189.9	376	15	12
Textiles, clothing, and leather.....	25.1	89.9	258	7	64
Personal services.....	5.9	34.1	478	3	75
<i>White-collar workers</i>					
Private industry.....	49.9	151.0	202	12	40
Professions.....	10.3	27.4	165	2	32
<i>Mixed unions (public services)</i>					
Public employees.....	26.5	112.1	322	9	30
Municipal employees.....	34.2	97.9	186	8	31
Railroad.....	46.3	112.0	142	9	6
Postal and telegraph.....	14.5	39.3	171	3	27

<sup>1</sup> Data partially estimated.

Source: Report of the U. S. High Commissioner, Military Government, Austria, No. 28, February 1948, (p. 70).

Following the national conventions of individual unions, the Federation held its first national convention in May 1948 in Vienna, where its constitution, program, and leadership were confirmed.

### Legal Status of Unions

Austria has no comprehensive statute regulating the structure or activities of unions. As private associations, trade-unions are subject to the Associations Act of 1867, which survived all political changes in Austria. The law requires that the authorities be notified of elected officers and of membership meetings, and that financial reports be submitted. Associations held to be

<sup>5</sup> While discussing this draft, the Allied Council accepted a set of principles for a democratic trade-union movement. See Military Government, Austria, Report of the U. S. Commissioner, April 1946 (p. 126).

illegal or subversive may be prohibited, or may be dissolved, subject to judicial review.<sup>5a</sup>

Of much greater practical importance for the union movement is the Act on Collective Agreements of February 1947. Under this law, "legal capacity for closing collective agreements" is limited to unions recognized by the Supreme Mediation Office (a tripartite agency) as covering a large economic and geographic area and "having decisive importance because of number of members and extent of activities." While not establishing a monopoly for collective bargaining, this provision favors strong and comprehensive labor organizations.

TABLE 2.—Membership in Austrian Trade Union Federation, by Occupation Zones and by Länder, 1947

Zone and land	Percent distribution <sup>1</sup>	Number (in thousands) <sup>1</sup>			Women as percent of total
		Total	Men	Women	
Total.....	100	1,238.1	909.7	328.4	26
U. S. Zone.....	18	228.3	183.3	45.1	20
Upper Austria.....	14	180.1	143.6	36.5	20
Salzburg.....	4	48.2	39.6	8.6	18
British Zone.....	20	246.2	197.3	49.0	20
Styria.....	15	189.3	149.6	39.7	21
Carinthia.....	5	57.0	47.7	9.3	16
Soviet Zone.....	16	201.8	154.5	47.3	23
Lower Austria.....	15	185.9	141.7	44.2	24
Burgenland.....	1	15.9	12.8	3.1	20
French Zone.....	5	66.5	49.8	16.8	25
Tyrol.....	4	45.2	34.7	10.5	23
Vorarlberg.....	2	21.4	15.1	6.3	30
Vienna.....	40	495.2	324.8	170.3	34

<sup>1</sup> Because of rounding, figures given do not in all cases add exactly to totals given.

Source: Solidarität (Trade Union Federation), 1948, No. 53, p. 2.

Union activities of workers are protected by the Works Councils Act of 1947. If an employee is dismissed because of union activities, the works council can contest the dismissal and the mediation office can declare it null and void.

### Character and Organization of Movement

Although the current movement has many characteristics in common with that under the First Republic and with labor organizations in the western democracies, it differs in other aspects.

The movement is voluntary and free from control by the government or employers. It is financed exclusively by union members' contributions. Membership is open to every wage and salary earner. Only applicants with criminal

<sup>5a</sup> The Coalition Act of 1870 permitted workers to conclude agreements among themselves with the objective of obtaining through strikes, improvements in wages or other working conditions, but stated that such agreements have no legal validity. Although this law has not been formally abrogated the authorities consider it obsolete.

records, or who are "clearly harmful" to a union or its members, may be rejected or expelled. The membership, through elected delegates to national conventions, defines fundamental policies, elects the executive bodies, and exercises final control over their activities.

The various federations of the pre-Fascist period, with their diverse political allegiances have been replaced by a unitary movement voluntarily agreed upon by all concerned. While this movement is not connected with a single political party, there is a conscious policy of giving all political parties proportionate representation. The predominant position which the Socialists actually have is in line with what is known about the political orientation of Austrian labor in all parts of the country.<sup>6</sup> The Federation's ideology, as expressed in its program, is similar to that of the Socialist Party, which is the main vehicle for the union's legislative demands.

A significant feature of the present movement has been called by friends and critics its "centralization." The Federation and its affiliated unions form a single association with a single legal personality. The constitution and the standing rules of the Federation include also the fundamental regulations for the unions. The constitution calls the unions "organs" of the Federation, defines their number and jurisdiction, and contains the provision that the unions must operate in accordance with the general principles and directives of the Federation. The Federation fixes uniform rates of membership dues for all unions. Most of these proceeds are transferred to the Federation, from which not only the Federation's expenses but also most of the affiliated unions' expenses, including officers' salaries, are paid. Leading representatives of the Federation contend that under present conditions in Austria an effective trade-union movement depends upon this type of structure. Their position was approved by the national convention in May 1948. All evidence points to affiliated unions having the

<sup>6</sup> This orientation is indicated by results of works council elections held in the various zones during the last months of 1947, as reported in *Solidarität*, official organ of the Trade Union Federation, 1948, No. 51, p. 1:

	Percent of total works council members			
	Socialist	Communist	People's Party	No party designated
U. S. Zone.....	67.1	4.8	2.8	25.3
British Zone.....	66.5	6.0	2.5	25.0
Soviet Zone.....	64.4	10.3	4.3	21.0
French Zone.....	46.8	5.3	14.3	33.6
Vienna.....	60.1	7.0	2.7	30.2



a union freedom to develop a high degree of initiative and activity within the "centralized" framework of the Federation.

Another characteristic of the movement is the broad coverage of the unions, each of which includes workers employed in a number of allied or interdependent industries. This type of organization is motivated by the proclaimed desire to prevent a dissipation of energies, to increase the unions' effectiveness, and to improve the distribution of risks. Each affiliated union is divided into industry or occupation sections. The general tendency is to bring all workers of an enterprise into the same union. However, white-collar workers in private employment are organized in separate unions, while unions in public services include wage earners as well as salaried workers. The two main organs of the Federation are the national convention composed of elected delegates from the constituent unions, and the executive committee. The convention, which meets at least every 3 years, passes on amendments to the constitution and to the standing rules of the Federation and elects its highest administrative body. This four-man body and representatives of the affiliated unions and of the minority groups (the People's Party and the Communists) form the executive committee which has over-all responsibility for the work of the Federation. Between national conventions, the Conference of Executive Committees (*Vorstandekonferenz*), composed of Federation and union representatives, defines policies on major issues.

The constitution provides for the creation of "Land executives," bodies elected by *Land* conventions of the Federation. These bodies cooperate with *Land* secretaries, officials of the Federation charged with guiding trade-union activities in their area according to the decisions of the executive committee and of the national convention. Where necessary, secretariats and executives exist also for smaller areas (districts).

For the affiliated unions, a pattern of organization similar to that of the Federation is prescribed by its constitution. The unions maintain *Land* and district secretariats which cooperate with the corresponding secretariats of the Federation. Union locals may be confined to a single enterprise or cover all enterprises within a given locality. Where necessary, a council of locals is set up for an industrial area.

The functions listed in the constitution and the standing rules of the Federation reflect the broad conception of activities characteristic of many European trade-union movements. In addition to improving employment conditions by collective bargaining and to adjusting grievances, the Federation and its affiliated unions are to participate in stabilization of the labor market, preparation of economic and social legislation, and creation of an "economic democracy," particularly in nationalized enterprises. They are to nominate representatives to economic or social institutions or to select the candidates for election to such bodies; educate their membership and train union officials, works councillors, and shop stewards; collect and analyze statistical material; provide legal protection; and assist members financially under the Federation's benefit scheme. Most of these duties are to be performed by the Federation if more than one union is involved, and by the individual union if it alone is concerned. Collective bargaining is carried out by each union, in line with general policies established by the Federation. Decisions about work stoppages are made by the Federation if they "influence the movement as a whole or the public interest."

### Accomplishments and Activities

To organize 1¼ million workers during the 3 years since Liberation was an absorbing task, particularly in a country suffering from the ravages of war, divided into zones of occupation, and subject to damaging interventions by one of the occupying powers. No less absorbing for the unions were the tasks arising from the extreme scarcity of food and of other consumer goods, and of raw materials and power. In all these matters, the unions intervened continually and successfully, so far as circumstances permitted, with the Austrian and occupation authorities.

Outstanding among the emergency activities of the unions were their efforts first to keep the workers' real earnings in line with the increasing cost of living, and later to stop inflation by the stabilization of prices and wages.<sup>7</sup> The various phases of this stabilization policy, from the interim wage-price agreement in August 1947 to the currency reform of December and the unions' subsequent struggle for price reductions rather than wage increases, were severely criticized by

<sup>7</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, January 1948 (p. 24), and July 1948 (p. 45.)

the Communist minority in the trade-union movement but successfully defended by the Socialist leadership, and overwhelmingly endorsed in the national convention in May 1948.

Conspicuous progress has been made since Liberation in the restoration and improvement of social legislation, at the instigation of the unions. Among the laws passed were those governing chambers of labor, works councils, labor courts, collective agreements, unemployment compensation, changes in social insurance, and paid vacations for workers, the latter being considered particularly important by the Federation. A law enacted in June 1948, which the unions regard as a step forward though not a definite solution, regulates employment conditions of farm workers.

Work stoppages because of employment conditions have been infrequent since Liberation; only four strikes have received official trade-union recognition. Frequent wildcat stoppages, mainly over food and clothing shortages, were in most cases organized or supported by Communist elements.<sup>8</sup>

Collective bargaining, as compared with social legislation, developed slowly because difficulties in preparation delayed promulgation of the basic law on collective bargaining until February 1947. Other causes of the lag in bargaining were the wage controls administered first by the Occupying Powers, later by the Austrian Government; the Federation's own wage and price stabilization policy; and, according to union reports, some employer resistance to collective bargaining. Although several nation-wide agreements have been concluded recently, employment conditions and particularly wages in many industries are still regulated by "tariff orders" of Nazi origin.

The Federation's demands for economic planning and nationalization of key industries have not yet been realized. Planning is confined to certain economic sectors. Labor is represented in advisory committees of the Ministry of Commerce, which controls production and allocation of scarce industrial goods under a temporary law enacted in the spring of 1948, and in similar committees of the Planning Ministry, which is preparing long-range economic plans for the iron and steel and electric-power industries. A nationalization law listing 70 enterprises in key

industries was issued in July 1946. Its application has been delayed, partly because of differences of opinion among the Austrian political parties and partly because the Soviet military government does not recognize nationalization of enterprises which it considers "German assets." Unions are represented in government-owned holding companies which are being formed for the enterprises in the iron, steel, and coal-mining industries designated by the statute for nationalization.

The work of the Federation and its constituent unions branched out in many additional directions. Their education and youth departments conducted evening classes and full-time courses for union functionaries, works councillors, and shop stewards; developed programs of adult education and vocational training; and operated some training shops of their own. Other special departments dealt with problems of working women, who formed 26 percent of the membership at the end of 1947 (see table 1). Periodicals published by the Federation and by the unions reached a monthly circulation of more than a million by the end of 1947. Under the Federation's welfare scheme, almost 6 million schillings were spent from 1945 to 1947 for various types of benefits, one-sixth for strike benefits. A Labor Bank, established by the Free Trade Unions and the cooperatives under the First Republic (1923) and revived in February 1947, had deposits of approximately 80 million schillings and outstanding loans of 30 million at the end of 1947.

Since Austria was readmitted to the International Labor Organization, the Federation as the representative labor organization designated the labor delegates to the International Labor Conferences. The Federation has belonged to the World Federation of Trade Unions since its establishment in the fall of 1945, and the constituent unions belong to the appropriate international secretariats. The Federation participated in the March 1948 London Trade-Union Conference dealing with the European Recovery Program, and is represented on the advisory committee established by that conference.<sup>10</sup> A resolution welcoming the Marshall Plan was adopted at the Federation's national convention in May 1948, the Communist minority alone voting against it.

<sup>8</sup> Another unofficial but successful strike occurred in a Viennese firm under Soviet administration, in protest against dismissal of the works council chairman.

<sup>9</sup> The official exchange rate is 10.14 schillings per U. S. dollar.

<sup>10</sup> See Notes on Labor Abroad, April 1948 (p. 60).



# Summaries of Special Reports

## Prices in the Second Quarter of 1948

THE GENERAL PRICE MOVEMENT was one of slow, steady rise from the pronounced dip in February to new high levels in the second quarter of 1948. The rise affected prices of raw materials, semi-finished and finished goods, farm and nonfarm products, in exchanges and in wholesale and retail markets.

Prices were influenced by a number of important events. The European Recovery Program, enacted in April, offered possibilities of far-reaching effects on both domestic and world prices over the next few years. During the same month, the aircraft construction program was greatly enlarged through Congressional approval of a 70-group airforce. A 5-percent increase in railroad freight rates, effective early in May, was almost immediately reflected in the prices of some basic articles. On the other hand, a decrease in prices of some finished steel products took place at about the same time.

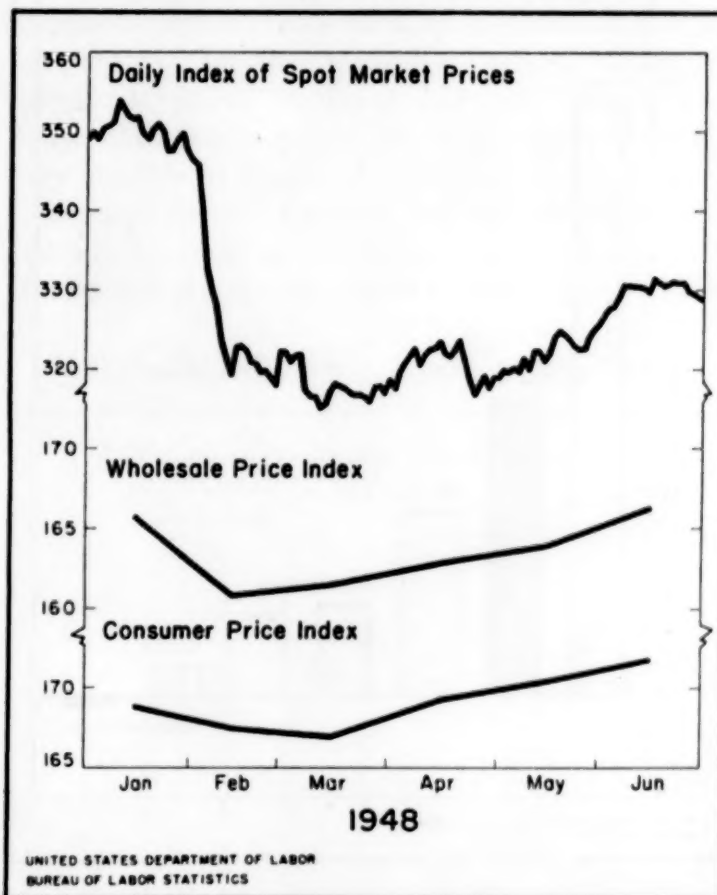
Two decisions of the United States Supreme Court during the quarter will have a marked effect on the prices of some commodities at a later date. The first upheld the Federal Trade Commission suit against the use of the basing-point system of pricing in the cement industry. As a consequence of this decision, the steel industry announced its intention of shifting voluntarily to f. o. b. mill pricing. The second decision ruled out quantity discounts, except where such discounts were directly the result of lowered costs.

In June 1948, the Congress passed an agricultural support bill providing for continuance through the end of 1949 of existing measures for the support of prices of farm products. Generally the supports were set at 90 percent of the parity

price. The new legislation also provided for more restricted price supports beginning in 1950.

The agricultural price outlook at the end of June reflected exceptionally strong consumer demand for farm products, meat output about 10 percent below last year, and excellent crop prospects, particularly in the feed grains. Pork production in

Trend of Prices, First Half of 1948



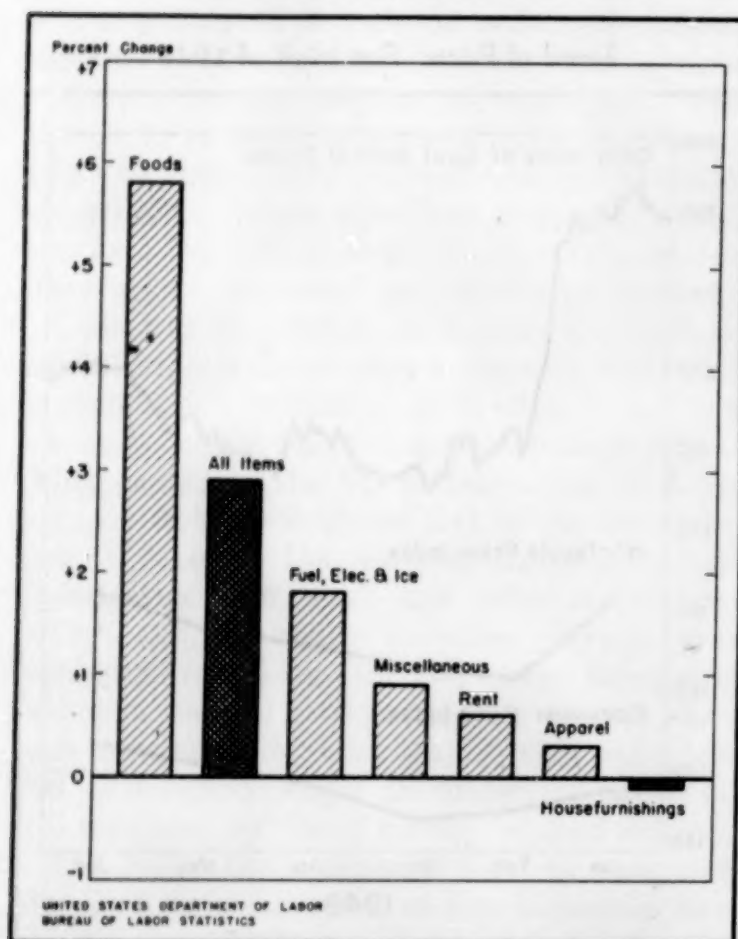
1949 has a good chance to exceed 1948, but this larger pork output is not likely to offset smaller production of beef, veal, lamb, and mutton. If feed grains decline in price, the livestock feed price ratios in 1948 and 1949 will be more favorable to livestock producers, with consequent lower slaughter of cattle and smaller beef production in 1949.

## Retail Prices

The consumers' price index advanced steadily to new highs during the quarter.

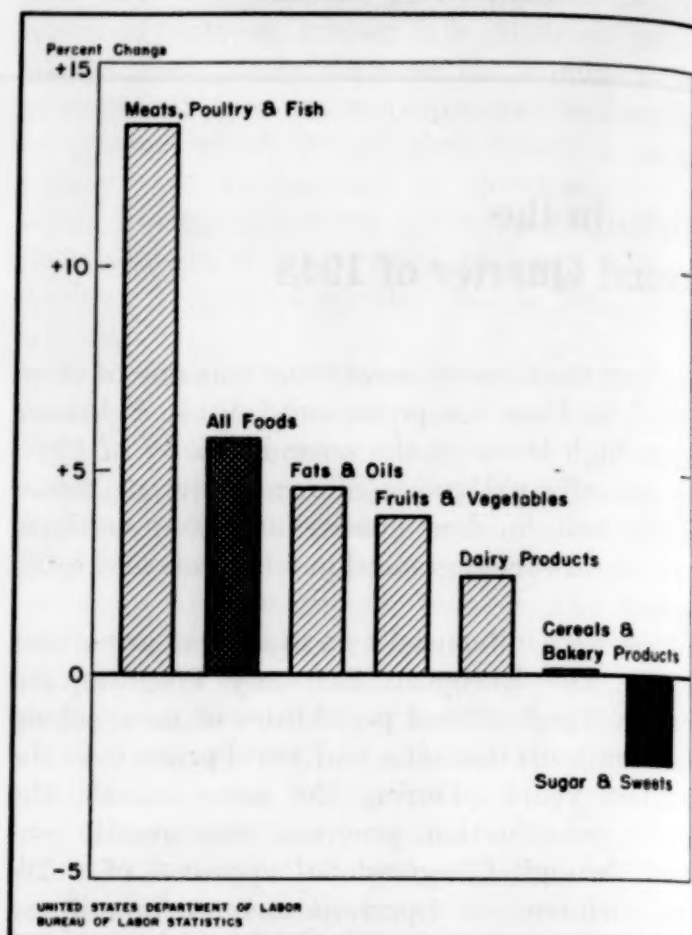
The increase was mainly the result of a very sharp rise in the retail prices of foods, especially meats. Only foods advanced more than the average of all groups combined. The actual increase in retail food prices during the second quarter of 1948 was about twice as great as the expected seasonal rise.

Consumers' Price Index, by Groups,  
March to June 1948



Fuel, electricity, and ice costs increased mainly because of higher prices for coal and gasoline. By June, some signs of weakness were evident in the prices of such cotton clothing as unbranded shirts and pajamas. Rents advanced fractionally as 15-percent voluntary increases were again authorized under the Housing and Rent Act of 1948. Housefurnishings prices declined slightly as a result of reductions in some electrical appliances and the reappearance of regular sales of "white goods."

Retail Food Prices, by Groups,  
March to June 1948



In the case of the retail prices of foods, as indicated in the chart above, the only group which rose more than the average for all foods was meats, poultry, and fish.

Within the meats, poultry, and fish group, the rate of advance in the prices of individual items was varied. Leg of lamb rose to a national average price of 78 cents a pound, and round steak was selling for more than a dollar a pound in some stores in the middle of June. Pork and ham prices did not rise as much as other meats, but pork chops averaged more than 78 cents a pound in June.

Not all food prices rose over the quarter. Although during this period grain prices dropped about 4 percent in primary markets, wheat flour dropped only 2 percent at retail, and bread did not change in price.

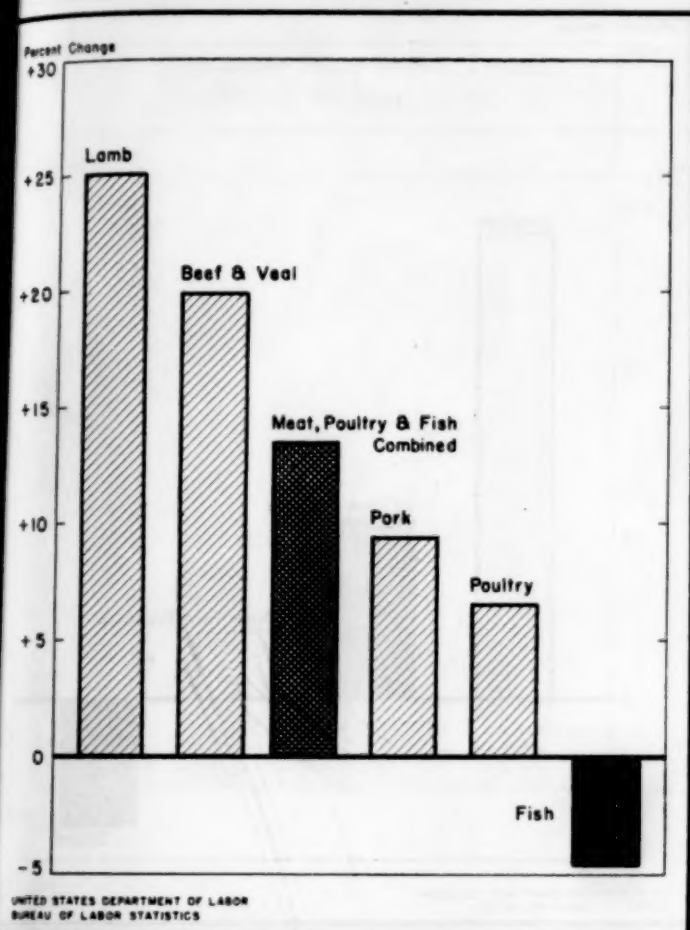
## Primary Market Prices

Primary market prices advanced at a steady rate, and in the last half of June the weekly wholesale price index passed its previous postwar



peak. Farm product prices did not reattain the levels which prevailed early in the year, but food prices rose to a new, all-time high in June, while the average price of all commodities except farm products and foods, each month, was consistently above previous postwar peaks.

### Retail Meat Prices, by Groups, March to June 1948



Average primary market prices of metals and metal products rose approximately 2 percent. This increase occurred despite a sizable reduction in the prices of some steel products on May 1. Trade estimates of the value of the reduction in net sales, as a result of this voluntary price decrease, placed it in about the same magnitude as the increase in the price of semifinished steel products which was announced during February 1948. The general course of metal prices was greatly affected by the freight rate increase which went into effect in May, plus higher costs for iron ore and for other basic steel-making raw materials, which have been creeping up for some time.

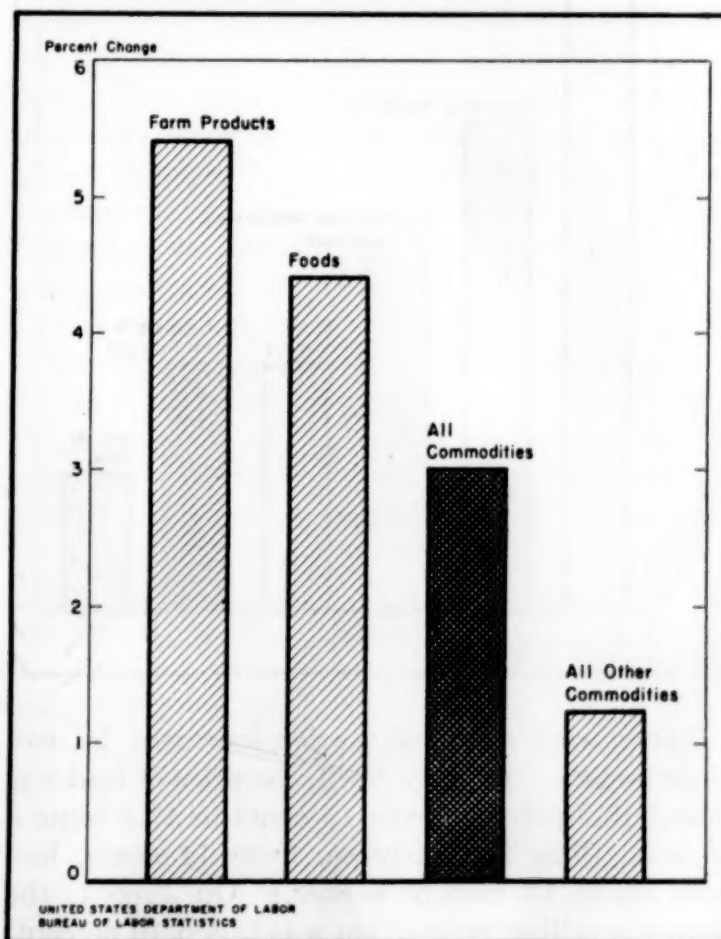
Changes between March and June 1948 in the primary market prices of all commodities other than farm products, foods, and metals, ranged

from increases of 1.9 percent for building materials and 1.7 percent for fuel and lighting materials to a decrease of 0.3 percent for chemicals and allied products. Important commodities, or groups of commodities, showing appreciable price increases over this period included hides and skins (15.6 percent), crude rubber (11.3 percent), coke (8.4 percent), and lumber (3.1 percent); anthracite and bituminous coal increased more than 2 percent. Manufacturers' shoe prices declined 4.1 percent, cotton goods were 2.4 percent lower, and structural steel, reflecting the May price reduction, was 1.6 percent below the March average price.

Average primary market prices of farm products advanced more than 5 percent between March and June 1948, a result of rapidly rising livestock prices (14 percent) offsetting an appreciable decline (4 percent) in the wholesale prices of grains. Livestock prices declined between March and April with lower prices for hogs, but advanced very sharply in May and June.

Primary market prices of foods showed a general average increase of 4.4 percent over this period, almost completely the result of the meat price rise

### Wholesale Price Index, March to June 1948

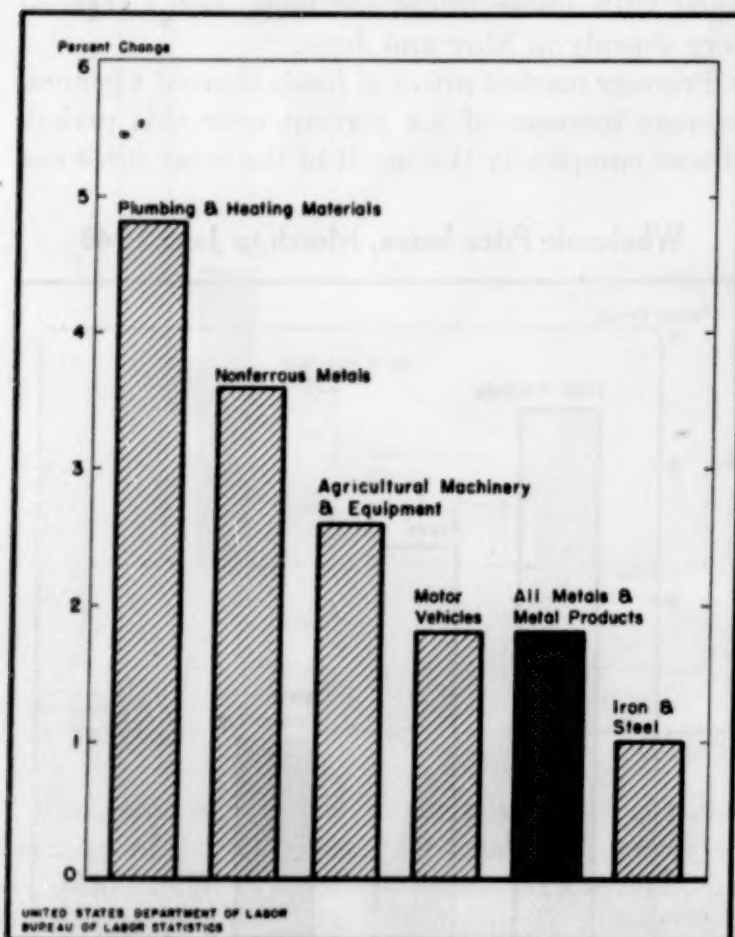


of more than 11 percent. Meat prices did not show a decline comparable to the decrease in livestock prices between March and April. Cereals, including flour and bread, slid slowly down during the quarter with a net decline of only half that which occurred in grain prices. The prices of fresh fruits and vegetables fluctuated as crops came to market, with a general upward tendency over the quarter.

### Commodity Exchange Prices

Organized exchange and market prices in April held at about the same level to which they had declined during the market break of February, but started moving up again during May and June. (See chart on p. 249.)

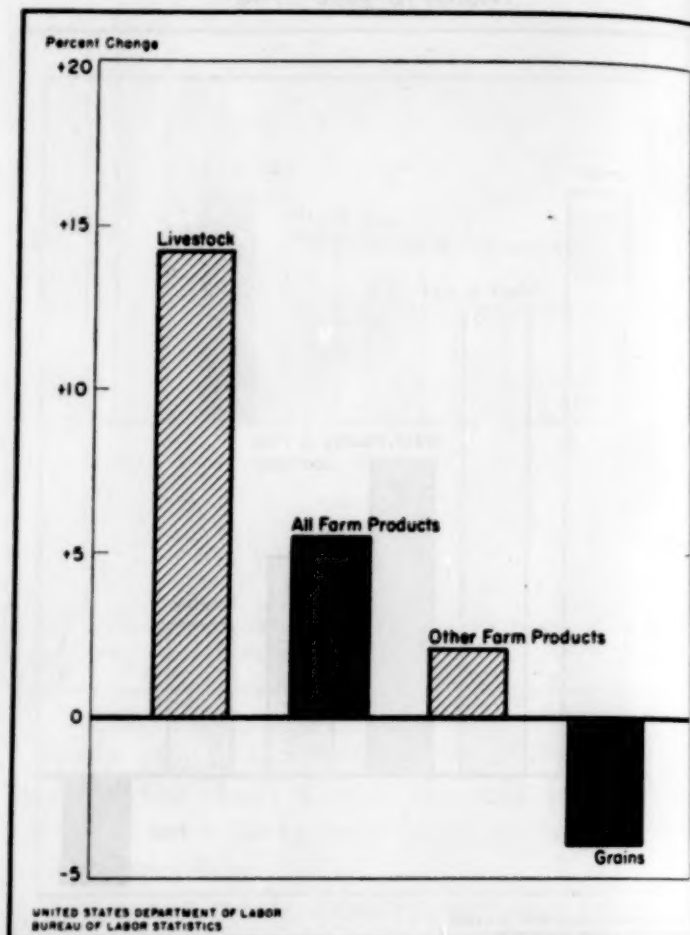
### Wholesale Price Index, Metals and Metal Products, March to June 1948



There were significant price increases in two basic metals. In early April, the price of lead was raised 16.7 percent, from 15 cents to 17.5 cents a pound. (The last increase, from 14 cents, had been made 13 months earlier.) On June 1, the domestic selling price of tin was raised 10 percent,

from 94 cents to \$1.03 a pound. (The previous change in tin prices had been 14 cents in December 1947.) The increase in tin prices was made by Reconstruction Finance Corporation subsidiary line with a 10-percent advance in the price

### Wholesale Price Index, Farm Products, March to June 1948



Straits tin made by the British at the end of May. The price increases for lead and for tin were rapidly passed on to other metals such as brass. Aluminum (which is not traded on organized exchanges) also increased; ingot prices were raised 1 cent a pound to 16 cents at the end of the quarter, the first increase in 11 years.

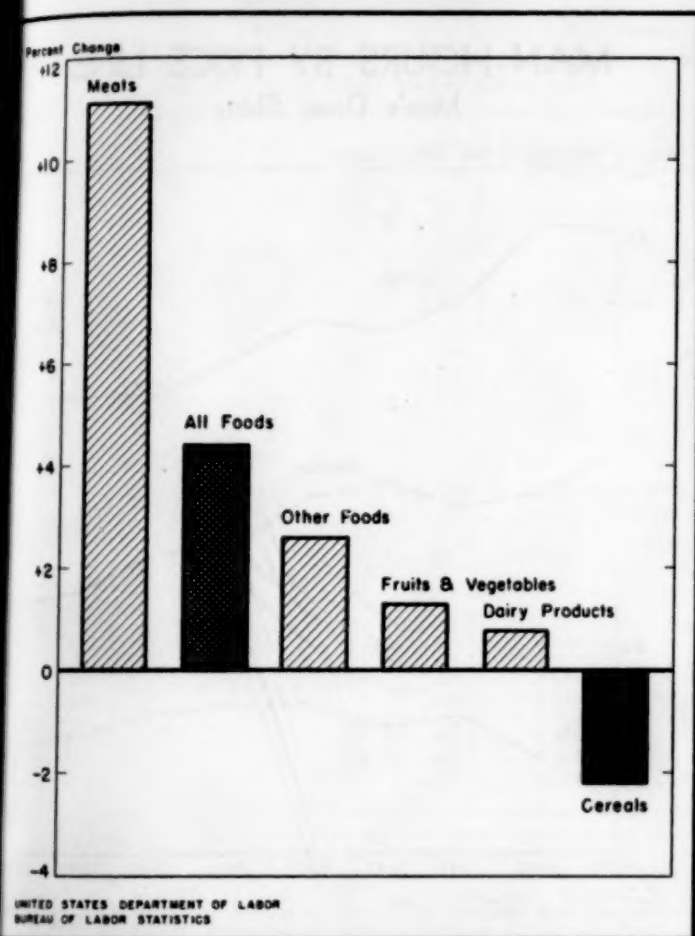
Grain prices on organized exchanges showed a fairly steady downward trend over the quarter, although the movements of individual grains were extremely diverse. On June 30 the quotations for wheat for December delivery were about the same as the spot market prices, while for corn, December futures at \$1.67 were 25 percent cheaper than the spot price of \$2.30 a bushel. The July 1 crop forecasts indicated a 3.3 billion bushel corn crop, the largest in history, compared with 2.4 billion



previous bushels last year. The wheat crop forecast was 2 billion bushels, the second largest in history, below the record 1.4 billion of last year but somewhat higher than the June forecast. Oats, barley, and rye were all estimated to be higher than the 1947 crops.

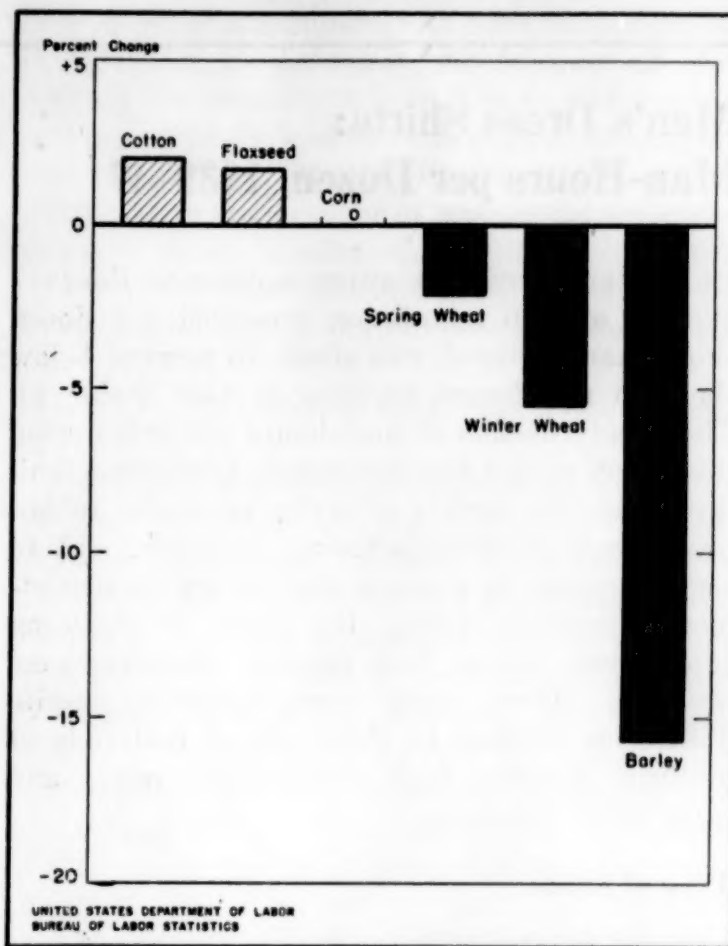
Both steers and hogs showed 27.5 percent increases over the quarter, but followed different price patterns. Hog prices started the quarter at

### Wholesale Price Index, Foods, March to June 1948



the lowest level since October 1946, did not commence to rise until the middle of May when the strike in the meat packers' plants appeared due to terminate, then rose very sharply, but did not reach the previous postwar peak of September 1947. Steer prices, on the other hand, advanced steadily throughout the entire quarter; by the end of May they were above the previous postwar peak,

### Commodity Market Prices, Domestic Crops, March 31 to June 30, 1948



and in June continued to move ahead almost daily into new all-time record highs. Lard and hide prices followed steers and hogs in the upward movement, but at a much slower rate. Inedible tallow prices were sharply lower as purchases by soap makers fell off.

Raw cotton prices moved within a very narrow range—approximately 2 cents compared with a 7-cent range in the first half of 1948 and a 9-cent range in 1947—and showed little change over the quarter. Cottonseed oil prices moved up sharply and at one time in mid-May were at the same level as the previous postwar high. Print cloth prices declined steadily, about 10 percent over the quarter; the decline of print cloth prices had started last January, and the June 30 price was 37 percent lower than the January high point.

# Man-Hour Trends in Selected Industries<sup>1</sup>

## Men's Dress Shirts:

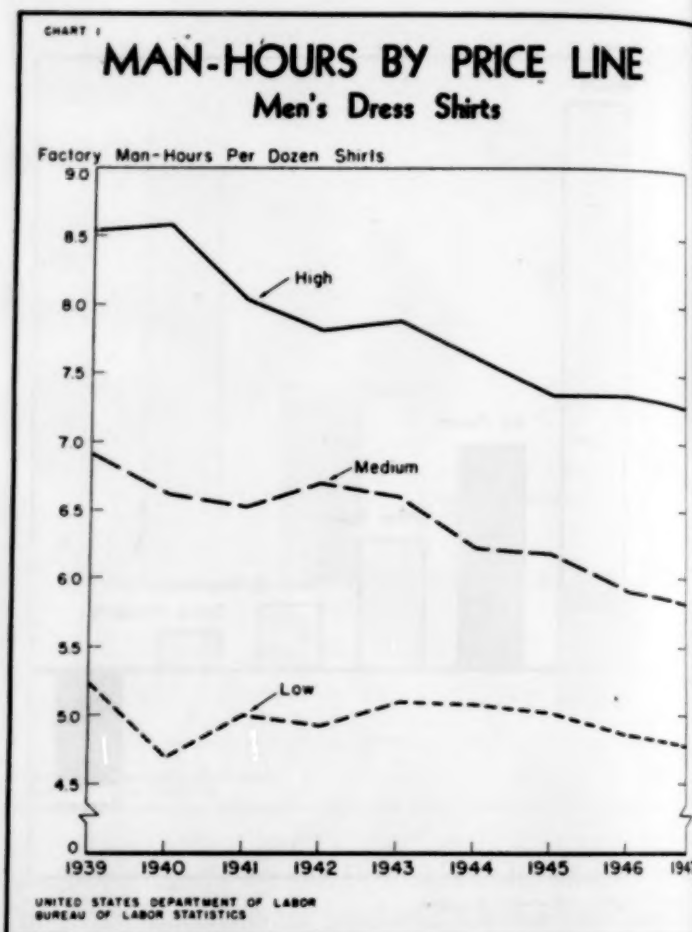
### Man-Hours per Dozen, 1939-47

IN 56 REPRESENTATIVE SHIRT FACTORIES, the 1947 average of 5.96 man-hours expended per dozen shirts manufactured was about 16 percent below the 7.06 man-hours required in 1939 (table 1). The steady decline in man-hours per unit during this 9-year period was due largely to wartime limitations on the variety of styles produced, to improvements in manufacturing efficiency, and to some increase in average skill of sewing-department operators during the years of declining production, when less capable workers were dropped. These gains were achieved despite difficulties incident to shortages of materials of uniform quality, high absenteeism rates, and rapid labor turn-over.

#### Type of Labor

Virtually the entire reduction in man-hours required per dozen was made in the direct operating-labor category, which accounts for about 90 percent of total factory man-hours in the average shirt-manufacturing establishment. The 1947 average of 5.31 direct man-hours per dozen shirts was almost a fifth below the 1939 level. Indirect (or overhead) labor requirements per unit rose slightly during the years covered, reaching a peak

in 1945, but by 1947 were again approximately the same as in 1939. The principal cause for the increase in indirect man-hours was the sharp decrease in production in most of these factories which resulted in higher overhead costs per unit manufactured.



<sup>1</sup> Prepared in the Bureau's Productivity and Technological Development Branch.

This series of studies on trends in average man-hours required per unit of output is part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' direct-productivity reports program. The studies provide detailed statistics on the basis of type of labor, principal products, methods of production, size of plant, geographic area, price line (or product quality), extent of technological change, and other categories significant in measuring productivity levels and trends, on important segments of the American economy, never covered before.

All studies are based on reports submitted directly to the Bureau by a cross-section of producers in each industry included in the series, supplemented by factual information obtained by Bureau field representatives from the reporting establishments. This information forms the basis for classifying company data into appropriate categories, and also provides an indication of the factors underlying the pattern of variations in productive efficiency.

Initial reports for each industry summarize experience for a period of years, in most instances relating current patterns to those of a common base year (1939). Regular annual supplements will provide current data for each industry in which reporting has been established.

*Direct Man-Hours, by Department.* The 3.95 direct man-hours expended per dozen in 1947 in the sewing department amounted to about three-fourths of all factory direct labor. As the result of steady reductions, the 1947 level was about 14 percent less than that of 1939 (table 1). In the cutting department, which accounts for about 7 percent of factory direct labor, direct man-hours per dozen increased during the years 1942 to 1944, but declined thereafter to a 1947 level about 10 percent below that of 1939. The most drastic



decrease in man-hour requirements occurred in the pressing and boxing departments, dropping to 0.98 man-hour in 1947, or only two-thirds of the time required in 1939.

The increase in the level of cutting-department man-hour requirements, and the subsequent decline were indicated to be due in part to the loss of skilled cutters during the war years and their return in 1946 and 1947. Difficulties in production incident to the use of nonuniform materials, also contributing to the rise, were largely overcome by 1946.

TABLE 1.—Men's dress shirts: Man-hours expended per dozen, by type of labor and department<sup>1</sup>

Year	Average man-hours, by type of labor		
	Total factory	Direct	Indirect
1939	7.061	6.422	0.639
1940	6.800	6.193	.607
1941	6.571	5.960	.611
1942	6.566	5.950	.616
1943	6.578	5.899	.679
1944	6.319	5.631	.688
1945	6.209	5.510	.699
1946	6.043	5.367	.676
1947	5.959	5.311	.648
	Direct man-hours, by department		
	Cutting	Sewing	Pressing and boxing
1939	0.433	4.635	1.468
1940	.444	4.445	1.353
1941	.431	4.272	1.284
1942	.437	4.337	1.213
1943	.476	4.365	1.082
1944	.489	4.126	1.049
1945	.420	4.117	.988
1946	.395	4.003	.975
1947	.389	3.949	.980

<sup>1</sup> Data indicate the relationship between man-hours expended and dozens of shirts manufactured in the selected establishments. The firms covered represent factories of all sizes, the various manufacturing methods in use, and the production of all types of dress shirts. The man-hour averages in any year and the year-to-year trends are determined by the combined influence of a number of factors, including improvements in production methods and equipment, changes in the distribution of the different styles manufactured, management policies relating to production, skill and efficiency of the work force, availability of materials, and others. Statistics are based on unweighted averages of the man-hours per dozen reported by all companies participating in the study.

The man-hour averages per dozen shirts include all factory man-hours as tabulated from pay-roll records or as allocated to production. General administration, office, engineering, and sales employees are excluded. Direct and indirect man-hours are defined in a manner which conforms with general accounting practice in the industry. Direct man-hours include all sewing machine operators and other labor functions involved directly in shirt production, such as cutting, pressing, and boxing. Indirect man-hours include supervision, maintenance, materials-handling, shipping and receiving, and others not assignable directly to production.

The steady lessening of man-hours per dozen required in the sewing department was traceable chiefly to limitations in variety and styles of shirts, basic simplifications of construction, increases in average efficiency of workers, and some improvement in machines, equipment, and work methods.

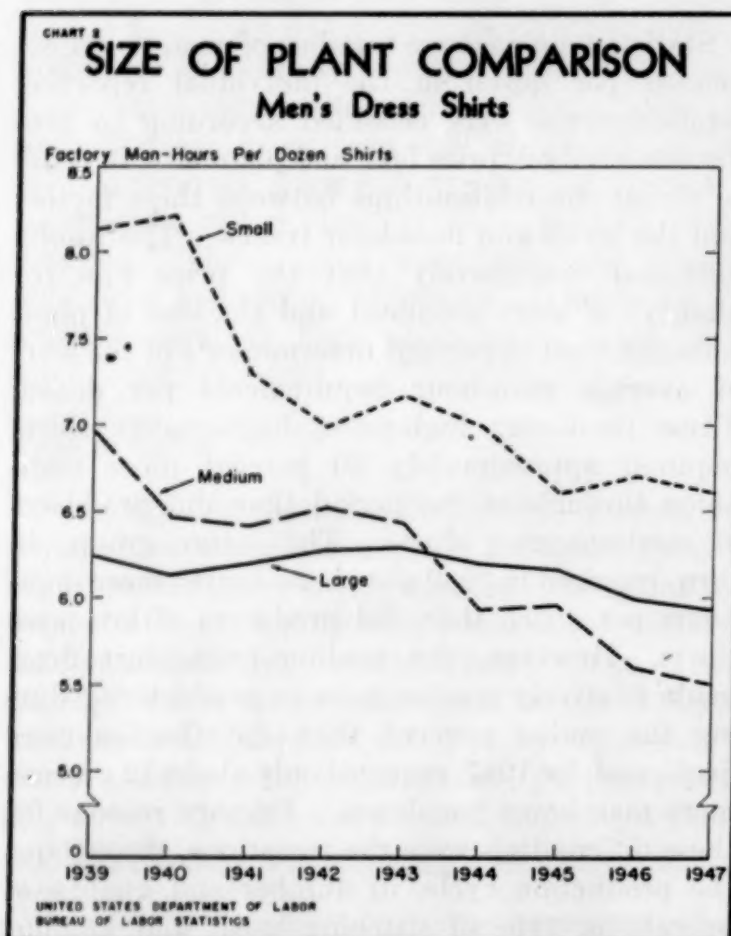
In the pressing and boxing departments, the decline in man-hours per dozen was a direct outgrowth of a number of extreme simplifications in operations, including substitution of flat-pressed for stand-up collars, less careful pressing of the shirt body, and less thorough finish pressing and inspection. Final folding and pinning were simplified, and a number of unessential packaging features were eliminated. In most establishments the number of shirts packed in a box rose from a maximum of three to between four and six.

### Price Line, Plant Size, and Production Method

Statistics on average number of man-hours expended per dozen in the individual reporting establishments were classified according to production method, price line, and plant size, in order to reveal the relationships between these factors and the levels and man-hour trends. The results indicated conclusively that the price line (or quality) of shirt produced and the size of plant were the most important determinants of the level of average man-hour requirements per dozen. Firms producing high-price, high-quality shirts required approximately 20 percent more man-hours throughout the period than did producers of medium-price shirts. The latter group, in turn, required in 1939 about one-fourth more man-hours per dozen than did producers of low-price shirts. However, the medium-price shirt firms made relatively greater gains in productivity during the period covered than did the low-price firms, and, by 1947, required only about 12 percent more man-hours per dozen. Primary reasons for these differentials were the variations, throughout the production cycle, in number and quality of operations, type of stitching used, and amount of trimming and inspection. The wide range of types, sizes, and styles, together with the small lots characteristic of high-quality shirt production, tended to heighten the levels of man-hour requirements.

Data classified according to factory size indicate that establishments producing less than 50,000 dozen shirts a year had consistently higher man-hour requirements throughout the period than either the medium-sized or the large establishments making over 100,000 dozen a year. In 1947, the small plant's average of 6.60 man-hours per dozen was about 17 percent higher than that for medium-

size plants, and about 10 percent above that for large plants. An even larger differential existed during the early years of the period studied. Detailed analysis of company data indicated that small plants in every price-line group and every production-method category required higher man-hours, on the average, than did medium-size or large establishments. The principal reasons cited for this difference were the extreme diversity in output of small plants and their lack of the labor-saving equipment, orderly work flow, and efficient work techniques which are generally associated with standardized large-scale production.



In 1947, average factory man-hours expended per dozen shirts in establishments using the bundle, progressive bundle, and combination systems in the sewing department, were virtually identical; all were grouped closely around the level of 6.0 man-hours per dozen. Plants using the straight-line production system reported lower man-hour levels, averaging 5.21 per dozen. This differential was due chiefly to the fact that all establishments operating on the line system manufactured a relatively standardized range of shirts within the medium- or low-price classifications. Firms using

the straight-line system reported much less significant declines in man-hours per dozen during the period studied than did those using other production systems. This was attributed in part to difficulties incident to operating the relatively inflexible line system during a period of high turnover, absenteeism, and shortage of materials. Equally important was the fact that the line production firms were not in a position to realize the gains incident to reduction in number of styles, types, and sizes of shirts that were effected by most firms in the industry.

## Footwear Manufacture: Man-Hours per Pair, 1939-45

### Average Requirements in 1945

An average of three-fourths man-hour was expended per pair of shoes manufactured in 1945 based on a summarization of reports from 166 representative shoe factories. Men's dress and work shoes combined required an average of 0.93 man-hour per pair. The level for dress shoes (1.06 man-hours per pair) was practically double that for work shoes. (See table 1.) The composite man-hour average for all types of women's shoes (0.90 per pair) was approximately the same as that for men's dress and work shoes combined, while the average for youths' and boys' shoes (0.76 per pair) was somewhat lower. As would be expected, the average man-hours per pair for misses', children's, and infants' shoes and for house slippers was well below the averages for the other types; house slippers required less than one-fourth of the man-hours required per pair for men's dress shoes.

A direct relationship exists between the level of man-hours per pair and the price class of shoe, the highest-price shoes requiring from three to four times as many man-hours as the lowest (table 2). The higher-quality shoes are customarily manufactured of better materials, which require more care in handling throughout the production cycle. More time and skill are also required in the cutting and matching of leathers for higher-quality shoes. The higher priced shoes are characteristically produced in a greater range of sizes, widths, and designs. This diversifica-



on involves shorter runs on identical products which results in higher average man-hour requirements per pair.

TABLE 2.—*Shoe manufacture: Average man-hours expended per pair, selected types of shoes, 1945, by class of shoes and factory price line*

Class of shoes	Factory price line <sup>1</sup>					
	All lines	Low	Low-medium	Medium	High-medium	High
All classes of shoes reported	0.75					
Men's	.93					
Dress	1.06	0.79	1.01	1.21	1.73	( <sup>2</sup> )
Work	.55					
Women's	.90	.53	.96	1.36	1.80	2.04
Boys' and girls'	.76					
Misses' and children's	.55	.39	.56		.70	.93
Infants'	.34	( <sup>2</sup> )				.46
House slippers	.25	.14		.32		( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> The average factory price in 1945 was used to classify establishments by price groups. The classifications for the different types of shoes were as follows:

Men's: Low, under \$3.25; low-medium, \$3.25 and under \$4.00; medium, \$4.00 and under \$5.25; high-medium, \$5.25 and under \$7.50; high, \$7.50 and over.  
 Women's: Low, under \$2.25; low-medium, \$2.25 and under \$3.25; medium, \$3.25 and under \$4.25; high-medium, \$4.25 and under \$6.00; high, \$6.00 and over.  
 Misses' and children's: Low, under \$1.50; low-medium, \$1.50 and under \$2.00; high-medium, \$2.00 and under \$2.50; high, \$2.50 and over.  
 Infants': low, under \$1.00; high, \$1.00 and over.  
 House slippers: low, under \$1.50; medium, \$1.50 and under \$2.00; high \$2.00 and over.

<sup>2</sup> Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual companies.

There are also significant variations in man-hours per pair for individual producers within any given price class. These differences reflect the composite influence of a great many conditions relating to the operations of each establishment, including the type and diversity of the product pattern, volume of production, degree of plant capacity utilization, rates of labor turn-over and absenteeism, average experience and skill of the work force, management efficiency, quality of materials, age and condition of machinery, soundness of factory layout, and effectiveness in scheduling production.

### Trends by Type of Labor

Average factory man-hours expended per pair in the manufacture of all types of shoes combined declined approximately 9 percent between 1939 and 1945 (table 3). Except for a slight rise in 1942, the man-hour index decreased each year during the period, the reductions being attributable chiefly to the high level of output, the wartime standardization of styles and types of shoes, and the elimination of many fancy types which required a relatively high number of man-hours per

pair. The general gains in productivity were accomplished despite operating difficulties incident to shortages of labor and materials which were particularly severe during the war years.

TABLE 3.—*Shoe manufacture: Indexes of man-hours expended per pair; all shoes reported*

Type of labor	Indexes of man-hours (1939=100)					
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Unit man-hours (direct and indirect labor)	98.5	95.0	96.0	94.2	92.2	91.2
Direct man-hours	98.1	94.9	95.5	93.1	90.7	89.3
Indirect man-hours	104.0	96.0	103.1	109.9	113.4	118.3

The index for direct operating labor, which constituted over 90 percent of the man-hours expended, declined somewhat more than the index for total factory man-hours, particularly during the years following 1942 (table 3); by 1945, the level was 11 percent below the 1939 base. In contrast, the index for indirect (or overhead) labor rose over 18 percent during the same period, the steady increase being interrupted only in 1941. This indirect-labor increase was characteristic of many other manufacturing industries during the war years 1942 to 1945, and in some industries extended into the reconversion period as well.

### Trends by Type of Shoe

While man-hours expended per pair for shoes of all types declined generally during the years studied, substantial variations in detail occurred in the trends for individual types. The most substantial and consistent reductions took place in establishments producing women's shoes; the indexes for high-medium-price and high-price shoes declined somewhat less than those for the lower-price classes (table 4). Indexes for the various classes of juvenile shoes were generally downward, but the changes were considerably more erratic than for women's shoes. The index for men's shoes declined somewhat during the years 1940 to 1943, but rose thereafter almost to the 1939 level. Trends in total factory man-hours for men's dress shoes in the several price classes varied only slightly. In contrast to the trend for most other types of shoes, the man-hour index for men's work shoes rose during the years 1941 to 1944. The principal cause cited for this variance in trends was the fact that men's work shoes, always a relatively standardized type, received

little or no benefit from the simplified wartime styling applied to most other types.

TABLE 4.—*Shoe manufacture: Indexes of total (direct and indirect) man-hours expended, by class and factory price line*<sup>1</sup>

Class and price line of shoe	Indexes of total man-hours (1939=100)					
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
All class and price lines.....	98.5	95.1	96.0	94.2	92.2	91.2
Men's shoes.....	101.8	98.4	98.6	96.3	97.5	98.8
Dress shoes.....	101.9	97.7	96.8	93.8	95.0	96.8
Low priced.....	101.3	100.6	100.4	94.7	93.4	96.8
Low medium priced.....	98.4	95.8	96.1	95.4	100.3	97.2
Medium priced.....	100.6	98.4	96.4	95.6	98.8	101.8
High medium priced.....	106.5	95.5	93.8	91.0	91.1	93.6
High priced <sup>2</sup> .....						
Men's work shoes.....	101.5	101.8	107.4	108.6	110.0	108.6
Women's shoes.....	94.2	90.5	91.5	88.5	86.1	84.7
Low priced.....	94.4	92.2	97.1	96.3	89.3	85.3
Low medium priced.....	92.5	87.8	86.6	84.2	82.9	81.4
Medium priced.....	92.8	88.1	88.7	82.4	84.0	83.5
High medium priced.....	99.6	93.8	93.5	89.7	87.6	88.6
High priced.....	93.6	92.7	91.9	87.7	88.3	89.4
Youths' and boys' shoes.....	103.8	92.2	94.8	96.6	98.8	97.0
Misses' and children's shoes.....	100.7	100.8	102.1	104.5	98.0	94.3
Low priced.....	103.5	101.8	102.8	104.7	95.8	92.3
High priced.....	95.9	99.0	100.9	104.3	101.8	97.8
Infants' shoes.....	92.8	99.5	95.8	103.0	99.0	99.7
House slippers.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	118.3	116.4	101.7	91.9

<sup>1</sup> Average factory price in 1945 was used to classify establishments by price groups.

<sup>2</sup> Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual companies.

### Trends by Area and Plant Size

Analyses were made of man-hour trends in the manufacture of various types of shoes, by geographic area, size of plant, and method of shoe construction. On the basis of geographic area, it appeared that the major strides in reducing man-hours per pair during the 1939-45 period were made by New England establishments, which reported favorable trends in production of all types of shoes. Seasonal fluctuations characteristic of prewar operations in New England establishments had been smoothed out to a constant rate relatively close to capacity operations. In addition, New England factories apparently had not operated as near to capacity levels in 1939 as had firms in some of the other areas; also, they had engaged in production to customer specifications to a large degree. Consequently, wartime standardization and simplification, together with higher production levels, contributed more substantially to reductions in factory man-hour requirements in New England than in other areas.

The indexes of man-hour requirements for various sizes of factories varied considerably according to product. In manufacture of men's shoes, the large plants reported less favorable trends

than the small and medium-sized plants, but women's and juvenile shoes the large facilities made the greatest progress in reducing man-hours per pair. One explanation cited was the fact that large factories manufacturing women's shoes which generally had a greater variety of styles in prewar years, had more to gain in reduction of man-hours per pair, from the wartime curtailment of styles and patterns.

The most significant variation in trends in man-hour requirements by type of shoe construction was found to exist between groups of producers of women's shoes. Firms using the cemented type of construction, in which soles are attached to upper primarily by the use of some form of adhesive, reported the greatest declines in man-hours expended per pair. This was principally because shoes of this type of construction had followed style changes more closely than those of other constructions; consequently the firms making them benefited to a greater extent when style simplification orders were issued during the war. The least favorable man-hour levels were reported by firms using the stitchdown method. This was apparently due chiefly to the fact that this type of production is concentrated mainly in the standardized low-price-shoe area, and as a consequence producers using this system were not in a position to realize substantial benefit from any reduction in styles and types manufactured.

## Fertilizer Manufacture: Man-Hours Per Ton, 1939-46

### Average Requirements in 1946

The 82 fertilizer plants participating in the Bureau's study averaged 3.04 man-hours per ton of mixed fertilizer, and 1.04 man-hours per ton of superphosphate, produced in 1946. Direct production labor accounted for about four-fifths of the total factory man-hours expended and indirect labor for a fifth. During the years 1939 to 1946 the proportion of indirect to total factory man-hours declined.

Plants in different size classes reported significant differences in man-hours expended per ton. In 1946, man-hours required per ton in mixed fertilizer plants producing less than 11,000 tons



nts, but ar averaged 4.11 man-hours per ton, in firms producing between 11,000 and 35,000 tons, 3.22 man-hours, and in those producing over 35,000 tons of mixed fertilizer, averaged 2.81 man-hours. In superphosphate production, establishments producing between 11,000 and 35,000 tons in 1946 averaged 1.02 man-hours per ton, while the group of larger plants (over 35,000 tons in 1946) averaged slightly higher—1.06 man-hours per ton. However, the trends from 1939 to 1946 for these two groups of producers were quite different. Labor requirements declined about 15 percent during the period in the smaller establishments, but increased 11 percent in the larger plants. It is evident, therefore, that in 1939, man-hours per ton were substantially higher in the smaller plants than in the larger.

### Trends by Type of Labor

Man-hours expended per ton in manufacture of all types of fertilizer covered by the study including mixed fertilizer, superphosphate, concentrated superphosphate, and processed tankage) declined almost 8 percent from 1939 to 1946 (table 5). Between 1939 and 1942, the index of the average number of man-hours per ton dipped about 3 percent (in 1940) and then rose again almost to the 1939 level. This period was characterized by expanding production, some technological improvement, and considerable limitation in the variety of grades produced. Many firms, especially the smaller ones, installed labor-saving machinery and lengthened their season as production increased. The slight rise in man-hours per ton from 1940 to 1942 was due primarily to shortages of labor and materials, as the industry lost some of its skilled workers and supervisors to war industries, and was forced to compete with the munitions industry demand for chemicals, of which nitrogen was the most important.

The index of man-hours expended per ton rose over 4 percent from 1942 to 1943, dipped slightly in 1944, and in 1945 again reached the 1943 high. The difficulties incident to shortages of labor and materials first encountered as early as 1941 became more severe during this period, as production rose beyond the levels of efficient operation. Machinery and equipment required to handle the expanding volume were generally not available in sufficient quantity, and severe shortages developed in storage facilities. The slight decrease

in man-hours per ton from 1943 to 1944 was traceable chiefly to a leveling off in production, the addition of a limited amount of new equipment, and a somewhat more experienced labor force. The large increase in production from 1944 to 1945, together with greatly increased labor turn-over and a shortage of men capable of heavy labor, resulted in a rise in man-hour requirements. It was reported that in 1945 most manufacturers of fertilizer were forced to use emergency sources for labor, including prisoners of war, workers imported from Mexico and the West Indies, and transients from rural areas in the Southeast.

TABLE 5.—Fertilizer manufacture: Indexes of man-hours expended per ton, by type of fertilizer<sup>1</sup>

Type of fertilizer and type of labor	Indexes of man-hours (1939=100)						
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
<b>ALL REPORTED PRODUCTS:</b>							
Total factory labor.....	97.3	98.7	99.3	103.6	101.8	103.3	92.4
Direct labor.....	97.8	101.9	103.9	111.0	108.5	109.3	97.0
Indirect (overhead) labor.....	96.0	87.6	85.0	81.4	81.4	85.2	78.0
<b>Mixed fertilizer:</b>							
Total factory labor.....	97.1	98.8	99.5	102.1	101.5	102.1	91.2
Direct labor.....	97.3	101.7	103.0	108.7	106.9	107.0	94.4
<b>Superphosphate:</b>							
Total factory labor.....	97.6	97.2	99.0	109.3	101.8	107.9	96.9
Direct labor.....	98.8	101.7	106.9	118.4	113.8	117.1	107.3

<sup>1</sup> These indexes show the average relationship between man-hours expended and tons of product for the selected types of fertilizer covered. The trends are determined by the combined influence of a large number of factors, including changes in equipment, production methods, management policies, skill and efficiency of the work force, availability of materials, and others. See text for description of methods used in compiling the indexes and for discussion of factors affecting them.

Man-hours per ton include total factory man-hours, as generally classified by factory accountants, which are charged to the specified products. General administration, office, engineering, and sales employees are excluded. Direct and indirect labor man-hours, the sum of which constitutes total man-hours, are defined in a manner which conforms with general accounting practices of respondents.

In addition to mixed fertilizer and superphosphate the index for all reported products includes concentrated superphosphate and processed tankage which could not be shown separately because trends for individual companies might be revealed.

In 1946 average man-hour requirements fell almost 11 percent largely because of adjustment of industry operations to more normal postwar conditions, the availability of a greater quantity of new and improved equipment, and the general alleviation of extreme shortages of labor.

The index for direct production labor decreased slightly from 1939 to 1940, and then rose more sharply than the total man-hours index from 1940 to 1945, with the 1943 peak 11 percent above 1939 (table 5). The decrease from 1945 to 1946 in direct man-hours was slightly sharper than that for total factory man-hours per unit, but the direct man-hour index was still about 5 percent above that for total factory man-hours.

The index for indirect or overhead labor decreased steadily from 1939 to 1944, rose slightly in 1945, and declined sharply in 1946 to a point more than a fifth below the 1939 base. The large increase in production of fertilizer was the most important cause for this decrease in indirect man-hour requirements; on the other hand, the production increase caused direct man-hour requirements per ton to drop and then to rise sharply as the level of efficient operations was reached and exceeded. The complete utilization of existing capacity, a lengthening of the production period, and shortening of the curing cycle also contributed to the decrease in indirect man-hours per ton.

### Trends by Product and Plant Size

There was a general similarity between the trends of man-hours expended per ton for mixed fertilizer and for superphosphate; each experienced an initial decrease, followed by a rise during the years 1943 to 1945, to levels higher than in 1939, and a decline in 1946 to a point below the 1939 base. However, the index for superphosphate shows a more accentuated movement in the years 1943 through 1945; both the increases and decreases were sharper than in the index for mixed fertilizer. In 1946, the index for superphosphate was about 3 percent below the 1939 level, while that for mixed fertilizer was 9 percent below 1939.

The more extensive increases in man-hours for superphosphate production resulted from adverse conditions which exerted a more marked effect upon this branch of the industry. There was a larger increase in demand for superphosphate than for mixed fertilizer in the peak periods in 1943 and 1945. Producers indicated that the expansion in production was effected in practically all cases by lengthening hours of work, adding extra shifts, and employing additional workers on existing shifts, since specialized equipment needed to expand capacity was generally not available in adequate supply during the war period. In addition, the superphosphate plants, generally

large and fully mechanized before the expansion in production, could not realize the sizable gain in efficiency achieved by smaller plants in converting from hand to machine processes.

However, as operating conditions became more normal after the war, man-hours per ton for superphosphate production declined, the index for 1946 being slightly lower than that for 1939. New equipment introduced after the war served to decrease unit man-hour requirements.

The indexes of man-hours expended per ton in establishments classified by plant size (in terms of volume of production) indicate that large establishments experienced less favorable trends than did the smaller plants. This was particularly evident among producers of superphosphate plants producing over 35,000 tons per year reported substantial increases in man-hours per ton, the index reaching a peak of 126 in 1943; in sharp contrast, smaller establishments reported man-hour requirements below 1939 levels in all subsequent years. It should be noted, however, that in the prewar years the larger plants were generally more highly mechanized and had lower average man-hour requirements than smaller plants; therefore, most of the large plants were not able to effect by technological improvements any significant reduction in man-hours requirements per ton. In the smaller plants on the other hand, a considerable volume of new machinery and equipment was introduced, and extensive improvements in plant lay-out and production techniques were effected, as volume increased in the early years of the period studied.

It was also reported that wartime transportation problems affected the larger plants more severely than the smaller ones, especially the large facilities on the Eastern seaboard, where sharp increases in man-hour requirements for material handling were caused by conversion from boat to rail transportation. Shortage of storage space was indicated to be more of a problem in the larger than in the smaller establishments.



## Thirty-First Session of International Labor Conference, 1948

MESSAGE OF A CONVENTION guaranteeing the right of workers and employers to establish and join organizations of their own choice, without interference, was the outstanding accomplishment of the 31st International Labor Conference,<sup>1</sup> held in San Francisco, June 17 to July 10, 1948. The adoption of this Convention is noteworthy not only because of the importance of the fundamental rights which it is designed to protect, but also because the subject was considered by the ILO as a result of a Resolution by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Also adopted was a Convention establishing standards for national employment services and a recommendation on methods of operation of such services. Conventions dealing with night work of women and of young persons were revised in order to bring them into line with present industrial practice, and in the case of young persons, to provide a longer consecutive rest period and a longer "barred period" during which young persons may not work.

In addition to adopting these Conventions and recommendations, the Conference considered a number of other questions, some of which will be placed on the agenda of the 1949 Conference. Among these are international minimum standards governing vocational guidance, labor clauses in public contracts, protection of wages, and the application of the principles of the right to organize and to bargain collectively.

Resolutions were adopted favoring continued study of the equal-pay principle by the ILO; endorsing the United Nations Appeal for Children; drawing attention to the desirability of extension of the guaranteed wage; and requesting action by the Governing Body looking toward eventual conference consideration of such matters as working conditions in the glass industry and in the transport of passengers and goods by aircraft, the working and living conditions of nonmanual workers, the status and employment of domestic workers, the social-security rights of migrants, and the "essential rights" of workers.

<sup>1</sup> This was the fifth Conference held in the United States. The other four took place in Washington, D. C. (1919), New York (1941), Philadelphia (1944), and Seattle (1946).

ILO Conventions and Recommendations are referred to the appropriate national authorities for action. When ratified by member governments, Conventions become international labor treaties. Under the revised constitution of the ILO, which has recently come into effect, stress is no longer laid solely upon ratification. Now there is also emphasis upon action by countries which brings their labor standards into conformity with those set in ILO Conventions and Recommendations, even when they have not ratified the Convention. The new constitution provides increased recognition of the problems of federal Governments, such as the United States, where the subject matter of ILO Conventions may be partly or wholly within the competence of the governments of their constituent States. Consequently, the United States will now refer to the States such Conventions and Recommendations as are appropriate for State action.

The ILO is unique among international agencies in its tripartite character; Governments, employers, and workers are all represented, the latter two groups in equal numbers. This not only gives a sense of reality to the Organization's deliberations but also makes it an exceptionally valuable forum for international discussion of social and economic problems.

The value of the ILO as an international organization was attested by the President of the United States when, on June 13, he told the Governing Body: "This Organization can make—and is making—a greater contribution to peace in the world than nearly any other organization of its kind \* \* \*

### Conference Structure

Currently, the ILO membership is at the highest level ever attained, with 59 member States.<sup>2</sup> Of these, 51 had representatives at the Conference, but not every State had its full quota of delegates. Altogether, 91 Government delegates, 36 employer delegates, and 40 worker delegates were accredited; in addition there were 271 accredited advisers.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Ceylon was admitted to membership this year.

<sup>3</sup> The United States Delegation to the Conference was composed as follows: *Government delegates:* Hon. David A. Morse, Acting Secretary of Labor, Hon. Elbert D. Thomas, Senator from Utah. *Government substitute delegate:* Thacher Winslow, U. S. Department of Labor. *Advisers:* Arynne Joy Wickens, G. Russell Bauer, Clara M. Beyer, Anna Faye Blackburn, Millard Cass, Rachel F. Nyswander, Collis Stocking, and Oscar Weigert, of the

Léon Jouhaux was seated as the French workers' delegate, over a protest sent to the Conference by the French Confederation of Labor (CGT) which was supported by the workers' delegates of Czechoslovakia, Italy, and Poland. The issue was whether or not Mr. Jouhaux represented the French workers. He heads the CGT—Force Ouvrière, formed after a split in the CGT in December 1947. Under the ILO constitution (art. 3, paragraph 5), Governments are required to appoint their workers' delegates "in agreement with the industrial organizations which are most representative of \* \* \* work people \* \* \* in their countries." France has three labor confederations which regard themselves as "most representative"; there are no official membership statistics. The CGT had refused to attend a meeting called by the French Government to select the delegate, and did not fill two advisers' seats which were allocated to it by that Government. Protests were also made against workers' delegates from Argentina, Greece, India, and Peru, but were rejected by the Conference on the basis of findings by the Credentials Committee.

Representatives were also present from the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, and the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

Justin Godart, French Government delegate, was unanimously elected president of the Conference. Edward Phelan, Director-General of the ILO, acted as secretary-general. The vice presidents of the Conference were Nurullah Sumer, Turkey, Government group; H. C. Oersted, Denmark, employers' group; and Percy Bengough, Canada, workers' group. Group chairmen were Rodolfo G. Valenzuela, Argentina, for the Governments; Sir John Forbes Watson, United Kingdom, for the employers; and Léon Jouhaux, president of the French General Confederation of Labor (CGT)—Force Ouvrière, for the workers.

The work of the Conference was carried on through committees handling the following sub-

jects: Selection, Credentials, Standing Orders, Finance, Resolutions, Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Employment Service Organization and Vocational Guidance, Wages, Freedom of Association and Industrial Relations, Night Work of Women, and Night Work of Young Persons.

**Agenda.** In addition to the report of the Director-General of the International Labor Office, the following major items were on the agenda of the Conference:

1. Employment service organization, including (a) the second discussion of the principle of such organization, looking toward a Convention and Recommendation, and (b) revision of the 1930 Convention on fee-charging private employment agencies.
2. Vocational guidance (for first discussion of report on principles).
3. Wages, including (a) a general report on the range of problems which arise in this field, as background for subsequent action, (b) fair-wage clauses in public contracts, and (c) protection of wages. Topics (a) and (b) were on the agenda for first discussion, for formulation of a Convention and Recommendation; (c) was under study by a committee, for formulation of "conclusions" to be used as a basis for future action.
4. Freedom of association and protection of the right to organize (for second discussion, and for adoption of a Convention).
5. Application of the principles of the right to organized and to bargain collectively, collective agreements, conciliation and arbitration, and co-operation between public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations (for first discussion).
6. Revision of the Conventions on night work of women and young persons.
7. Privileges and immunities of the International Labor Organization (for adoption of a Convention).

### Report of the Director-General

Mr. Phelan's report as Director-General of the ILO emphasized the need for pursuing international collaboration wherever and whenever possible. The Organization's objectives—better labor condi-

U. S. Department of Labor; L. Wendell Hayes and Bernard Wiesman, of the U. S. Department of State; Harry A. Jager, of the Federal Security Agency; and Charles Sattler of the West Virginia State Department of Labor.

**Employers' delegate:** J. David Zellerbach. **Advisers:** William B. Barton, L. E. Ebeling, Carroll French, M. M. Olander, Maitland S. Pennington, H. M. Ramel, Thomas R. Reid, Charles E. Shaw and James Tanham.

**Workers' delegate:** Frank P. Fenton (died August 9, 1948). **Advisers:** Dave Beek, Nelson Cruikshank, C. W. Doyle, H. W. Fraser, C. J. Haggerty, Bert M. Jewell, George Meany, Serafino Romualdi, Rose Scheiderman, John F. Shelley, and E. M. Weston.



ing Order ons and higher living standards—know no political, economic, or ideological divisions.

The necessity for a better economic organization of Europe was evident before the war, he said. The Economic Commission for Europe, the European Recovery Plan, and the machinery established by the European countries themselves provide means of meeting this need.

Temporary achievement of "full employment" has been attained in many countries, but there are danger signs such as lack of skilled workers in all countries and, in some, chronic underemployment which, in the opinion of the Director-General, can be solved only by a redistribution of the workers. Food production has lagged, owing to bad weather and to lack of fertilizers and farm equipment. Similarly, industrial output has been hampered by shortages of materials and capital equipment and, in particular, by the lack of "hard" currencies. Inflation continues a major challenge. Positive means of raising production are vital to cope with this problem, as is also the achievement of a proper balance between consumption and capital-goods expenditures. Existing difficulties cannot be solved on the basis of uncoordinated national action.

The European Recovery Program was the starting point of much of the discussion of the Director-General's report. The majority of the speakers welcomed the plan as a necessary adjunct to self-help. The delegates of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, however, called the program discriminatory against central and eastern Europe and contrary to United Nations policy.

The ILO was urged to take a greater interest in the problems of Asia, central and eastern Europe, and Latin America.

Other matters touched upon in the discussion included agricultural problems, unemployment (particularly in agriculture), the problem of displaced persons, and the attainment of the broadest possible membership in the ILO. Specific reference was made to the possible return to membership by Germany and the Soviet Union.<sup>4</sup>

### Action by the Conference

*Freedom of Association.* Characterized as "the most significant Convention ever adopted by the ILO," the Convention on Freedom of Association

and Protection of the Right to Organize guarantees (a) the right of workers and employers to establish and join organizations of their own choice without previous authorization, (b) the right of workers' and employers' organizations to draw up their constitutions and rules, elect their representatives "in full freedom," organize their administration and activities, and formulate their programs, (c) the protection of workers' and employers' organizations from dissolution or suspension by administrative authority, (d) the right to establish and join federations and confederations and to affiliate with international organizations of workers and employers, and (e) the protection of free exercise of the right to organize.

The Conference also adopted a Resolution requesting the Governing Body to consult the United Nations with regard to "what developments to existing international machinery may be necessary to ensure the safeguarding of freedom of association."

The subject matter of the Convention was referred to the ILO by the Economic and Social Council in April 1947. At the 30th session in Geneva in 1947, the Conference adopted a Resolution concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organize and to bargain collectively, and a list of points which might form the basis for an international Convention on the subject. At this year's session, further progress was made.

Additional consideration will be given the question at the 1949 Conference, which will discuss the application of the principles of the right to organize and to bargain collectively, and also industrial relations, including collective agreements, conciliation and arbitration, and cooperation between public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations.

When ratified by member States, the Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize will go far toward guaranteeing the rights of employer and worker organizations freely to organize and pursue their programs. In those countries in which such rights are not fully enjoyed, ratification will bring additional rights; and in those where such rights already exist, it will provide a basis of international protection against future deprivation. These are noteworthy and far-reaching achievements.

<sup>4</sup> For action on participation by Japan, see p. 266.

*Employment Service.* The Conference adopted a Convention providing for the establishment of a free public employment service in ratifying countries. Countries which adopt this Convention pledge themselves to establish a national system, under the direction of a national authority, acting with the advice of a committee on which "representatives of employers and workers shall be appointed in equal numbers." In addition to specialization by occupations and industries, the Convention provides that the employment service shall provide facilities for the placement of disabled persons and juveniles. Use of the facilities by the workers and employers is to be on a voluntary basis. Direction of the service is to be by qualified officials who are "independent of changes of government and of improper external influences."

The Convention provides that the competent authorities in each country are to "take the necessary measures to secure effective cooperation between the public employment service and private employment agencies not conducted with a view to profit."

The employment service Convention was supplemented by a Recommendation including a number of provisions to be applied in each country "as rapidly as national conditions allow." They deal with methods of operation, such as general organization of the service, collection of employment-market information of various kinds, budget provisions, referral of workers, measures to insure the mobility of labor for obtaining maximum production, etc. The section on referral of workers provides that "the employment service should: (a) observe strict neutrality in the case of employment available in an establishment where there is a labor dispute affecting such employment; (b) not refer workers to employment in respect of which the wages or conditions of work fall below the standard defined by law or regulation, collective agreement or prevailing practice; (c) not, in referring workers to employment, itself discriminate against applicants on grounds of race, sex or belief." United States laws and practices are such that there should be no difficulty in ratifying the Convention and applying the Recommendation.

Revision of a Convention of 1933, relating to fee-charging private employment agencies—on which there was considerable division of opinion—

was placed on the agenda of the next session of the Conference for further consideration.

*Vocational Guidance.* The committee handling the subject of vocational guidance agreed that a set of standards and general principles in relation to vocational guidance, internationally accepted, would be useful to guide member countries in their vocational guidance services. The committee proposed certain general conclusions as a basis for a Recommendation, to be discussed and decided upon at the next session of the Conference; a resolution that the conclusions of this committee be placed on the agenda of the next session was adopted by the Conference.

*Night Work of Women.* A Convention on night work of women was adopted, revising a 1919 Convention which had been amended in 1934.

The Convention prohibits night work of women in "industrial undertakings" such as mines, factories, shipbuilding, the generation and transmission of electric or other motive power, and construction work, leaving the competent authority in each country to decide what is "industrial" as distinguished from agricultural, commercial, and other nonindustrial work. Exempt from the Convention are (a) women employed in family enterprises, (b) women holding responsible positions of a managerial or technical character, and (c) women employed in health and welfare services who are not ordinarily engaged in manual work. Night is defined as a period of at least 11 consecutive hours, including an interval of at least 7 consecutive hours falling between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m.<sup>5</sup> The Convention provides that different "barred periods" may be prescribed for different industries, with the proviso that when such a period is authorized to begin after 11 p. m. the workers' and employers' organizations concerned shall be consulted. The provisions of the Convention may be suspended by a Government, after consultation with the employers' and workers' organizations concerned, "when in case of serious emergency the national interest demands it." General provision is made to cover countries not yet having Government regulations on night work

<sup>5</sup> The hours were previously 10 p. m. to 5 a. m., with the provision that 11 p. m. to 6 a. m. could be substituted after consultation with workers' and employers' groups. The purpose of the revisions was to make more flexible the term "night" and thus permit the employment of women on the double day-shift system which is being more and more widely used.



of women; and separate modifications apply to India and Pakistan.

A proposed resolution concerning the night work of women employed in the transport industry was referred to the Governing Body for examination with a view to appropriate action.

*Night Work of Young Persons.* Partial revision was made in the 1919 Convention on the night work of young people, the purpose being to provide for a longer consecutive rest period and a longer "barred period," and at the same time allow for greater flexibility in order to permit the employment of young persons on the double day-shift system.

As unanimously adopted, the Convention adds building construction and some types of transportation to the former list of prohibited industries (mines, factories, and the generation and transmission of motive power of any kind). Night is defined (a) for persons under 16 years of age, as the interval between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., and (b) for those over 16 but under 18 years of age, as an interval of at least 7 consecutive hours falling between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m. For the latter, the competent authority in each country may prescribe a different "barred period" in various industries, but if the period begins after 11 p. m. the workers' and employers' organizations concerned must be consulted. Previous industry exemptions, contained in the 1919 Convention, were deleted; however, the Convention provides that young people over 16 but under 18 may be permitted to do night work, "for purposes of apprenticeship or vocational training" in certain industries or occupations, provided they are granted a rest period of at least 13 consecutive hours between two working periods. The prohibition of night work for persons in category (b) may be suspended "when in case of serious emergency the public interest demands it."

Special provisions were made for India and Pakistan, to permit them gradually to conform to the Convention.

In the United States night work of women and young persons is regulated by the States, and these two Conventions will be referred to the States for action.

*Wages.* Equal pay for equal work was the subject of a Conference Resolution, inviting the Govern-

ing Body (1) to instruct the International Labor Office to continue and develop its studies with a view to facilitating the consideration, by the Conference and other bodies of the ILO, of "the most effective methods of securing the application in the case of men and women workers of the principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value," and (2) to place the matter of equal pay on the Conference agenda at the earliest session possible.

The Conference adopted Committee recommendations for international regulations and "conclusions" (proposed for embodiment in a Convention and Recommendation) on labor clauses prescribing rates of wages, hours worked, and holiday and sick-leave provisions in public contracts. A Resolution to place this subject on the agenda of the next session of the Conference was also adopted.

The "conclusions" of the Committee on Wages in regard to a Convention and a Recommendation on the protection of wages were also adopted by the Conference, and will come up for action at the next session of the Conference. These covered such points as the form, time, place, and periodicity of wage payments, allowable deductions from wages, provisions relating to company stores.

The employers' group reserved its position as regards the terms of the proposed Recommendation.

A Resolution on guaranteed wage adopted by the Conference drew attention to the desirability of extending the application of the principle of the guaranteed wage, and requested the Governing Body to make arrangements to have the industry committees of the ILO study possible methods of such extension. The Conference decided to make a general report on wages part of the agenda of its next session.

*Working Conditions.* The Conference passed four Resolutions relating to working conditions. These asked the Governing Body—

1. To instruct the International Labor Office to undertake a study of the working conditions in all branches of the glass industry, as well as a 10-year review of the relevant Conventions with regard to any revisions that may be necessary therein.

2. To call, at an early date, a preparatory technical conference on the working conditions of persons employed on aircraft engaged in the transport of passengers or goods.

3. To consider the desirability of placing the subject of the living and working conditions of nonmanual (salaried and professional) workers on the agenda of an early session.

4. To consider the advisability of placing on the agenda of an early session (preferably that of 1950) the "whole question of the status and employment of domestic workers."

*Other Resolutions.* The Conference endorsed "unanimously and wholeheartedly" and asked public support for the United Nations Appeal for Children. It also extended to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan an invitation to send a tripartite observer delegation to the Conference. This invitation was acknowledged with appreciation by SCAP, but was received too late to permit participation this year. SCAP, however, expressed the hope for participation in future sessions.

A request for priority for a study by the International Labor Office of the rights of migrants with respect to social security and a Resolution enumerating the "essential rights of the workers" were referred to the Governing Body.

There was some further discussion of the tripartite character of the ILO, which has long been regarded as one of its strongest features. The principle was called into question by some Eastern European delegates, who advocated abolition of employer representation.

Nationalization of industry was recognized to present problems of procedure for the ILO in regard to its tripartite organization, particularly in industry committees where labor, industry, and government representation has also been in effect. This applies, for example, to representation of employers in the Inland Transport Committee, in view of the fact that railroads are nationalized in many countries.

### Governing Body

At the 105th session of the Governing Body, held immediately before the International Labor Conference, David Morse, United States Acting Secretary of Labor, was elected Director-General of the ILO, to succeed Edward Phelan, who retired in August 1948. Mr. Morse thus becomes the

fifth director<sup>6</sup> of the Organization, and the second United States citizen to hold this office.

At the same session, the Governing Body decided unanimously that international nongovernmental organizations having consultative relations with the ILO may be invited to attend Governing Body meetings, as well as meetings of regional conferences, industrial committees, and advisory committees appointed by the Governing Body.

After the Conference had begun, the Governing Body adopted a resolution approving "in principle the establishment of consultative relationships with the International Confederation of Christian Trade-Unions, and the Inter-American Confederation of Workers" (CIT), contingent upon their providing information required. In December 1947, the Governing Body had taken the same action with regard to the World Federation of Trade-Unions (WFTU).

Changes were also made in the composition of the Governing Body for the next 3 years. The United States, United Kingdom, France, India, China, and Canada, being among the eight States of major industrial importance, retain their places on the Body. Brazil replaces the Netherlands; and Belgium remains, pending a review of the list before the 1949 session of the Conference.

The 24 additional members selected to make up the Governing Body are as follows: Government representatives from Argentina, Australia, Cuba, Denmark, Italy, Peru, Poland, and Turkey; from the employer group, Pedro Chapa of Mexico, W. Gemmill of the Union of South Africa, B. C. Mehta of India, H. C. Oersted of Denmark, Julio Pons of Uruguay, Pierre Waline of France, Sir John Forbes Watson of the United Kingdom, and David Zellerbach of the United States; and from the worker group, Aftab Ali of Pakistan, Frank P. Fenton<sup>7</sup> of the United States, P. C. Finet of Belgium, D. B. Ibanez Aguila of Chile, Léon Jouhaux of France, A. E. Monk of Australia, Konrad Nordhahl of Norway, and Alfred Roberts of the United Kingdom.

<sup>6</sup> The other four directors, in the order of their service, were Albert Thomas, Harold Butler, John Winant, and Edward Phelan.

<sup>7</sup> Countries having permanent Government members on the Governing Body are not permitted to vote on the eight additional Government members.

<sup>8</sup> Died August 9, 1948.



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## Textiles Manufacture:

### Earnings in April 1948<sup>1</sup>

OCCUPATIONAL HOURLY EARNINGS data collected for April 1948 in the three major textile industries<sup>2</sup> revealed that workers in weaving jobs averaged up to \$1.64 an hour, on a straight-time basis, among the representative areas covered in the study. Average earnings of weavers, varying by area, type of equipment, and sex group, ranged from 99 cents to \$1.47 in cotton textiles, \$1.11 to \$1.35 in the rayon and silk industry, and 99 cents to \$1.64 in woolen and worsted textiles manufacture. Area averages for workers in loom-fixing jobs, the highest paid workers studied, ranged from \$1.19 to \$1.57 an hour in cotton mills, \$1.26 to \$1.53 in rayon and silk mills, and \$1.20 to \$1.82 in woolen and worsted mills. Average wage rates paid to hand truckers ranged from 86 cents to \$1.02 among the cotton areas, 87 cents to \$1.10 among the rayon and silk textiles areas, and 85 cents to \$1.21 among the areas in which the woolen and worsted industry was studied.

Each of the textile industries is of sufficient importance in New England to provide a basis for an interindustry comparison of occupational rates in that region. Weavers and loom fixers in woolen and worsted mills averaged higher hourly earnings, on a straight-time basis, than in the other textile industries studied. Although differences in type of equipment and job requirements may account in part for the higher earnings in these jobs, a wage advantage for workers in the woolen and worsted industry was also indicated in jobs more general in character, such as maintenance machinists and hand truckers. The range of area rates within the New England region for hand truckers, for example, was found to be 98 cents to \$1.02 an hour in cotton mills, 99 cents to \$1.10 in the rayon and silk industry, and \$1.09 to \$1.17 in the woolen and worsted industry.

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Tovia P. Kanninen of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis. Data for a limited number of occupations were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each textile industry and wage area presented here is available on request.

<sup>2</sup> Cotton, rayon and silk, and woolen and worsted industries. About 100,000 workers, or nearly two-fifths of those employed in the cotton textile industry were employed in the 8 areas of the study; approximately 66,000 workers were employed in the 8 selected rayon and silk areas—three-fifths of this industry's total; about 118,000 workers, or two-thirds of all employed in the woolen and worsted industry were reported in the 6 selected areas.

The earnings of about a third of the mill workers in each of these industries are determined by their individual output, paid for on a unit basis. Of the selected occupations for which average hourly earnings are presented in this report, weavers and winders in all industries, spinners in cotton mills and woolen and worsted mills, and slubber tenders and spinning-frame doffers in the cotton textile industry are commonly employed on an incentive basis.

Comparisons of occupational earnings in April 1948 with those reported in wage studies conducted in 1946 indicate that about three-fourths of the area job averages in the cotton textile industry had increased by 30 percent or more since April-May 1946; a similar proportion of the rayon and silk job averages had increased by 30 percent or more since June-July 1946; and in woolen and worsted manufacture job averages increased somewhat less since April 1946.

### Cotton Textiles

Straight-time average hourly earnings in the weaving jobs in cotton textile mills ranged from \$1.17 to \$1.47 among 3 New England areas and from 99 cents to \$1.25 among 5 Southern areas studied in April 1948 (table 1). Men weavers tending plain automatic looms (the type most commonly reported in each area) averaged \$1.30 an hour in northern New England, \$1.24 in the Fall River-New Bedford area of Massachusetts, \$1.15 in Charlotte, N. C., and northwest Georgia and \$1.08 in east central Alabama. Women employed on similar equipment generally averaged from 1 to 3 cents an hour less. The lowest and highest area averages for the loom-fixing jobs were \$1.47 and \$1.57 in New England and \$1.19 and \$1.32 in the South. Men janitors, the lowest paid workers studied, averaged 97 cents an hour in each of the 3 New England areas and from 84 to 86 cents among the southern areas.

Differences in wage levels among areas in the South were greater than in New England, although in neither region did a single area consistently rank as the highest- or lowest-paid area on the basis of job averages. Among 13 mill jobs for which averages were available in each area studied, the highest and lowest area averages in New England differed by 5 cents or less in 11 jobs. In contrast, the wage spread among the southern areas

amounted to 6 cents or more in 10 of these 13 jobs. Among these 13 mill jobs, the lowest New England average exceeded the highest area average in the South by amounts ranging from 4 to 16 cents an hour. Earnings in office jobs in the southern areas, however, were found to be about the same as those in New England.

All mills operated a second shift, and seven-eighths of these reported third-shift operations. About a third of the mill workers in each area were employed on the second shift; the third shift accounted for proportions ranging from less than a tenth to a fourth of the area work force. Very few firms paid shift differentials to workers on the second shift, whereas nearly two-thirds of the southern mills and all except one of the New England mills provided extra pay for third-shift work. In most cases, the differential for third-shift work amounted to 5 cents an hour in the South and 7 cents an hour in New England. A majority of the mills in both regions scheduled a

40-hour workweek for first-shift plant workers in April 1948. In contrast to New England, where only 1 mill reported weekly hours in excess of 40, a third of the southern mills scheduled a 48-hour week.

Paid vacation leave was granted to mill and office employees having a year or more of service by all the New England establishments and about 90 percent of the southern mills. With few exceptions, mill workers with a year of service qualified for a 1-week vacation. Office employees with the required service were granted a 2-week vacation by a great majority of the New England mills; the more common practice in the South provided a week of vacation leave. Paid holidays generally 6 in number, were provided mill and office workers by all but one of the New England mills. Few southern mills granted paid holidays to mill workers, but about two-thirds of the mills provided from 1 to 6 paid holidays to office employees.

TABLE 7.—Average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> for selected occupations in the cotton textile industry, by selected areas, April 1948

Occupation and sex	New England			South				
	Connecticut and Rhode Island	Fall River-New Bedford, Mass.	Northern New England	Charlotte, N. C.	East central Alabama	Greenville-Spartanburg, S. C.	Northwest Georgia	Statesville, N. C.
<b>Plant occupations</b>								
<b>Men:</b>								
Card grinders.....	\$1.28	\$1.28	\$1.28	\$1.13	\$1.21	\$1.19	\$1.23	\$1.19
Card tenders.....	1.12	1.10	1.07	.92	.95	.92	.94	.92
Doffers, spinning frame.....	1.22	1.24	1.21	1.00	1.06	1.04	1.12	1.06
Janitors.....	.97	.97	.97	.85	.84	.86	.86	.86
Loom fixers, box.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.53	1.31	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Loom fixers, Jacquard.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.57	1.27	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Loom fixers, other than Jacquard and box.....	1.47	1.49	1.47	1.27	1.30	1.25	1.30	1.25
Machinists, maintenance.....	1.37	1.39	1.42	1.23	1.28	1.21	1.33	1.25
Mechanics, maintenance.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.26	1.34	1.12	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.19
Slasher tenders.....	1.31	1.36	1.34	1.13	1.15	.97	1.14	1.12
Slubber tenders.....	1.26	1.25	1.27	1.05	1.11	1.08	1.11	1.08
Truckers, hand, including bobbin boys.....	1.02	.98	.99	.88	.86	.88	.90	.88
Weavers, box.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.17	1.08	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Weavers, dobby.....	1.47	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.32	1.17	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.15	1.22	( <sup>2</sup> )
Weavers, Jacquard.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.40	1.25	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Weavers, plain automatic.....	1.29	1.24	1.30	1.15	1.08	1.10	1.15	1.10
<b>Women:</b>								
Battery hands.....	1.03	1.00	1.01	.88	.90	.91	.94	.91
Doffers, spinning frame.....	1.12	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.17	1.09	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Spinners, ring frame.....	1.14	1.12	1.13	.95	.99	.96	1.00	.96
Weavers, box.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.21	1.09	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Weavers, dobby.....	1.45	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.20	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.13	1.17	( <sup>2</sup> )
Weavers, Jacquard.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.38	1.18	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Weavers, plain automatic.....	1.29	1.22	1.27	1.12	1.07	1.09	1.16	1.12
Winders, cone, high speed.....	1.12	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.20	.93	( <sup>2</sup> )	.95	( <sup>2</sup> )	.93
Winders, cone, slow speed.....	1.11	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.06	( <sup>2</sup> )	.87	.97	( <sup>2</sup> )
Winders, filling, automatic.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.18	.95	.97	.94	1.03	.95
<b>Office occupations</b>								
<b>Women:</b>								
Clerks, pay roll.....	1.10	1.13	1.05	1.01	1.08	1.04	1.14	1.05
Clerk-typist.....	.99	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.00	.96	1.01	.95	1.07	.96
Stenographers, general.....	1.10	1.21	1.06	1.03	1.20	1.13	1.06	1.06

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

<sup>2</sup> Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.



## Rayon and Silk Textiles

Area earnings in the weaving jobs in rayon and silk mills ranged, in April 1948, from hourly averages of \$1.25 to \$1.34 in New England, \$1.19 to \$1.35 in Pennsylvania, and from \$1.11 to \$1.31 in the South (table 2). The interarea wage spread was found to be considerably narrowed when measured by the most common type of weaving equipment employed in each area. For example, the largest group of men weavers in each area averaged: Plain automatic loom, Northern

New England (\$1.33), Southern New England (\$1.28), Western Virginia (\$1.22); nonautomatic box loom, Allentown-Bethlehem (\$1.28), Scranton-Wilkes-Barre (\$1.27); automatic box loom, Charlotte, N. C. (\$1.25), Greensboro-Burlington, N. C. (\$1.22); and dobby loom, Greenville, S. C. (\$1.24). Women weavers tending similar equipment averaged slightly less in most of these areas. Average rates paid to janitors ranged from 84 cents an hour in the Allentown-Bethlehem area to \$1.01 in southern New England.

TABLE 2.—Average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> for selected occupations in the rayon and silk textile industry, by selected area, April 1948

Occupation and sex	New England		Middle Atlantic		South			
	Northern New England	Southern New England	Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa.	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Charlotte, N. C.	Greenville, S. C.	Greensboro-Burlington, N. C.	Western Virginia
<b>Plant occupations</b>								
Men:								
Janitors.....	\$0.98	\$1.01	\$0.84	\$0.92	\$0.85	\$0.86	\$0.86	\$0.85
Loom fixers, box.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.53	1.47	1.45	1.43	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.44	1.26
Loom fixers, plain.....	1.50	1.50	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.49	1.37	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.45	1.49
Machinists, maintenance.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.45	1.39	1.43	1.28	1.23	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.30
Mechanics, maintenance.....	1.36	1.40	1.14	1.19	1.11	1.15	1.19	1.23
Slasher tenders.....	1.45	1.43	1.03	1.31	1.09	1.15	1.20	1.20
Truckers, hand, general.....	.99	1.10	.89	.89	.88	.91	.91	.87
Weavers, box, automatic.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.33	1.35	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.25	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.22	( <sup>2</sup> )
Weavers, box, nonautomatic.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.27	1.28	1.27	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Weavers, dobby.....	1.33	1.28	1.29	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.20	1.24	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.12
Weavers, plain, automatic.....	1.33	1.28	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.34	1.19	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.25	1.22
Women:								
Inspectors, cloth, machine.....	1.02	1.04	.93	.96	.94	1.04	1.03	.97
Spinners, 5-B.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.07	.89	.95	.92	1.00	.96	.91
Weavers, box, nonautomatic.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.25	1.27	1.24	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Weavers, dobby.....	1.31	1.34	1.21	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.16	1.24	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.11
Weavers, plain, automatic.....	1.34	1.25	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.19	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.31
Winders, cone, high speed.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.13	( <sup>2</sup> )	.92	.99	1.02	.95	1.07
Winders, filling, automatic.....	1.10	1.05	( <sup>2</sup> )	.91	.96	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.01
Winders, filling, nonautomatic.....	1.19	1.09	.91	1.02	.92	1.04	1.03	.99
<b>Office occupations</b>								
Women:								
Clerks, pay roll.....	1.05	1.07	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.00	.98	1.04	.97	.96
Clerk-typists.....	1.00	.97	.88	.94	.96	.97	.89	.91
Stenographers, general.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.19	.99	1.03	1.03	1.23	1.02	1.04

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

<sup>2</sup> Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

With few exceptions, job averages in New England were the highest among the 8 areas studied. Levels of earnings in the southern areas, especially among women's mill and office jobs, were about the same as those in Pennsylvania. Women filling winders who tended nonautomatic equipment, for example, averaged 91 cents and \$1.02 an hour in the Allentown-Bethlehem and Scranton-Wilkes-Barre areas respectively, and from 92 cents to \$1.04 among the areas of the South.

Second shifts were reported by all mills, and third-shift operation was found in more than

three-fourths of them in April 1948. About 30 percent of the mill workers in each area were on the second shift. The proportion of the work force employed on the third shift ranged from 5 percent, in the Allentown-Bethlehem area, to 27 percent in the Greenville, S. C., area. With the exception of the Allentown-Bethlehem area, very few mills paid a differential for second-shift work. All mills operating a third shift paid differentials, with 5 cents an hour additional payment most commonly provided in the South, 7 cents in the New England areas, and 10 cents in the Penn-

sylvania areas. A 48-hour workweek was scheduled by a majority of the southern mills. Most of the New England and Pennsylvania mills reported a 40-hour week.

Paid vacations were granted to employees with a year of service by nearly all the mills studied. With few exceptions, eligible mill workers received 1 week of paid vacation leave in each of the 8 areas. Although a similar policy applied to office employees in most of the mills, over 40 percent of the establishments provided 2 weeks of leave. The more liberal leave provisions were less common in Pennsylvania than in New England and the South. Paid holidays were granted to office workers in nearly all mills. A policy of paying mill workers for holidays was reported by all (7) of the northern New England mills, 27 of 33 southern New England mills, 14 of 20 mills in the Allentown-Bethlehem area, and 8 of 23 establishments studied in the Scranton-Wilkes Barre area. Few Southern mills reported paid holidays for mill workers.

Mill and office workers in northern mills were generally paid for 5 or more holidays, whereas in southern mills payment was more commonly limited to 3 or 4 holidays.

### Woolen and Worsted Textiles

Average hourly earnings of men weavers on worsted fabrics ranged from \$1.49 to \$1.64 among 3 New England areas in April 1948. Earnings in the same job group were recorded as \$1.61 in Paterson, N. J., \$1.43 in Philadelphia, and \$1.20 in the Virginia-North Carolina area (table 3). Women weavers on worsted fabrics averaged from 2 to 13 cents an hour less. Earnings in woolen weaving jobs were found to be below worsted weaving wages in Rhode Island, Philadelphia, and the Virginia-North Carolina area; woolen weavers in the Lawrence, Mass. and northern New England areas, however, earned more than worsted weavers. Earnings in the loom-fixing

TABLE 3.—Average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> for selected occupations in the woolen and worsted textile industry, by selected areas, April 1948

Occupation and sex	New England			Middle Atlantic		South
	Lawrence, Mass.	Northern New England	Rhode Island	Paterson, N. J.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Virginia-North Carolina
<i>Plant occupations</i>						
Men:						
Card tenders, woolen system.....	\$1.17	\$1.08	\$1.31	( <sup>2</sup> )	\$1.08	\$0.92
Dyeing-machine tenders, cloth, woolen.....	1.17	1.12	1.28	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Dyeing-machine tenders, cloth, worsted.....	1.21	1.21	1.27	\$1.31	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Fuller tenders, woolen.....	1.23	1.12	1.21	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Loom fixers, other than Jacquard, woolen.....	1.71	1.60	1.62	1.79	1.60	1.22
Loom fixers, other than Jacquard, worsted.....	1.82	1.61	1.76	1.84	1.63	1.22
Mechanists, maintenance.....	1.52	1.46	1.51	1.56	1.43	1.22
Mechanics, maintenance.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.35	1.46	1.57	1.29	1.22
Spinners, mule, woolen system.....	1.66	1.53	1.54	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.00
Truckers, hand.....	1.17	1.09	1.14	1.21	1.01	1.00
Weavers, other than Jacquard, woolen.....	1.63	1.49	1.45	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.00
Weavers, other than Jacquard, worsted.....	1.59	1.49	1.64	1.61	1.43	1.22
Women:						
Doffers, frame, Bradford system.....	1.13	1.07	1.07	( <sup>2</sup> )	.91	.90
Spinners, frame, Bradford system.....	1.20	1.13	1.18	( <sup>2</sup> )	.98	.90
Spinners, frame, woolen system.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.17	1.22	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.90
Weavers, other than Jacquard, woolen.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.41	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.20	.90
Weavers, other than Jacquard, worsted.....	1.57	1.36	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.55	1.35	( <sup>2</sup> )
Winders, cone, high speed.....	1.24	1.14	1.21	1.30	1.02	( <sup>2</sup> )
Winders, cone, slow speed.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.12	1.12	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.02	( <sup>2</sup> )
Winders, filling, automatic.....	1.20	1.16	1.29	1.18	1.03	.85
Winders, filling, nonautomatic.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.14	1.18	( <sup>2</sup> )	.99	.85
<i>Office occupations</i>						
Women:						
Clerks, pay roll.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.09	1.11	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.16	1.10
Clerk-typists.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	.99	1.02	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.02	.90
Stenographers, general.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.04	1.26	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.16	1.20

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

<sup>2</sup> Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.



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Jobs ranged from \$1.60 to \$1.84 an hour among the northern areas and from \$1.20 to \$1.33 in the Virginia-North Carolina area. Within individual areas, loom fixers on worsted equipment averaged from 1 to 14 cents an hour more than the average for those working on looms used in woolen weaving.

With some exceptions, mill job averages in the Paterson area were the highest among the 6 areas. Workers generally earned less in northern New England than in the Lawrence and Rhode Island areas. Job averages in Philadelphia, except in the loom-fixing jobs and office work, were the lowest among the 5 northern areas studied. Mill workers in the Virginia-North Carolina mill group averaged from 1 to 49 cents an hour less than the lowest northern area average among men's jobs, and from 1 to 21 cents an hour less than the lowest average in the North, in the case of women's jobs, however, earnings in office jobs in the area were about the same as in the northern areas.

Extra-shift operations were less common in woolen and worsted mills than in the cotton or rayon and silk industries. Second and third shifts were reported by four-fifths and one-half of the woolen and worsted mills, respectively, in April 1948. The proportion of workers employed on second shifts ranged from a fifth in Philadelphia to about a third in Paterson, N. J. With the exception of the Virginia-North Carolina area, less than a sixth of the work force in each area was employed on the third shift. Second-shift differentials, typically 4 cents an hour, were paid by four-fifths of the firms operating this shift. Extra pay for third-shift work, in most cases 7 cents an hour, was reported by nine-tenths of the mills operating a late-night shift. Nearly 90 percent of the mills scheduled a 40-hour workweek in April 1948.

Employees received vacations with pay in nearly all establishments studied. Mill workers with a year of service were generally limited to a 1-week vacation, whereas office employees in most of the New England mills and a third or more of the mills in the other areas received 2 weeks' vacation leave. Six or more paid holidays were granted to mill and office employees in most of the mills in the New England and Paterson areas; similar practice was reported by a smaller proportion of the mills in the Philadelphia and Virginia-North Carolina areas.

## Ten Years Operations under Fair Labor Standards Act<sup>1</sup>

IN OCTOBER 1948 the Fair Labor Standards Act will have been in effect for 10 years. This act, passed by Congress in 1938, became the first Federal legislation on the subject of minimum wages, overtime pay, and child labor in private employment, which has been sustained by the United States Supreme Court.

During the decade in which the act has been administered, its provisions have been generally accepted by employers, employees, and the public; and with few exceptions, major problems of general interpretation have largely been decided. In particular, the law's basic principles have come to be regarded as the special bulwark of the Nation's lowest-paid, unorganized workers. Its benefits extend beyond them, however, to include almost 22 million workers who are assured a floor to wages. Of these, 20 million are also assured overtime pay for excessive hours. To understand why only these persons, out of the entire labor force, receive the act's protection, it is necessary to know the principles on which coverage is based.

The minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act apply to employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, including occupations necessary to such production. Certain employees so engaged are, however, specifically exempted from these requirements. The child-labor provisions apply to all producers, manufacturers, and dealers who ship goods or deliver goods for shipment in interstate commerce.

### Early Achievement of 40-Cent Minimum

The present standards for minimum wages and for hours after which overtime must be paid are higher than those in effect in the earlier years of the act's operation. In order to allow time for gradual adjustment to the new and untried legislation, Congress provided that the minimum hourly wage rate set by section 6 should be 25 cents during the first year after October 24, 1938—the act's effective date—and 30 cents for the next

<sup>1</sup> By Dorothea Tuney of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Information and Compliance Branch, U. S. Department of Labor.

6 years (or until October 24, 1945), when a 40-cent rate was to become applicable. Likewise, the maximum number of hours after which pay at not less than one and one-half times the employee's regular rate became obligatory was shortened from 44 hours in the first year to 42 in the second year of operation, after which a 40-hour limitation applied.

Under this legislation the minimum hourly wage rate was to be increased up to 40 cents as rapidly as possible in those industries where it was economically feasible, by means of wage orders issued by the Administrator on the basis of industry-committee recommendations. This industry-committee program resulted in attainment of the 40-cent hourly wage rate for all workers entitled to the benefits of the minimum-wage provisions some 15 months before it would have become mandatory under section 6.

Composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees in the industry, and of the public, the committees were appointed for each industry, or group of industries, engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce. They were authorized to recommend the highest rate up to the 40-cent limit which would not substantially curtail employment in the industry, giving due regard to economic and competitive conditions.

Under this program, 70 industry committees met and made 113 recommendations, including rates for subdivisions of industries and subsequent rates in the same industry. All recommendations were for raising the applicable rate, and only 6 were disapproved by the Administrator. The willingness of employers to recognize the need for increases is shown by the fact that in 83 percent of the cases a majority of the employer members concurred in the recommended rate.

About 2,700,000 individual pay raises resulted from the wage order minima, and approximately 950,000 individual pay raises resulted from the statutory minima of 25 and 30 cents. All told, the benefits from these raises accrued to approximately 1,700,000 workers, some of whom received increases more than once.

None of the figures shown above includes statistics for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The Administrator has issued wage orders for

these areas under an amendment to the act which authorizes him to set minimum hourly wage rates lower than the statutory minima for the continental United States, based on the recommendations of special industry committees.

### Enforcement Activities

In 1942, the Wage and Hour Division's activities were merged with those of the Public Contracts Division, which had been created to administer the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act of 1936. Provisions of this law include overtime pay requirements, restrictions on child labor, requirements for safe and sanitary working conditions, and an authorization for the Secretary of Labor to issue industry minimum-wage determinations. The act applies to contracts awarded by Government agencies for the manufacture or furnishing of materials, articles, supplies, or equipment in any amount exceeding \$10,000. The combination of these two Divisions of the United States Department of Labor resulted in economy of administration and the elimination of the burden of duplicate inspections of industry.

Although the Divisions' administration of the acts has taken place largely during the abnormal economy of war and reconversion, some general conclusions as to how employers have adjusted to operating under them can be drawn on the basis of inspection results. Willful violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act generally, and violations of the minimum-wage provisions particularly, are much less widespread than during the early years of administration. A considerable decline is also evident in the extent of inadvertent violations of the overtime provisions. But in spite of these gains, a satisfactory degree of compliance has not yet been obtained. Although there is a need for constant surveillance in order to assure to covered workers the act's benefits, this effort has been impeded by the constant decline in the Divisions' inspection forces since 1942. As a result, the rate of inspections made has fallen below the rate of entry of new establishments into covered activities.

Since an estimated 550,000 establishments, or 1 in 6 of all establishments in the United States, have some employees covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act, it has been necessary to plan the



Divisions' inspection program carefully so that only those establishments are inspected in which there is a high probability of violations occurring. This selectivity was an important factor in the finding of violations of the minimum-wage, overtime, and child labor provisions in more than half the establishments inspected. However, the number of flagrant violators, against whom legal enforcement proceedings have been necessary, constitutes only 1 percent of the inspected establishments.

The proportion of closed inspection cases that involved violations of minimum-wage provisions has declined from year to year. Nearly one-third of the inspections of covered establishments made during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 disclosed violations of minimum-wage provisions. In contrast, only 6 percent of the inspection cases closed during the fiscal year 1948 disclosed violations of minimum-wage provisions of either act or of both, and some of these had been discontinued before inspection had been made. Although there has been no decline in the proportion of closed inspection cases involving overtime violations, analysis of data indicates that the proportion of overtime hours worked for which proper compensation was not made has declined considerably since 1941-42.

During the 10 years of enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the 6 years in which the Divisions have also enforced the Walsh-Healey Act, restitution of almost \$112,000,000 in back wages owed some 3 million employees has been agreed to or ordered to be paid by more than 150,000 employers. This does not include sums collected by employees as a result of employee suits. The restitution figure of \$4,256,761 in the fiscal year 1948 represents a substantial decline from such amounts during the war years, the peak of which was \$20,920,956 in 1942. The figures are not strictly comparable from year to year because of the 2-year statute of limitations provided for in the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947, and also because of the increasing difficulty in obtaining voluntary agreement to pay restitution. For example, during the fiscal year 1948, employers agreed to make restitution of only 40 percent of the total amount of back wages, as compared with 62 percent during the fiscal year 1946 and even greater percentages in earlier years.

Child-labor inspections during the 10-year period resulted in findings that over 16,000 of the inspected establishments employed approximately 60,000 children in "oppressive child labor," contrary to the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Of the minors illegally employed, four-fifths were under 16 years of age, the minimum age for general employment, and one-fifth were 16 or 17 years of age working in occupations which had been declared hazardous for workers under 18 years of age.

### Coverage of Wage-and-Hour Provisions

The applicability of the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act is determined on the basis of whether the employee, as an individual, is engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce. The applicability of exemptions, too, is in most instances determined on the basis of whether or not an employee, as an individual, meets all the qualifications required by the particular exemption in question. The terms "commerce" and "production of goods for commerce" are broadly defined in the act and have been construed broadly by the courts, whereas exemptions have been construed narrowly.

Employees who are "engaged in commerce" include workers in industries which serve as the actual instrumentalities and channels of interstate commerce, such as the telephone, telegraph, radio, and transportation industries. In addition, coverage extends to employees who directly facilitate, aid, and contribute to interstate transportation, transmission, and communication, and to those whose work is an essential part of the stream of interstate commerce.

Employees who are engaged in the "production of goods for commerce" are typically employed in manufacturing, processing, or distributing plants whose goods, in whole or in part, move in commerce out of the State in which the plant is located. But it is not necessary that the employer himself ship goods across State lines for coverage to apply. Nor is coverage limited to workers who are engaged in physical work on such goods; it extends to those employees who are engaged in occupations which are necessary to the production

of the goods, among whom are such workers as maintenance and repair men, watchmen, and office workers.

### Effect of Portal-to-Portal Act

Although numerous bills have been introduced in the Congress to revise the Fair Labor Standards Act, only minor amendments had been enacted until the passage of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947. This law, effective May 14, 1947, was intended to dispose of certain back-wage claims under the Fair Labor Standards Act for so-called "portal-to-portal" activities, and to eliminate "uncertainties as to employer liabilities" under that act. It does not alter the basic provisions of the earlier law.

The back-wage claims considered in the Portal Act arose in numerous employee suits filed following the decision of the Supreme Court in *Anderson v. Mt. Clemens Pottery Co.*, in which it was held that time necessarily spent by employees in walking between time clocks and working places on the employer's premises, as well as time spent in make-ready activities, constituted compensable working time under the act. The Portal Act sought to define employer liability for such activities by providing relief for employers with regard to certain past claims and by delimiting future liability. The new act's statute of limitations establishes a 2-year limit for the collection by employees of back wages accruing on or after May 14, 1947.

### Recommendations of the Administrator

An obvious deficiency in the act today is, of course, the obsolete minimum wage of 40 cents an hour. Current economic factors indicate that an increase of the minimum wage to 75 cents, with provisions for setting higher rates by industries through industry committee procedure, is needed.

A decade of experience under the act also reveals the need for other legislative changes. Among these, the Administrator believes it desirable to eliminate the present complete and partial minimum wage and overtime exemptions which apply to the processing and handling of agricultural products and fish. A single seasonal type of exemp-

tion permitting work up to 56 hours a week without overtime payment would seem to be sufficient to meet the congressionally recognized need of these industries for overtime tolerance during peak seasonal operations, while affording the workers needed minimum wage and overtime protection.

In addition, the Administrator has urged that seamen, who now are exempt from the minimum wage and overtime provisions, should receive minimum wage protection. Another change advocated would relax the act's rather stringent provisions regarding standards for agreements providing for employment on an annual basis under such agreements, employers are partially relieved from overtime payments. The Administrator also believes that certain of the exempted motor-carrier employees, whose hours of work are not actually controlled by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Motor Carrier Act, should be afforded overtime protection under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Specific legislation also is considered necessary to define the "regular rate" of pay as used in the act. At present, lack of a statutory definition of this term, which is the basis for calculating overtime compensation, has caused some doubt among employers and employees, particularly with respect to overtime compensation in certain cases in which premium payments are made for work on Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays. The Administrator has submitted to the Congress the language he deems necessary to clarify this concept as a whole.

The Administrator also urges amendment of the child-labor provisions. At present, the act merely prohibits shipment or delivery for shipment of goods in interstate commerce which have been removed from the producing establishment within 30 days after the employment of children, contrary to the act's restrictions. The Administrator recommends the extension of coverage of the child-labor provisions to establishments which engage directly in interstate commerce, but which do not ship goods in commerce, and the outright prohibition of the employment of "oppressive child labor."



## State Minimum-Wage Legislation: Progress in 1947-48<sup>1</sup>

REVISION OF STATE MINIMUM-WAGE ORDERS progressed rapidly in 1947 and the first half of 1948.<sup>2</sup> Thirty-five new or revised orders became effective in 12 States—California, Connecticut, District of Columbia,<sup>3</sup> Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wisconsin. No State enacted a new minimum-wage law, but four States—California, Massachusetts, New York, and Nevada—amended existing laws to strengthen their basic provisions. In addition, the Vermont Legislature provided for an investigation concerning the need for a State minimum-wage law for women and minors.

### Amendments to State Laws

Two measures enacted during the period concern points of administration on which the legislative intent previously had not been clear. The California law formerly had expressly required the calling of a wage board to establish a minimum wage for an occupation not previously covered by wage rates, but did not clearly require that such a board be called for the revision of existing rates. The policy of the California commission in calling wage boards to revise existing orders had therefore varied from time to time, as successive State attorneys general differed in interpretation of the law. The 1947 amendment clarified the issue by expressly requiring the calling of a wage board for the revision of orders, with notice and public hearing as prescribed for an original order. The amendment also raised payment of wage-board members to \$15 a day plus the necessary traveling expenses.<sup>4</sup>

The Massachusetts amendment also related to a point on which differing interpretations had been given by State attorneys general—namely, whether rates established under the minimum-wage law could be enforced for workers in non-profit institutions. The 1948 amendment gives

legal recognition to the administrative policy of the Massachusetts commission, which had long endeavored to enforce coverage for such workers. It expressly excludes, however, the "work of persons being rehabilitated or trained under rehabilitation or training programs in charitable, educational or religious institutions, or work by members of religious orders."<sup>5</sup>

New York amended its minimum-wage law in 1947 to eliminate the directory period and to provide that within 60 days after issuance by the commissioner, an order shall become mandatory.<sup>6</sup> A further amendment, enacted in 1948, requires the commissioner to file the wage board's report and recommended regulations with the secretary of the department of labor prior to the prescribed public hearing, and sets a time limit of 30 days (formerly 10 days) after such hearing, within which the commissioner must act on the wage board's report.<sup>7</sup>

The Nevada minimum-wage law, which includes maximum-hour provisions, was amended in 1947 to require two 10-minute rest periods in the working day, one within each 4-hour work period. Practically all private employment is covered, but express exemption is made of the communications industry.<sup>8</sup>

The house joint resolution adopted by the Vermont Legislature in 1947 authorized the commissioner of industrial relations to investigate wages paid and hours worked in intrastate business, to study the need for a minimum-wage law for such businesses, and to make a report of his findings and recommendations to the Governor on or before September 1, 1948.<sup>9</sup> This action of the legislature was of special interest because, although United States minimum-wage legislation originated in New England, Vermont remains the only New England State without a minimum-wage law.

### Wage Orders

*Coverage.* Wage orders which became effective from January 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948, applied, with few exceptions, to workers in intrastate service industries—chiefly laundry and dry-cleaning establishments, restaurants, hotels, retail

<sup>1</sup> By Alice Angus and Loretta Sullivan of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

<sup>2</sup> Tabular analysis of orders will appear in a reprint, which will be available from the U. S. Women's Bureau.

<sup>3</sup> To simplify the summarization of provisions in effect in various jurisdictions, the District of Columbia is counted as a State.

<sup>4</sup> California Laws, 1947, ch. 1188.

<sup>5</sup> Massachusetts Laws, 1948, ch. 362.

<sup>6</sup> New York Laws, 1947, ch. 221.

<sup>7</sup> New York Laws, 1948, ch. 353.

<sup>8</sup> Nevada Laws, 1947, ch. 68.

<sup>9</sup> Vermont Laws, 1947, House Joint Res. No. 27.

stores, and beauty shops. These are generally low-wage and traditionally large woman-employing industries, which have been the chief concern of State minimum-wage administrators since the adoption of the first minimum-wage law by Massachusetts in 1912. Though the States have the authority to do so, few issued orders for workers in interstate employment in this period, despite the fact that the Federal 40-cent minimum is almost universally recognized as being out of line with present wage levels and living costs. Even the four States which in the last decade have extended their laws to men continued to concentrate their activity on women's industries, the only order in these States applying to interstate industry—the New York confectionery order—being for an industry in which normally the greater proportion of production workers are women.

Laundry and dry cleaning minimum-wage orders were issued in the 18-month period in 6 States—California, Connecticut (2 orders), New York (2 orders), North Dakota, Oregon, and Utah. Hotel and restaurant orders were issued in 6 States—California, Massachusetts, New York (2 orders), Oregon, Rhode Island, and Utah (2 orders). In the retail trade or mercantile industry, 5 States issued orders—California, District of Columbia, Minnesota, Oregon, and Utah. In beauty culture, 4 States issued orders—California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, and New York. Kentucky and Wisconsin revised orders of general coverage. California revised orders applicable to manufacturing; professional, technical, clerical, and similar occupations; transportation; amusement and recreation; after-harvest industries; canning and preserving. Also revised were the New York confectionery order and the Wisconsin canning order (the latter is issued each year on a seasonal basis).

The Massachusetts and the Rhode Island public housekeeping orders cover occupations for which no minimum-wage rates were previously in effect. The Massachusetts order, in addition to supplanting the previous "restaurant and hotel-restaurant order," brings under coverage the large group of hotel and lodging workers not previously protected. The Rhode Island order which applies to hotels and other lodging establishments, but not to eating establishments, gives covered workers minimum-wage protection for the first time. The California recreation order added gymnasiums,

tennis courts, and carnivals to the list, and the Utah public housekeeping order added cleaning activities in building space rented for commercial purposes.

All the other orders issued in this period apply to industries and occupations for which minimum-wage rates were already in effect. Among them is the Minnesota retail trade order, which, though newly issued as a separate industry order, applies to workers who were previously covered by the "any occupation" order.

*Basic Rates.* The long-time trend toward establishment of a basic minimum wage on a weekly basis rather than as a straight-time hourly rate was continued in the 1947-48 orders. A weekly minimum is applicable to work within a specified span of hours or to any employment in the week. The advantage of this basis is that when weekly hours of work are decreased through some unforeseen circumstance other than the worker's voluntary absence, the worker earns the basic weekly amount which the wage board has determined to be necessary to support her for a week. When, on the other hand, the minimum rate is set on an hourly basis, her pay for that week may fall below a living wage.

Nine wage orders established as basic a guaranteed weekly wage rather than an hourly minimum rate. Connecticut provided it for beauty shops; New York, for laundry, beauty service, cleaning and dyeing industries; Minnesota, for retail trade; North Dakota, for laundry, cleaning and dyeing; Utah, for retail trade; the District of Columbia, for retail trade and beauty culture. In New York's cleaning and dyeing order the weekly rate supplanted an hourly rate. In three of these orders the weekly rate was made applicable to a considerably shorter workweek than that specified in the previous orders. In the District of Columbia, under the retail order the workweek is 36 to 44 hours (previously 40 to 48 hours); and under the beauty culture order the workweek is 34 to 44 hours (previously 36 to 48 hours). The New York beauty service order sets a workweek of 40 hours or less (previously 45 hours or less).

With two exceptions, the revised guaranteed weekly wages range from \$22.50 under the Minnesota retail order to \$30.60 under the District of Columbia beauty culture order, exclusive of any



established overtime rate. The North Dakota laundry, cleaning and dyeing order sets \$18 for a week of 38 to 48 hours. Under the New York cleaning and dyeing order, \$17.25 is payable for a week of 24 to 30 hours, and an hourly rate is set for work after 30 hours.

Rates in the 25 orders that set wages on an hourly basis usually range from 50 cents—in Kentucky, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Rhode Island—to 65 cents—in California and Oregon. Outside the lower limit are the two Utah orders for restaurant and public housekeeping which set hourly rates averaging 43 cents and 47 cents respectively, and the Wisconsin "any occupation" order which sets 3 geographic differentials ranging from a high of 45 cents an hour to a low of 38 cents. In this period, as in 1945 and 1946,<sup>10</sup> most revisions raised basic minimum wages from a third to a half above the rates in the orders replaced; a few doubled such rates.

*Overtime Rates.* The practice of establishing an overtime rate as an integral part of the minimum-wage scale has been gaining ground for a number of years. Women workers have special need for moderate hours of work with payment for any overtime required, since many of them carry the double burden of home and job. Since minimum-wage orders in most States apply only to women and minors, and since in all States they relate largely to the principal woman-employing industries, it is reasonable to expect that such orders will increasingly include overtime rates.

All but 5 of the 35 State minimum-wage orders in the calendar year 1947 and the first half of 1948 provided for overtime rates. Overtime rates were established in California, by all 10 orders; in Connecticut, by the laundry, beauty shop, cleaning and dyeing orders; in the District of Columbia, for retail trade and beauty culture; in Kentucky, for "any occupation"; in Minnesota, for retail merchandising; in New York, by orders for the laundry, confectionery, beauty service, cleaning and dyeing, restaurant, and hotel industries; in Oregon, for public housekeeping, mercantile establishments, laundry, cleaning and dyeing; in Utah, for retail trade, laundry and cleaning and dyeing, and public housekeeping; in Wisconsin for canning.

The value of an overtime-pay provision is affected by the point in the workweek at which it becomes applicable and by the amount of the overtime rate in relation to the basic minimum. Since all the minimum-wage States limit the workweek of women, the significance of the hour at which an overtime rate becomes applicable is best gauged in relation to the maximum number of hours which women may legally be employed to work. In 5 States which set overtime rates—California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, New York, Utah—the maximum workweek for women is 48 hours; in Minnesota and Wisconsin, it is 54 hours; in Kentucky, 60 hours. Oregon, by its wage orders, has established a 44-hour maximum.

Overtime provisions in the revised orders fall into two groups in relation to maximum-hour laws: (1) Orders that provide for overtime to begin at a point below the maximum number of hours permitted; (2) orders in which the overtime rate becomes applicable at the maximum. The first type is obviously of greater value since it results either in increased pay for time within the legal workweek or in reduced hours of work. Overtime that begins at the State's standard legal maximum, however, is of value when the hour law permits extended employment in emergencies, or when the wage order applies to an industry not covered by the maximum-hour law. Connecticut, Kentucky, Minnesota, New York, Utah, and the District of Columbia have set overtime rates beginning at a point below the maximum-hour limit. The point at which such rates become payable ranges from 12 hours in Kentucky to 3 hours under one New York order below the legal maximum workweek. In California, all wage orders set an overtime rate applicable after 48 hours, the general legal maximum-hour standard. In two orders, however,—those applying to after-harvest industries and canning and preserving—exceptions to the hour law are allowed for specific periods.

In Oregon, although the minimum-wage orders limit the workweek to 44 hours, a provision for overtime after that period becomes applicable in cases of emergency.

Another factor in the value of the overtime pay provision is the basis on which such pay is established. Wage orders that base it on the worker's regular rate are of special significance. Two of Connecticut's three orders, two of Utah's four orders, and the 10 California orders have such a

<sup>10</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, June 1947, Progress of State Minimum Wage Legislation, 1946.

basis. The two Connecticut orders are outstanding in that overtime not only is based on the worker's regular rate but also is applicable to working hours shorter than the legal maximum work-week.

In half of the orders that provided for an overtime rate, it was established as a specified proportion of the minimum rate, usually one and one-half times the minimum. Kentucky, New York, and Oregon have followed this practice generally, Connecticut in one order, and Utah in one order. In the District of Columbia and in Minnesota the wage orders made effective in this period established the overtime rate as a specified money amount.

### Other Minimum-Wage Activity

In addition to the 35 wage orders that became effective in the 18-month period, two directory orders were made mandatory. In six jurisdictions, additional orders were in various stages of preparation. Three States—the District of Columbia,\* Massachusetts, and Washington—which before the war had attained virtually complete coverage of the major woman-employing occupations, soon after the war set up long-range programs for revision of all wage orders. Promulgation of revised rates began soon after VJ-day and has gone steadily forward. Massachusetts convened a wage board and held a public hearing for the mercantile industry, and also began work on orders for amusement and recreation occupations and cleaning and servicing of buildings. The District of Columbia conference for manufacturing and wholesaling occupations had submitted its recommendations and a public hearing was scheduled; Washington State completed a number of industry wage surveys and was in process of making final plans for calling wage boards.

Several other States also worked on revision of orders to become effective at a later date. As of June 30, 1948, Arizona had a wage board in session for the laundry and dry cleaning industry; and Illinois had held public hearings on wage board recommendations for the retail trade industry. In Ohio, a wage board for the hotel and restaurant industry was convened in the fall of 1947, but the commissioner subsequently rejected the wage board's recommendations and made plans for calling a new board.

Regular annual cost-of-living surveys were made in New York, by the State department of labor, and in California, by the Heller Committee of the State University. Washington State completed its work of pricing a woman's budget and prepared a factual cost-of-living report for use in connection with the current program for revising all existing wage orders in the State. No other State made a cost-of-living survey in which a woman's budget was priced for minimum-wage purposes, but Utah revised its budget by use of indexes. With the assistance of the U. S. Women's Bureau, budgets priced in previous years in Arizona, Colorado, and the District of Columbia, were revised and brought up to date on the basis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index. The following table presents cost-of-living budget figures of seven States, showing, as of a specified period of 1947 or the first half of 1948, the minimum amount necessary for a self-supporting woman to maintain herself in health.

	Amounts needed per—	
	Year	Week
Arizona: April 1948.....	\$1, 953. 27	\$37. 50
California, (San Francisco): September 1947.....	2, 164. 84	41. 63
Colorado: March 1947.....	1, 691. 96	32. 53
District of Columbia: February 1948.....	1, 793. 16	34. 48
New York: September 1947.....	1, 990. 00	38. 26
Utah: September 1947.....	2, 031. 65	39. 07
Washington: May 1947.....	2, 048. 49	39. 39

## Workmen's Compensation Legislation, 1948<sup>1</sup>

EVERY STATE now has a law protecting workers against the hazards of industrial employment. The Mississippi law—the last enacted—provides for compulsory coverage, unlimited medical care, a second-injury fund to facilitate employment of handicapped workers, and double compensation for minors injured while illegally employed.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Alfred Acee of the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

<sup>2</sup> For a summary of this act, see Monthly Labor Review, June 1948 (p. 639).



Congress made important changes in the Federal Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act. The amended act increases benefits payable to injured workmen and in death cases to their dependents—the only improvement, from the standpoint of compensation or payment to the workers or their families, since the act was originally passed in 1927. It also provides for life benefits in cases of death and of permanent total disability.

Legislation to improve and strengthen existing workmen's compensation laws was enacted in Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, and Virginia. The Kentucky workmen's compensation law was considerably revised and provides for increases in benefits for both disability and death. Increased benefits are also provided under laws passed in Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, and New York. In Louisiana a special system of workmen's compensation was established for certain minors engaged in street trades.

#### Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act

Probably the most important of the amendments to the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act, is the provision specifying that benefits shall be paid for life in cases of permanent total disability, and during widowhood and the minority of children in death cases. The total maximum previously specified in these cases was eliminated.

Maximum weekly compensation for all types of disability was increased from \$25 to \$35, and the minimum raised from \$8 to \$12. The act also provides that compensation for permanent partial disability shall be in addition to compensation for temporary partial disability.

For a nonscheduled permanent partial disability, total maximum compensation payable was increased from \$7,500 to \$10,000. This maximum is to include the additional compensation allowed for temporary total or temporary partial disability. For all other types of disability except permanent total disability, the total maximum was increased from \$7,500 to \$11,000. Benefits for permanent total disability are to continue as long as the worker is disabled.

The amended law provides larger benefits in death cases for dependent children, particularly where there is no surviving wife or dependent

husband. Compensation amounting to 35 percent of the average weekly wage of the deceased workman is to be awarded to the first child, and 15 percent to each additional child. Formerly, each child was allowed 15 percent. The additional amount allowed to each child, when there is a widow or a dependent widower, was increased from 10 percent to 15 percent of the deceased worker's wage. However, the total amount payable, as previously, is limited to 66⅔ percent of the wage. The maximum amount for funeral expenses was increased from \$200 to \$400. Benefits in death cases are also increased as a result of the increase in the amount of wages upon which compensation is based. Hereafter, the maximum weekly wage upon which benefits are based will be \$52.50, instead of \$37.50 as previously specified; the minimum was increased from \$12 to \$18 a week. This will result in maximum weekly benefits of \$35 in death cases—the same as in disability cases. The minimum benefit payable to a widow with no children will be \$6.30 a week, and the maximum \$18.38 a week.

The method of computing average weekly wages was also changed. The average annual earnings of a 5-day worker are to be determined by multiplying the average daily wage by 260; for a 6-day worker, the average daily wage is multiplied by 300. The average weekly wage is determined, in any case, by dividing the total amount by 52. Previously, the annual wage was determined by multiplying the daily wage by 300, regardless of the number of workdays in a week.

#### Kentucky Amendments

The Kentucky workmen's compensation law was amended to make it elective for employers having 3 or more employees. Previously the act was compulsory, but applied only to hazardous employments. However, under an act passed in 1946, every employer of 3 or more engaged in a "hazardous employment" who elects not to be bound by the workmen's compensation act is required to insure the payment of any final judgment obtained by reason of an accident arising out of and in the course of employment. The revised act does not cover silicosis to the same extent as it covers accidents; instead, it provides that employers and their employees may voluntarily come under the act as to this disease.

Maximum medical benefits were increased from \$400 to \$500; the workmen's compensation board is authorized to increase such benefits up to \$800 if an application is filed within 6 months from the date of the accident. The provision concerning waiting time was changed by providing that, if the disability lasts more than 3 weeks (formerly, 4 weeks), compensation shall be paid from the date of disability.

In death cases, the maximum weekly benefit was increased from \$15 to \$20, the minimum from \$5 to \$7, and the total maximum from \$6,000 to \$8,000. Benefits to children are to terminate when they become 20 years of age. Maximum funeral benefits were raised from \$150 to \$300.

For total disability, the maximum weekly compensation was increased from \$18 to \$21, the minimum from \$5 to \$7, and the total maximum from \$9,000 to \$9,500. In the case of temporary partial disability, compensation is to be paid for a maximum of 450 weeks instead of 420 weeks. The maximum weekly benefit in such cases was increased from \$15 to \$18, and the total maximum from \$5,000 to \$8,100.

Compensation for permanent partial disability is to be paid in addition to any compensation paid for temporary total disability for a period of not more than 20 weeks. The maximum weekly compensation in cases of permanent partial disability was increased from \$15 to \$18 and the minimum from \$5 to \$7. In addition, 75 weeks' compensation is provided for the permanent and total loss of hearing of one ear. For permanent partial disabilities not listed in the schedule of specific injuries, the compensation is not to be affected by the employee's earnings after the accident.

Another amendment extends the period for filing claims in silicosis cases from 1 year to 3 years after the last injurious exposure to silica dust. It also eliminates the provision regarding a medical committee, but authorizes the workmen's compensation board to appoint a physician to make any necessary medical examinations of the employee.

This amendment provides that procedure with respect to disability and death, and the filing of claims, is to be the same in silicosis cases as in cases of accidental injury or death. Compensation is to be payable if death follows continuous disability within 10 years (instead of 7 years) after

last exposure. Compensation payments are to begin from the date of the employee's last injurious exposure to silica dust or the date of actual disability, whichever is later.

#### Other State Laws

**Benefits.** Increased benefits are provided under laws enacted in Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, and New York. In Louisiana the maximum weekly compensation both in disability and in death cases was increased from \$20 to \$30. An amendment in Massachusetts increased the total amount payable in cases of pulmonary dust diseases from \$3,000 to \$4,000. In addition, the maximum amount allowed for burial expenses was raised from \$250 to \$300.

Another Massachusetts law provides that a dependent widow or a physically or mentally handicapped child over 18 who has received the maximum payment will continue to receive further payments, but only during the time he or she is not in fact self-supporting. Previously, payments to the widow terminated after benefits had been paid for 400 weeks or the maximum of \$7,600 had been exhausted. The effect of this amendment is to provide life benefits for a widow who is not self-supporting.

The section of the Massachusetts law relating to medical services was amended to provide that such services can be made available as long as necessary, regardless of the fact that maximum compensation under other sections of the law may have been paid.

In Missouri, the maximum compensation for disability and death was increased from \$20 to \$25 a week and the minimum from \$6 to \$8 a week. The amended law limits the total amount payable in death cases to \$12,000. Previously, no maximum was specified.

With respect to total disability, the Missouri workmen's compensation act provides that compensation at the rate of 66⅔ percent of wage shall be paid for 300 weeks. Thereafter, compensation is paid at the rate of 25 percent of wages, for life. Formerly, the same maximum benefit as during the initial period (\$20 a week) could be paid when disability continued for more than 300 weeks. The 1948 amendment limits the maximum weekly benefit after compensation has been paid for 300 weeks to \$18 a week.



In New York, the maximum weekly compensation for disability resulting from an employment injury occurring after July 1, 1948, was increased from \$28 to \$32. In death cases the aggregate benefits payable to statutory dependents were raised from \$28 to \$35 a week. Benefits payable to a widow with no children were raised from 30 percent to 40 percent of the average weekly wage of the deceased workman. Compensation for dependent children was increased from 10 percent to 20 percent of the wage. Increases were also made in the compensation payable to orphans, dependent grandchildren, brothers and sisters, and parents and grandparents.

The chairman of the New York workmen's compensation board is now authorized to require non-insured employers to deposit security to insure the prompt and convenient payment of workmen's compensation to injured workmen. This provision is also applicable to employers who are liable for double compensation in cases in which the claimant was an illegally employed minor.

*Minors in Street Trades.* In Louisiana, a special law provides a compulsory system of workmen's compensation for minors between the ages of 12 and 18 who are engaged in specified street trades. The street trades specified include the selling, offering for sale, soliciting, or displaying of any articles, goods, merchandise, commercial service, posters, circulars, newspapers, or magazines, or delivery of or collection for newspapers and periodicals.

The act applies to any person or corporation engaging more than 3 minors. "Engaging a minor" is defined to include employing a minor or permitting others to hire him, or receiving a benefit, monetary or otherwise, as a result of such employment or permission to hire. A minor is covered regardless of whether he is legally employed. The law provides that a minor injured while engaged in a street trade shall be entitled to compensation benefits from the person "engaging" the minor. The benefit payable to an injured minor, in case of his death, to his dependents, is to be

computed according to the schedule in the workmen's compensation law.

*Increased Coverage.* An amendment to the Louisiana act entitles certain independent contractors, who formerly were not covered, to the benefits of the workmen's compensation law, if such a contractor spends a substantial part of his worktime in manual labor in carrying out the terms of the contract. The workmen's compensation act is to apply to all illegally employed minors. Previously, minors employed in violation of the minimum-age law were not covered.

In Missouri, increased coverage is provided by an amendment which eliminates the former provision that exempted employees earning \$3,600 or more a year.

In Virginia, silicosis was replaced in the list of occupational diseases by pneumoconiosis, a more inclusive term. Another amendment provides that the time limitation for filing notice of injury and claim for compensation shall begin after the workman first experiences a distinct manifestation of the disease (as previously) or after a diagnosis is made.

*Procedure and Administration.* Under amendments to the Missouri act, the industrial commission must inform an injured employee of his rights under the law. In the event of a dispute as to the payment of compensation, the commission is to assist the employee in filing a claim and securing an early adjudication of the case. The employer is also required to notify the division of workmen's compensation as soon as payment of compensation is commenced and when it is terminated. At the time of notice of termination, the employer must also file a physician's report with the industrial commission.

Another Missouri law extends the time for filing a claim from 6 months to 1 year after injury or death. In case payments have been made on account of an injury or death, claims for additional payment may be made within 1 year from the date of the last payment.

## Rehabilitation and Placement of Handicapped Workers<sup>1</sup>

AT LEAST 6 MILLION HANDICAPPED are swelling the labor force of the United States to new peaks. An estimated million additional workers could be employed if certain rehabilitation or training facilities and processes were available to them. Handicapped persons have been estimated to total 28 million, including those too old or too young to be in the labor force and those who cannot or do not work. In addition, about a third of a million persons, it is estimated, are disabled every year through various causes. Toward this handicapped population, more and more attention is being given by the Federal and State Governments and by public and private groups and agencies.

Some concern exists today that not enough is being done to rehabilitate the handicapped, although all States and Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia are offering a wide range of rehabilitation services under a plan in which the States are to match Federal funds for case services, including training. The Federal Government pays for all costs of administration, placement, and vocational guidance. This program comes under the vocational rehabilitation law (Public Law 113, 78th Cong., 1st sess.), which was passed to allow the States to rehabilitate disabled citizens who are considered to have possibilities for remunerative employment.

The expansion of services to the civilian handicapped has proceeded apace since enactment in 1943 of the Barden-LaFollette amendments which provided authority under the vocational rehabilitation law for virtually every service essential to the restoration, preservation, or development of the disabled civilian's work capacity.

Many Federal Government agencies expend considerable time, effort, and money in behalf of the handicapped. The major part of this work is being done in the Federal Security Agency, particularly since the transfer to that Agency in July 1948 of the United States Employment Service and the Veterans Employment Service. In addition, many private groups or organizations participate in the year-round program of

the President's Committee on National Employment the Physically Handicapped Week, and devote considerable effort toward rehabilitating and placing handicapped persons.

Much still remains to be done, however, in educating the public and the communities of the Nation on this subject. A rehabilitated worker pays back \$10 in Federal income taxes alone for each Federal dollar spent in his rehabilitation. In the fiscal year 1949, the cost of the vocational rehabilitation program will be approximately 25 million dollars. Of this total, the States' share will be about 7 million dollars. The average cost of rehabilitation per person is less than \$500, and it costs more than that to keep a handicapped person on a Federal, State, or community dole.

### Federal Services for Physically Handicapped

*Civilian Rehabilitation.* The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (OVR) of the Federal Security Agency has the primary responsibility for rehabilitating civilians. It has a Federal-State relationship with 86 State rehabilitation agencies and services for the blind. The United States Office of Education, also in the FSA, administers Federal aspects of the various acts pertaining to vocational education, an important method of preparing persons for suitable employment, which is one of the processes in vocational rehabilitation.

The services provided through the Federal-State program of the OVR include medical examination; individual counsel and guidance; medical, surgical, psychiatric, and hospital care; artificial appliances; any necessary training; maintenance and transportation of the disabled person while undergoing treatment or training; occupational tools; equipment and licenses necessary for a fair start on the job; placement on the right job; and follow-up after placement. These services have been made increasingly available to applicants. Several of them are free under all circumstances; public funds are used for the others to the extent of the client's inability to pay.

The keynote of the OVR program is cooperation with existing establishments which include hospitals, rehabilitation centers, clinics, workshops, and other facilities already in operation. Two States (Virginia and Pennsylvania) have established their own rehabilitation facilities. Agreements have been signed between the OVR and many public and private agencies and groups, in

<sup>1</sup> By William P. McCahill (of the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Secretary), assistant to the Chairman of the President's Committee on National Employment the Physically Handicapped Week.



cluding many of the Federal agencies, which establish a modus operandi toward maximum use of existing facilities. State-OVR agencies also do counseling, apply psychological tests of aptitude, and determine physical capacities under medical supervision.

The 1948 annual report of the OVR shows that 90,000 persons received some rehabilitation services and 62,000 completed rehabilitation into jobs. Approximately 120,000 were receiving rehabilitation services on June 30, 1948. A total of 348,000 had actually been on rehabilitation registers during the previous 12 months. During the month of March 1948, there were 27,629 persons engaged in training under OVR authority, although this figure is misleading, since training is only one of the rehabilitation processes.

Among other Government agencies contributing to the work being done in behalf of the handicapped is the Department of Agriculture. It has asked handicapped workers to investigate the possibilities of farm employment through county agents, and though no statistics are available, a considerable number of impaired workers are now employed or self-employed on farms. The Farmers Home Administration and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation work closely together in rehabilitating disabled persons in the rural areas, and have had considerable success in restoring individuals and entire farm families to self-sufficiency after disease or injury have wrecked their economy.

In December 1946, the Business Advisory Council in the Department of Commerce drafted a five-point statement of policy on the employment of handicapped persons. This was particularly important because it was a statement of businessmen, emphasizing that it was sound economically and important socially to employ the handicapped, and calling upon employers to study the best placement practices and to make every effort to neutralize handicaps.

The Library of Congress has a special division for the purchase and distribution of embossed (braille) and talking (records) books for the blind.

*Veteran Rehabilitation.* The Veterans Administration has the main responsibility in rehabilitating disabled veterans, and through its system of hospitals exerts a profound influence on the Nation's disabled veterans. The service hospitals also have definite rehabilitation and training programs

which make every possible effort to make patients ready to assume full-fledged civilian status.

The Veterans Administration works closely with the Veterans Employment Service; the VA Administrator is chairman of the Veterans Placement Service Board. Through its administration of Public Law 16<sup>2</sup> (vocational rehabilitation law), the VA sees that a grateful nation's debt to its disabled veterans is discharged insofar as is possible in rehabilitating and training them to the point where employment is not only desirable but possible. Although VA has placement responsibility, it generally uses the placement facilities of the VES and the USES.

In this program the disabled veteran obtains school training, both formal and vocational, and "on the job" and "on farm" training. In June 1948, there were 224,993 veterans in training as compared with 249,960 in May 1948 and 16,003 in July 1945, just before the end of hostilities. Of the June 1948 total, 96,787 were in school training, 31,545 in institutional on-farm training, and 96,661 on job training. These are all vocational rehabilitation or Public Law 16 veterans as compared with 1,666,518<sup>3</sup> Public Law 346 ("GI Bill of Rights") veterans in training during June, and 2,333,766 in May when most colleges were still in regular session.<sup>4</sup>

During June 1948, 12,491 disabled veterans applied for vocational rehabilitation and 20,091 applications were pending advisement at the month's end. An additional 40,994 veterans who completed or discontinued their training during the month, presumably will enter the labor market or continue further training or schooling. In all, 267,291 veterans were paid subsistence allowances during June under the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

The Department of the Army has a program for the enlistment of specially trained amputees or other disabled veterans for limited duty service. The Surgeons General of both the Army and the Navy keep continually abreast of the latest programs for the rehabilitation of the physically and mentally handicapped. The Department of the Navy has recently completed an informal check on many of its large civilian establishments, and has found that the physically handicapped are

<sup>2</sup> 78th Cong. 1st sess., Mar. 24, 1943.

<sup>3</sup> 78th Cong. 2nd sess., June 22, 1944.

<sup>4</sup> Veterans Administration, Statistical Summary, June 30, 1948.

not only employed in large numbers but are doing average and sometimes better than average work.

**Placement.** Certain overlapping of responsibility in actual placement of the handicapped led to a cooperative agreement between the United States Employment Service and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. Both have placement functions, which in the former case are general, and in the latter more specifically aimed at the handicapped. The USES and OVR take the lead in publicizing the employability of the handicapped. In the fiscal year 1947, local employment offices held counseling interviews with 1,368,000 handicapped men and women, and approximately 236,000 impaired workers were placed in jobs. The USES April 1948 summary of activities for the handicapped in the various States showed 38,077 non-agricultural referrals to jobs and 21,808 placements, of which 11,711 were disabled veterans—an increase over the previous month of 15.1 percent in total, and 14.4 percent in veteran placements. Handicapped placements fluctuate, however, reaching a peak in October and dropping sharply in the following months before gradually building up again. In 1946 and 1947, approximately 30,000 placements of impaired workers were recorded for October, the all-time high being 30,765 in 1947, of which 17,802 were veterans.

The USES has developed a technique in which a handicapped worker's remaining physical abilities are matched against the physical requirements of the particular job under consideration. Information on the latest developments in connection with the USES handicapped placement program is made available in the Employment Service Review.

Through the Veterans Employment Service, the USES exerts considerable effort to influence employers to hire qualified disabled veterans. The major work of the VES is promotion and stimulation, coupled with placement. The VES cooperates quite extensively with private veterans' organizations and places its limited field personnel in areas of greatest veteran concentration so as to exert maximum influence and obtain maximum contracts and placements.

The Government has become the Nation's largest employer of the handicapped, including a great many disabled veterans. Civil Service Commis-

sion records of placements outside the District of Columbia show that from October 1942 to July 1948 more than 95,000 physically handicapped workers, including 31,400 veterans, were placed in Government employment. The ratio of disabled veterans hired during this period, about one to two nonveterans, is disproportionate, because the peak of hiring came during the war years, while veterans were in uniform. In June 1948, 403 veteran and 152 civilian handicapped were placed, a much higher ratio of veterans. A break-down of the placements in June 1948 and for the period 1942-48, by broad types of disabilities, shows that persons with orthopedic defects had the highest total employment, followed by those with defective vision, defective hearing, arrested tuberculosis, and coronary troubles, respectively.

	Placements	
	June 1948	Oct. 1, 1942, to June 30, 1948
Orthopedic defects.....	353	58,327
Upper extremities.....	128	19,059
Lower extremities.....	184	31,837
Spinal column.....	41	7,431
Blind.....	114	17,905
One eye.....	110	16,412
Both eyes.....	0	831
Industrially blind.....	4	662
Hearing defects.....	53	10,186
Hard of hearing.....	51	8,308
Totally deaf.....	2	1,878
Tuberculosis arrested.....	23	4,112
Heart disease compensated....	38	9,466
Total.....	1,581	199,996

<sup>1</sup> This figure exceeds the total number of placements because some handicapped persons have more than one disability.

The Commission has a medical director and staff, charged with the responsibility of giving the impaired worker every possible employment and advancement opportunity.

The Congress recently passed a law (Public 617, 80th Cong., 2d Sess.) prohibiting discrimination in the Federal service against any worker or applicant merely because of a physical handicap, the second time that the Civil Service Act has been amended since 1883.

The Apprentice-Training Service of the U. S. Department of Labor, while not directly responsible for placing apprentice applicants on the job, reports that many handicapped persons are serving apprenticeships satisfactorily.



**Work-Performance Study.** Several surveys made by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Veterans Administration compare the work performances of the handicapped and the nonhandicapped on similar jobs. The most recent of these studies has been released in the Bureau's Bulletin No. 923 which gives results of careful studies of 11,028 physically impaired workers and 18,258 unimpaired workers in 1,488 occupations in 109 plants. According to the report, workers with serious physical impairments, who are placed so as to stress what they can do rather than emphasize what they cannot do, are every bit as desirable as workers without such impairments. The study was based on industry's own records and shows that, as a group, impaired workers are as efficient, and as safe from injury, as the unimpaired workers. Absenteeism of impaired workers was only slightly higher—about one more day a year—than that of unimpaired workers. No injuries to the impaired were traced to the handicap, and not a single impaired worker suffered a work injury which rendered him permanently and totally disabled. Although the study states what has always been known, that there is discrimination against the handicapped, it also points out the need for rehabilitation and for the acquiring of definite skills of impaired workers.

### The NEPH Week

The Retraining and Reemployment Administration (terminated at the end of June 1947) did considerable work in this field in 1946-47 and initiated the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. This committee has coordinated the national program for the observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, observed annually the first week in October through Presidential proclamation.

The President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, functioning since September 1947, operates a year-round program of public information and education on employment of the handicapped, working through some 150 national groups or organizations represented on the Committee. Many of these groups have no connection whatever with the handicapped and others devote their entire effort to such matters as rehabilitation.

### Work of Private Groups

Private organizations working for and with the handicapped are numerous.<sup>6</sup> Many of them work closely with government programs, such as that of the President's Committee on the NEPH Week; others are strictly local or regional in character and have no connection with government.

Among the outstanding organizations are the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped—which sponsored "NEPH" Week legislation and a recent bill (S. 2896) by Senator Sparkman and nine other Senators calling for a coordinating "Federal Commission on Services for the Physically Handicapped"—and the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled in New York—the first rehabilitation center in the United States under the modern concept. Both of these are on the President's Committee.

The Goodwill Industries of America has 93 local units throughout the country which offer handicapped people an opportunity for sheltered or noncompetitive employment and then sell their products to the public. Many communities have sheltered workshops which are private rehabilitation centers. The Curative Workshop of Milwaukee, Inc., is an outstanding example of private initiative in behalf of the handicapped that has lasted through three decades. Many groups help the blind, while others devote their energies to the correction of various ailments. Among the latter groups are the American Hearing Society of Washington, D. C.; and the National Tuberculosis Association, The National Association to Control Epilepsy, the American Occupational Therapy Association, and the American Physiotherapy Association, all of New York.

To recount the excellent work being done by private means would take volumes. Much is being and has been accomplished. Much more will be and needs to be done in the future in this relatively new field. Working together, business and industry, government and private groups, communities and citizens are making a concerted attack on the problem of rehabilitation and employment of the disabled.

<sup>6</sup> Some of the more prominent groups are listed in A Directory of Agencies and Organizations Concerned with Rehabilitation and Services to the Handicapped, compiled by Howard A. Rusk, M. D., and Eugene J. Taylor, New York Times, 1947. 133 pp.

## 1948 Survey of Consumer Finances<sup>1</sup>

### I: Expenditures for Durable Goods

AT THE BEGINNING OF 1948 most consumers were in a relatively strong financial position. Employment and income were at peak levels and widely distributed. Consumer income in the aggregate was more than 10 percent greater in 1947 than in the previous year. A large majority of all spending units,<sup>2</sup> more than two-thirds of the total, still held reserves in the form of liquid assets in early 1948 with sizable amounts distributed among people in all income groups.

Nevertheless, there were certain signs of weakening in the financial status of consumers during 1947 as compared with the year before. Many consumers maintained that they were worse off financially, in spite of increased incomes, because of the higher cost of living. Although liquid asset holdings in the aggregate increased somewhat, for the first time since the war ended, a small decline had occurred in the number of spending units which held liquid assets. About 3 million fewer units held savings bonds at the beginning of 1948 than a year earlier. The aggregate amount of net saving by consumers declined in 1947 as a result of heavy dissaving by more than one-fourth of all spending units, and smaller amounts saved by others. "Prospects are for further heavy dissaving on the part of at least one-fourth of all spending units, and no substantial change in the aggregate amounts saved by other spending units."

Most consumers were optimistic in early 1948 about their income prospects and future business conditions. Consumer expenditures for durable goods and houses will continue in expanding volume, the results of the survey indicate. Buying intentions for both new cars and new houses still exceeded the expected production of these items in 1948. Although as many consumers planned to buy automobiles and other selected durable goods at the beginning of 1948 as in the year

before, approximately 20 percent fewer spending units indicated their intentions to buy houses.

A larger proportion of consumer durable goods is being bought on credit in 1948 as compared with 1947, and a somewhat smaller proportion is being bought through the use of accumulated liquid savings. A further substantial increase will be needed in the volume of mortgage credit for the purchase of new houses this year. "In general, consumer plans to buy both durable goods and houses would indicate a continuation of heavy demand in those areas which are strongly dependent upon availability of credit and liquid assets for effective buying power."

### II: Distribution of Consumer Income, 1947

Personal money income increased by about 20 billion dollars in 1947 and half the spending units showed gains. About 24 million of the approximate 48 million spending units had larger money incomes, and an estimated 9 million units had lower incomes last year than the year before.

About two-fifths of all spending units reported money incomes of \$3,000 and over in 1947 compared with slightly more than one-third in 1946 and less than one-third in 1945. Approximately 60 percent of each of the categories of semiskilled workers, professional persons, and clerical and sales personnel reported increased incomes in 1947. Farmers, self-employed, and unskilled workers reported increases in income less frequently and decreases more frequently than those in other occupations.

The proportion of income received by the various occupation groups in relation to their number in the total population did not seem to change from 1946 to 1947. In both years, the managerial, self-employed, and professional groups received a share of total income roughly equal to twice their proportion of the total population. The income share of the skilled and semiskilled workers and clerical and sales personnel was roughly equal to their proportion in the population; farmers, unskilled workers, and other miscellaneous groups received shares somewhat smaller than their proportion of the population.

No apparent change occurred in the proportion of total income going to the tenth of the spending units with the highest incomes. In both years, the highest tenth had about a third of total income.

<sup>1</sup> This is the third annual survey of consumer finances conducted for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Results of these surveys have been published in the June, July, and August issues of the Federal Reserve Bulletin for each of the years 1946, 1947, and 1948.

<sup>2</sup> Defined as all persons living in the same dwelling and related by blood, marriage, or adoption who pooled their incomes for the major items of expense.



## II: Consumer Ownership and Use of Liquid and Nonliquid Assets

Approximately 35 million of the 48.4 spending units covered by the survey reported some type of liquid asset, i. e., savings or checking account or U. S. Government Bonds, at the beginning of 1948. The data showed that liquid assets are still broadly distributed, but the pattern of distribution was not much changed from the last years.

Since the war's end, pronounced shifts in the types of liquid assets held may be noticed. A slight increase in the number of spending units holding checking accounts was found both in 1946 and 1947, but savings accounts increased only in 1946, showing little change in 1947. A significant decline however, was shown in the holdings of government securities, 5 to 6 million fewer spending units holding U. S. Government savings bonds in early 1948 than 2 years before.

This drop resulted largely from the release from urgent patriotic motives to buy bonds during the war, and the more limited treasury bond selling programs. Increased solicitation on the part of commercial and savings banks and savings and loan associations may have attracted added deposits to these institutions, but despite the over-all decrease in bond holdings, they are still the most widely held of the three types of liquid assets, being owned by approximately 48 percent of all spending units.

Significant differences in the amount of liquid assets were found among occupational groups. Professional and business people generally had relatively large holdings; very few spending units in this group had none at all. Holdings were moderate in the clerical and sales personnel category, with few having very large holdings and a few with none. Skilled and semiskilled workers had fewer and smaller holdings than the other groups. About half of the unskilled workers had no holdings. In the past year, holdings in all the groups showed some decline with the exception of the business and professional people, who held roughly two-fifths of the total, but who make up only one-fifth of the population.

Of spending units which reported declines in their liquid assets, more than half used the proceeds exclusively for nondurable goods and services. One-seventh spent the withdrawn assets

on automobiles or other durable goods; one-seventh to purchase a house, other real estate, or corporate securities, or to invest in business and one-fifth for a combination of these things.

Wide variation was found in the ownership of nonliquid assets, i. e., houses, farms, corporation stock, bonds other than U. S. Government bonds, unincorporated businesses, and life insurance. At least one member in each of 78 percent of the spending units was reported to carry life insurance; 45 percent reported ownership of either a house or a farm, but only 9 percent reported ownership of stocks and bonds other than Federal, and 9 percent reported either full or part ownership of an unincorporated business.

The survey found that the great majority of spending units indicated preference for assets with fixed value (bank deposits and Government bonds) to assets with changing values (real estate and securities). The principal arguments advanced were "safety" and "liquidity" for bank deposits, and "safety" and "rate of interest" for Government bonds. Real estate was generally considered to be too costly and too unsafe, and common stock was thought too unfamiliar and also unsafe, despite its high returns.

## Labor-Management Disputes in August 1948

THE LARGEST STRIKE in August involved about 25,000 workers at six plants of the International Harvester Co., over suggested contract changes. Among other stoppages of more than local interest was a 7-day suspension of work by several thousand building-trades workers at the Los Alamos (N. Mex.) atomic energy project and the termination of the 3-month strike of about 650 workers at the Univis Lens Co. in Dayton, Ohio, which had been marked by occasional violence.

### International Harvester Stoppage

Approximately 25,000 workers in six plants of the International Harvester Co. in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Tennessee, were called out on strike August 17 by the International Union, United

Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Workers of America (CIO). According to reports, wages were not an issue, the workers having received an 11-cent hourly increase recently. The union, however, accused the company of speed-up and time-study methods which reduced take-home pay. Also under discussion were clauses in the contract covering grievance procedure, arbitration, apprenticeship, and holidays. The stoppage ended early in September on the basis of agreements reached in Chicago to cover the individual plants.

### Univis Lens Dispute

Production was resumed August 10 at the Univis Lens Co. plant in Dayton, Ohio, after a prolonged work stoppage which began May 5. The principal issue was a request for a 13-cent hourly wage increase. Governor Thomas J. Herbert of Ohio, Mayor Louis W. Lohrey of Dayton, and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service were instrumental in bringing about an agreement between the company and the union which provided for an 11-cent hourly increase, the return of all workers without discrimination, or loss of seniority, to the same job, or an equivalent job, and the arbitration of the cases of 11 workers who were cited for contempt of court orders restraining mass picketing.

The production workers were represented by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union (CIO) pursuant to an election held in February 1946. Shortly after the stoppage began, some of the employees indicated to the company that the union no longer represented them and requested a decertification election, as the first step in securing recognition of an independent union.

When the company issued a "return to work" call on June 15, about 400 workers responded but were restrained from entering the plant by 200 pickets. The union maintained that the large number of pickets was in protest against a display of police strength, but a court order was obtained limiting the number of pickets to six.

On June 22, Mayor Lohrey urged the NLRB to hold an election, as one means of expediting settlement of the strike. In the election, held July 23, the vote was 303 to 272 for decertification of the CIO electrical workers' union.

On the promise of an 11-cent-an-hour increase in wages, 200 workers returned to the plant on July

26. On the same day 9 union officials were found guilty and fined for contempt of court in connection with the altercation of June 15. A few days later union officials were again cited for contempt in connection with another disturbance.

After a plan to settle the strike, already agreed to by union officials was rejected by the union membership on August 2 the Governor announced that he would order out the National Guard to maintain order. The plant was reopened the next day under protection of the National Guard with final settlement reached on August 9.

### Michigan Foundry Strike

The first strike of the year in the Muskegon Mich., area began June 15 as a result of failure of the United Auto Workers (CIO) Local No. 438 and the Campbell, Wyant & Cannon Foundry Co. to reach an agreement on their 1948 contract. The 1947 contract previously had been extended twice after its expiration on May 15. The shutdown of all four plants of the company, and its subsidiary, the National Motor Castings Co. of South Haven, idled over 3,000 employees. The issues in dispute were wages, union shop, more liberal insurance benefits, and various other fringe benefits. A larger number of workers throughout Michigan was made idle in automobile plants using the struck company's products.

The walk-out was termed illegal by the State Labor Board which charged that the union violated the Michigan law requiring a 10-day strike notice. Attempts to settle the strike were still in progress in late August.

### Los Alamos Strike

Agreement was reached on August 24 in a strike of about 3,300 members of the AFL building-trades unions which began August 18 at the Los Alamos (N. Mex.) atomic energy project. The walk-out of maintenance and construction workers was in protest against the hiring of out-of-State labor and refusal to negotiate with the union by one of the contractors on the project. The settlement provided that the contractors would not be penalized for time lost during the walk-out, and that there would be no discrimination against those union employees who did not work. Although the workers reportedly acted without approval of their union, officials of the New



were found in connection with a few days of contempt. The Mexico Building Trades Council interceded and urged their prompt return to work.

### Seamen Sign; Longshoremen Plan Strike

The Seafarers International Union (AFL) reached an agreement with the Atlantic and Gulf Stevedores Association covering unlicensed seamen on August 13, and on August 18 agreement was reached with shipowners covering Atlantic and Gulf Coast members of the National Maritime Union (CIO). The wage increases ranged from \$5.23 to \$30.32 a month. The agreement reached with the AFL and CIO maritime unions also disposed tentatively of the controversial union hiring hall issue by retaining the existing contract provision pending a determination of its legality by a court of competent jurisdiction. These settlements brought to a conclusion controversies of several months' duration which had been subjected to the fact-finding procedures prescribed by the Labor Management Relations Act.

On the West Coast, however, the dispute involving the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO) remained unsettled

at the end of August, and a suspension of work was threatened following the end of the 80-day injunction period on September 2. Longshoremen instituted a policy of shunning Sunday work and rejected a 5-cent wage increase advanced by the Waterfront Employers Association.

Longshoremen on the East Coast, represented by the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) were brought within the emergency provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act on August 17, when President Truman established a board of inquiry to investigate the union's dispute with its employers.<sup>1</sup> In addition to revised rates of pay, this dispute involved the application of a Supreme Court decision in June 1948 concerning payment of so-called "overtime on overtime."<sup>2</sup> The fact-finding board indicated in its report of August 18 that if the major obstacle of "overtime on overtime" was settled, other issues could be disposed of and agreement reached between the parties.

<sup>1</sup> The members of this board were: Saul Wallen, Chairman; Joseph L. Miller; and Julius Kass.

<sup>2</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, August 1948, p. 165, for discussion of this court decision.

# Technical Note

## New Weekly Index of Wholesale Prices<sup>1</sup>

THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS has developed a new weekly wholesale price index to be issued on a current basis in the autumn of 1948, in place of the weekly index which has been issued since 1932.<sup>2</sup> The new index is designed as a weekly counterpart of the Bureau's monthly wholesale price index, which will continue to be issued about 3 weeks after the end of each calendar month. The new series is based on an abbreviated sample of 115 commodities drawn from the nearly 900 commodities included in the comprehensive sample on which the monthly index is based. The new index is scheduled for release every Friday, covering the 7-day period ended the preceding Tuesday. By use of the abbreviated sample it is possible also to estimate the level of the monthly index in the first week after the close of each month, about 2 weeks ahead of the regular release of the comprehensive monthly index.<sup>3</sup>

The new weekly index is directly comparable with the monthly comprehensive index, but not with the present weekly comprehensive index, and it is not to be considered as a continuation of the latter series. Table 1 and chart 1 present the new and old weekly indexes for the 15-month period January 1947 through March 1948.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> By S. Robert Mitchell of the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living.

<sup>2</sup> A public announcement will be issued by the Bureau, at least 1 month in advance, giving the date on which the new index will be initiated on a current basis and the present weekly series will be discontinued.

<sup>3</sup> Since the new weekly index is based on a sample of about one-eighth of the commodities in the comprehensive sample, it should be recognized that the results are not so authoritative as if the full coverage of the comprehensive index had been used. The Bureau, therefore, recommends that businesses and other organizations with contracts under which payments are adjusted in accordance with movements of the Bureau's wholesale price index, should use the monthly comprehensive wholesale price index for this purpose, and not the new weekly series nor the monthly estimates based on data used in this weekly index.

<sup>4</sup> This tabulation will be brought up to date when the new index is initiated this autumn. The new index will thereafter be available as a continuous series from the beginning of 1947.

The advantages of the new abbreviated index over the present weekly comprehensive index are summarized below:

1. It is a more reliable indicator of week-to-week changes in primary market prices, both currently and historically, because of the exclusive use of prices actually prevailing in each week for every commodity included in the 115-commodity sample.

2. There will not be the discrepancy that has existed between the levels of the comprehensive weekly and monthly indexes.

3. Its smaller coverage requires somewhat less computation work and makes possible the issuance of estimated indexes for each current week within 3 days after the close of the weekly period covered.

4. Data used in its computation will be used to provide an estimate of the level of the monthly index about 2 weeks before the comprehensive index for that month becomes available.

### Disadvantages of Comprehensive Weekly Index

The weekly index which is to be discontinued has been computed since January 1932, while the monthly index extends back to 1890. The two series have included the same sample of commodities (nearly 900 at the present time), classified into the same 10 major groups, 49 subgroups, and 5 special groupings. In recent years similar procedures have been followed in calculating both indexes, but their levels are not directly comparable because of certain past differences in computation. Although this discrepancy between the weekly and monthly index levels has not been very large, it has, nevertheless, prevented direct comparisons and has caused some confusion among the users of the two series.

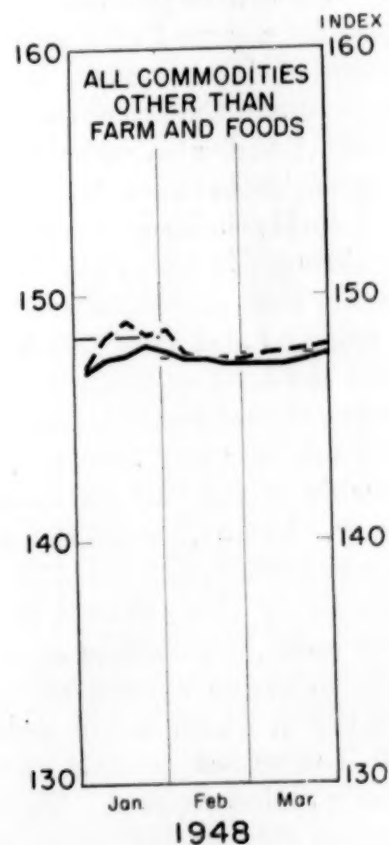
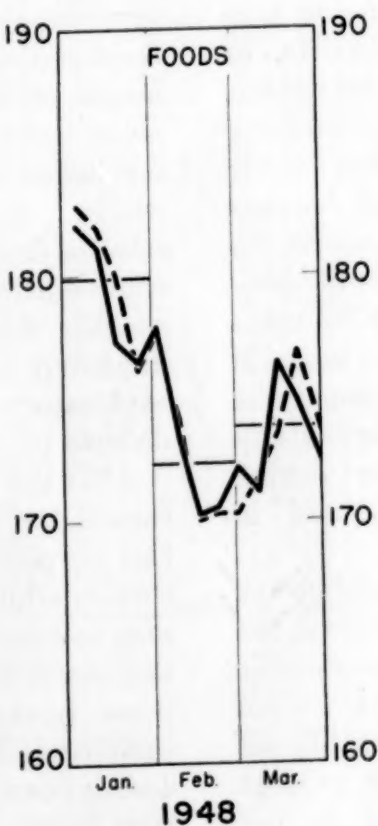
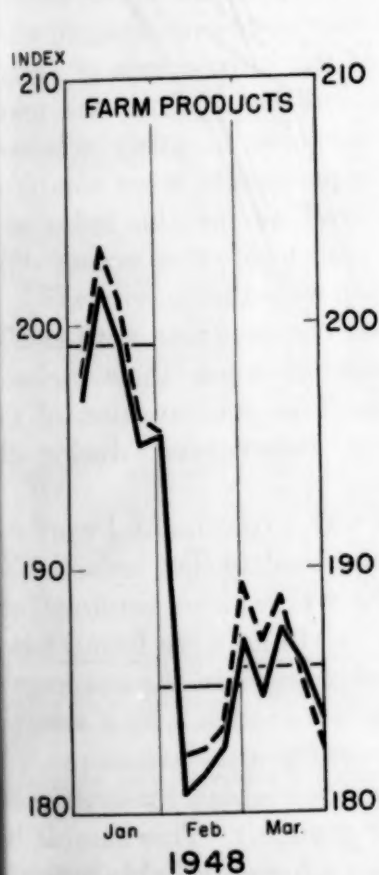
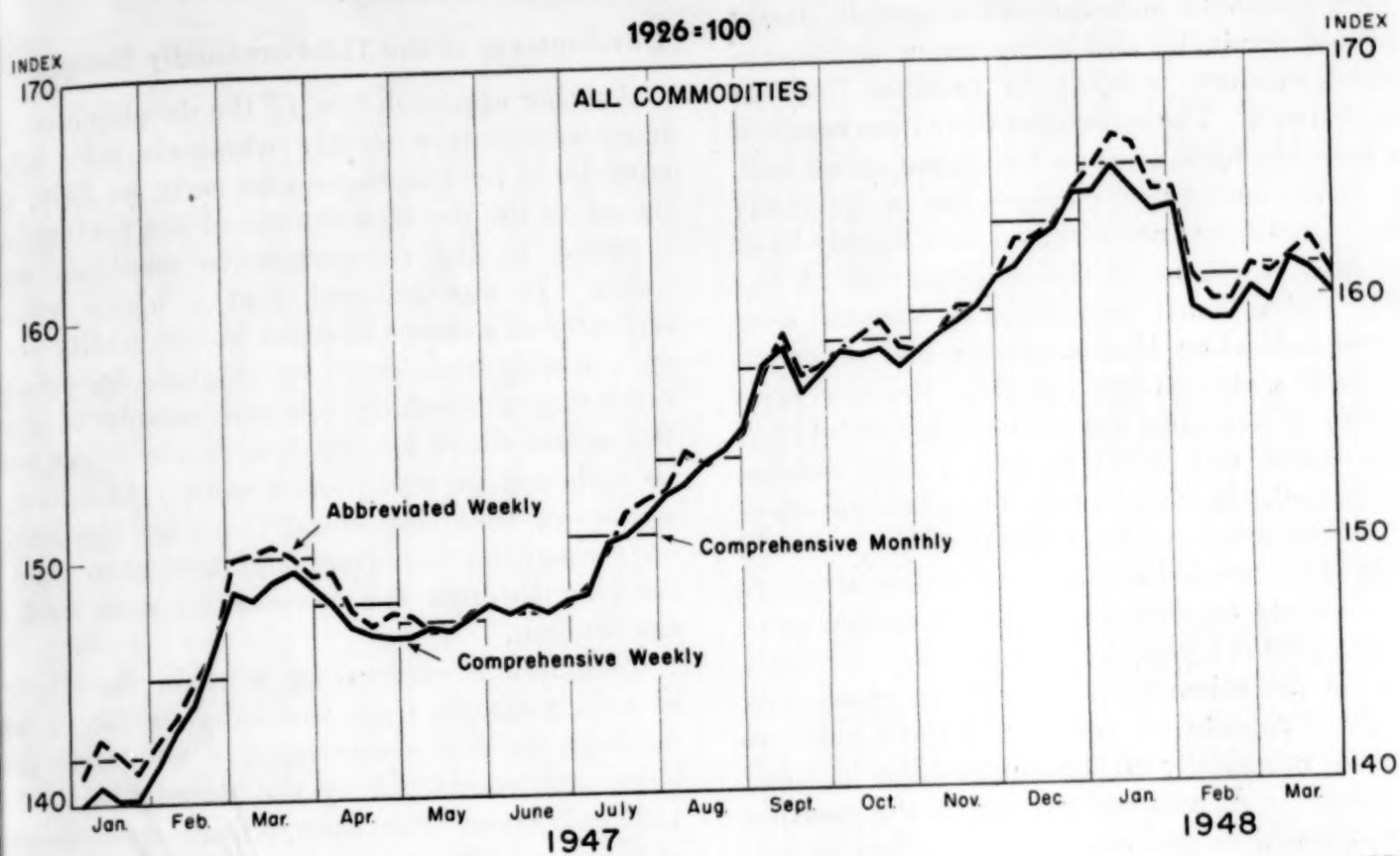
Despite the similarity of coverage and method, the weekly index has been much less satisfactory than the monthly index as an indicator of current price movements because of certain differences in



CHART I

# WHOLESALE PRICES

## Comprehensive Monthly and Weekly and Abbreviated Weekly Indexes



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price reporting practices. Although all the commodities were included in the calculation of the old weekly index, price reports have been received weekly in recent years for only a little over half the quotations. Weekly quotations have covered the basic products, including raw materials, partly fabricated products, and many important manufactured products subject to possible frequent price changes. The remainder have been received on a monthly basis or, for a few commodities with very infrequent price changes, on a quarterly basis. Quotations not reported on a weekly basis were held constant in the computation of the weekly index, until such time as reports were received indicating that a change had occurred. After such a change was reported, the new price was used to compute the next weekly index, but no correction was made in past weekly indexes (even though the change may have become effective one or more weeks earlier). Thus, the old weekly index tended not only to be less sensitive than it should be, but also to reflect certain price changes with varying time lags. The monthly index, on the other hand, is first computed only after price reports for the month have been received for practically all the commodities included in the index. As a further safeguard, the monthly index is issued as preliminary and subject to correction for a period of 2 months, in order to take account of late reports, inaccurate reports, or other errors in the prices used in the initial release.

Chart 1 indicates some of the effects of these discrepancies between the comprehensive weekly and monthly indexes during the period January 1947 through March 1948. It may be noted, for instance, that in certain months the comprehensive weekly index very definitely fails to fluctuate around the level of the average monthly index in the manner that would be expected for comparable weekly and monthly indexes. This is particularly noticeable in the "all commodities" chart during January, March, and October 1947, and in January 1948.

To remedy these defects in the comprehensive weekly index, it would be necessary to extend the weekly reporting system to cover all quotations in the index, which would require the solicitation of all companies now submitting monthly or quarterly price reports. To insure the prompt receipt of this weekly price information for use in a current weekly index, an elaborate follow-up

system would have to be developed and maintained. Additional staff would also be needed to make required corrections in past weekly indexes. In the opinion of the Bureau, this is neither possible nor necessary.

### Development of the 115-Commodity Sample

Another approach toward the development of more satisfactory weekly wholesale price index considered by the Bureau as early as 1939, was based on the use of a sample of the commodities included in the comprehensive wholesale price index. It was believed that a highly reliable indicator of average changes in commodity prices on a weekly basis could be obtained by properly weighting a carefully selected sample of about 100 commodities for which accurate prices could be collected promptly each week. Moreover, a sample of that size would minimize the burden on cooperating reporters and also save time in carrying through the calculations each week in the Bureau.

Considerable exploratory work in the selection of such a sample from the complete list of commodities in the comprehensive wholesale price index was conducted by the Bureau in the late 1930's. About 100 commodities were selected at that time, after extensive experimentation which involved the testing of the movements of various combinations of commodities against the movements of the comprehensive monthly wholesale price index. These experiments were conducted for major groups as well as for the index as a whole. In general, most of the commodities selected from each group were the heavily weighted commodities, but some commodities with smaller weights were also selected when their inclusion improved the results. The continuation of this exploratory work was interrupted during the defense period.

After the end of the war, experimental work was resumed. The 100-commodity list selected for this purpose before the war was reexamined, and certain additions and deletions were found necessary to take account of changes in the coverage of the monthly comprehensive index. As a result of these further adjustments, the 115-commodity sample was developed. (See table 2 for commodity descriptions, by major groups.) This sample has been designed to provide a highly reliable indicator of average weekly price changes for "all commodities."



TABLE 1.—Weekly wholesale price indexes, comprehensive and abbreviated series, by group, January 1947–March 1948

Week-ending date		All commodities		Farm products		Foods		All commodities other than farm and foods		Textile products		Fuel and lighting materials		Metals and metal products		Building materials		All other
Comprehensive	Abbreviated	Comprehensive	Abbreviated	Comprehensive	Abbreviated	Comprehensive	Abbreviated	Comprehensive	Abbreviated	Comprehensive	Abbreviated	Comprehensive	Abbreviated	Comprehensive	Abbreviated	Comprehensive	Abbreviated	Abbreviated
Jan. 11 (1947)	7	140.0	141.3	165.8	164.7	158.1	157.8	125.0	127.2	133.2	136.2	98.0	96.9	135.5	140.2	158.1	162.4	124.5
18	14	140.8	142.8	166.0	167.6	157.8	158.2	126.6	128.5	135.7	137.4	98.3	98.1	136.7	139.2	164.5	172.1	124.1
25	21	140.3	142.2	164.2	164.9	155.9	156.1	127.0	128.9	135.7	138.9	98.5	98.2	137.7	138.4	165.5	172.3	125.2
Feb. 1	28	140.3	141.4	164.8	162.8	154.1	154.2	127.5	128.8	135.8	138.8	98.5	97.5	138.3	138.6	168.6	173.0	124.9
8	4	141.7	142.7	165.5	165.1	156.7	156.3	128.1	129.0	137.7	141.6	98.6	98.0	138.3	138.9	170.6	172.5	124.5
15	11	143.1	143.6	168.9	165.4	160.9	160.0	128.1	129.1	135.5	139.1	98.6	98.2	138.4	139.3	172.8	174.8	124.8
22	18	144.3	145.1	171.7	170.2	162.5	161.7	128.3	129.3	135.4	138.8	98.6	98.2	138.4	139.7	172.6	174.8	125.2
Mar. 1	25	146.4	146.4	176.1	173.7	167.5	164.3	128.7	129.6	137.0	139.0	98.6	98.2	138.6	139.8	173.0	175.3	125.9
8	4	148.7	150.0	181.8	182.5	170.7	172.2	129.4	130.1	137.4	140.2	98.8	98.0	139.7	140.3	175.3	176.8	126.2
15	11	148.3	150.1	184.2	182.6	166.5	171.1	130.0	130.8	138.3	140.3	98.8	98.0	140.2	141.1	175.3	177.7	127.4
22	18	149.0	150.5	182.9	183.9	166.2	167.4	131.3	132.3	138.7	140.5	101.7	101.6	140.3	141.4	176.7	178.0	128.9
29	25	149.4	150.0	183.8	183.1	166.5	165.6	131.9	132.4	138.7	140.6	103.5	102.0	140.3	141.3	177.0	177.3	129.0
Apr. 5	1	148.8	149.3	181.2	180.1	164.4	164.9	132.3	132.5	139.3	140.7	103.9	103.0	140.3	141.2	177.8	177.2	128.8
12	8	148.1	149.4	180.1	181.7	163.0	162.8	132.1	132.8	139.6	142.4	104.0	103.1	140.3	141.5	177.9	178.6	128.4
19	15	147.2	147.8	175.4	174.5	162.2	162.8	132.4	132.4	138.8	141.0	104.1	103.3	140.9	141.4	178.4	178.5	128.0
26	22	146.8	147.2	177.6	174.6	160.3	161.1	132.0	132.2	137.8	139.2	103.9	103.3	140.8	141.2	178.0	178.2	128.2
May 3	29	146.7	147.7	174.6	176.5	162.7	162.6	131.8	132.1	138.0	138.5	104.0	103.3	140.7	141.1	178.5	177.6	128.3
10	6	146.7	147.6	176.3	175.8	161.1	163.0	131.7	131.8	138.0	138.9	104.0	103.1	140.7	141.0	178.6	177.3	127.1
17	13	147.0	146.9	176.9	174.2	161.1	158.6	132.1	132.3	138.5	140.4	104.1	103.0	141.8	141.9	177.4	177.1	127.6
24	20	146.9	146.9	177.2	173.1	160.3	158.0	132.2	132.5	138.3	140.0	104.3	103.4	141.8	142.1	177.0	175.8	128.4
31	27	147.4	147.7	178.4	177.2	161.6	159.0	132.3	132.5	138.5	139.9	104.1	103.5	142.3	142.3	178.0	175.2	128.7
June 7	3	147.9	147.8	179.5	177.5	163.1	160.4	132.2	132.3	138.5	140.2	104.4	104.3	142.5	142.1	177.5	175.4	128.6
14	10	147.6	147.6	178.3	177.0	162.4	161.2	132.1	131.8	138.5	137.6	104.4	105.0	142.3	141.8	176.1	174.3	128.7
21	17	147.8	147.6	178.7	177.6	162.6	162.1	132.1	131.3	138.4	141.0	104.5	103.1	141.5	142.1	176.3	173.6	127.1
28	24	147.6	147.6	179.0	178.7	162.2	161.8	132.0	131.3	138.4	140.5	104.5	103.0	141.4	142.0	175.4	174.4	126.9
July 5	1	148.0	147.8	179.5	178.1	164.6	162.9	132.1	131.4	138.4	140.6	105.1	103.3	141.6	142.1	175.2	174.1	126.3
12	8	148.3	148.6	178.2	178.7	165.8	165.6	132.1	131.7	138.3	140.4	105.8	105.5	141.6	141.9	175.4	174.8	125.1
19	15	150.3	149.9	182.4	181.6	168.0	166.8	132.9	132.5	138.4	140.0	107.1	107.2	142.9	141.7	174.8	174.8	126.0
26	22	150.6	151.6	182.0	183.9	167.1	168.4	133.7	134.0	138.6	140.3	108.9	111.2	143.6	141.9	174.8	175.4	126.4
Aug. 2	29	151.3	152.0	180.8	182.1	168.0	167.1	134.7	135.5	139.0	141.2	109.7	111.7	146.1	146.3	176.6	176.8	126.8
9	5	152.2	152.4	181.2	180.4	171.1	170.2	135.2	135.4	139.5	141.2	110.7	111.9	146.7	146.7	178.0	177.5	126.2
16	12	152.7	154.0	181.4	183.0	172.3	173.2	135.4	136.0	139.7	141.9	111.0	112.4	146.7	148.1	178.9	178.8	126.6
23	19	153.5	153.4	181.4	180.1	172.3	173.2	136.6	135.7	140.1	141.9	114.1	112.3	147.0	147.7	179.1	178.5	126.1
30	26	154.0	154.0	181.7	182.1	172.1	171.2	137.3	136.8	140.1	141.8	114.2	113.3	149.8	150.1	179.3	181.1	126.2
Sept. 6	2	154.9	154.7	182.4	182.0	174.1	173.2	137.9	137.1	140.3	141.9	114.4	113.2	150.4	150.0	180.1	182.5	127.0
13	9	157.4	157.0	187.3	186.1	180.9	178.8	138.1	137.7	140.4	142.0	114.4	113.4	150.4	150.1	179.4	183.5	128.2
20	16	158.1	158.8	189.8	188.2	182.3	183.5	138.0	138.5	140.7	142.5	115.0	114.5	150.3	150.1	180.9	183.2	129.4
27	23	156.2	157.2	184.7	184.8	177.6	178.8	138.2	138.6	140.8	142.7	115.0	114.5	150.4	150.1	182.0	183.4	129.5
Oct. 4	30	157.1	157.5	187.5	187.6	178.3	177.3	138.6	138.8	141.0	142.7	115.3	114.8	150.7	150.1	182.3	183.8	130.1
11	7	158.0	158.1	190.1	188.8	180.0	179.2	139.0	139.2	141.2	143.1	115.4	114.5	150.7	150.2	183.3	185.6	130.9
18	14	157.9	158.7	190.9	191.6	178.5	178.8	139.3	139.4	141.2	143.1	115.7	114.5	151.1	150.2	184.0	185.3	131.5
25	21	158.0	159.3	190.7	191.6	176.2	178.6	140.2	140.5	142.1	143.7	117.4	117.3	151.3	150.6	184.4	185.7	132.0
Nov. 1	28	157.4	158.2	187.7	188.4	173.8	175.6	140.9	140.7	142.7	143.7	118.3	117.4	151.3	150.9	185.2	186.3	132.3
8	4	157.9	157.9	186.1	185.8	176.3	174.7	141.3	141.3	142.9	144.1	118.4	117.8	151.3	150.7	185.2	187.0	133.9
15	11	158.5	158.5	186.9	185.4	178.0	176.3	141.5	142.0	142.9	144.3	118.7	118.3	151.3	150.2	185.3	187.5	135.3
22	18	159.2	159.8	188.6	187.8	178.8	180.1	142.0	142.0	144.0	145.3	118.7	118.2	151.3	150.8	186.1	187.8	135.6
29	25	159.8	159.8	190.3	188.4	178.3	177.1	142.6	142.5	144.7	145.8	119.1	118.6	151.3	150.9	187.2	187.8	136.6
Dec. 6	2	161.0	161.0	193.6	192.6	179.6	179.8	143.1	142.8	145.3	146.3	119.4	117.9	151.3	150.9	187.6	187.8	137.4
13	9	161.4	162.6	196.2	196.2	179.0	179.2	143.5	144.4	146.3	146.5	120.2	122.3	151.5	151.0	188.4	188.8	137.9
20	16	162.5	162.6	196.9	196.4	178.2	178.2	145.4	145.1	146.9	147.5	126.2	122.9	151.6	151.0	189.1	190.8	138.1
27	23	163.0	163.2	197.0	196.3	177.8	175.7	146.0	146.5	146.9	149.1	127.7	126.5	152.0	151.8	189.1	192.3	138.0
Jan. 3 (1948)	30	164.4	164.5	199.2	199.0	181.3	179.2	146.4	146.7	147.5	149.4	128.5	127.7	152.0	151.9	189.4	192.6	137.5
10	6	164.5	165.5	197.0	198.0	182.1	182.9	146.9	147.2	145.8	147.2	130.0	1					

ties" and "all commodities other than farm products and foods," and reasonably reliable indicators for six major groups separately and for four other groups combined. The latter four groups include the miscellaneous group and the three groups with smallest relative importances in the year 1947, namely, hides and leather products, chemical and allied products, and housefurnishing goods. The sample coverage is not sufficient to provide satisfactory results for these four groups separately or for any of the subgroups.

In using the 115-commodity sample to indicate average price changes from one period to another, constant weight factors or "multipliers" are first applied to the commodity prices in each pricing period and the resulting values totaled for each period. The percentage change in the total aggregate values thus obtained is the weighted average percentage price change from the earlier to the later period. The multipliers used with the 115 commodities were derived from data used in computing the average monthly comprehensive index for the year 1947. For each commodity included in the sample, its own 1947 value (or product of its 1947 average price and the multiplier used in the comprehensive index) was combined with the 1947 values of certain closely related commodities in the comprehensive index which were not included in the sample. In addition, the 1947 values of those commodities in the comprehensive index which were not directly assigned to sample commodities in this manner were allocated to the sample commodities within the same major group. The resulting 1947 total value thus assigned to each of the 115 commodities was then divided by the average 1947 price of the commodity to obtain its weight factor or multiplier. The effect of this procedure was to impute the weights of all commodities in the comprehensive index to the 115 commodities.

The relative importance in 1947 of each sample commodity among all 115 commodities and among the sample commodities in each major group is given in table 2. Since the values of all the commodities in the comprehensive index have been imputed to these sample commodities, the relative importance shown for each group total is therefore the same as the 1947 relative importance of the group in the comprehensive index.

The 115-commodity sample has thus been made as nearly as possible the counterpart of the monthly

comprehensive index, both in its price behavior and in its weighting system. A close correspondence may be expected, therefore, between the monthly percentage changes in average prices based on the 115-commodity sample and on the monthly comprehensive index. This is illustrated in chart 1, which compares these monthly percentage changes for "all commodities" from January 1947 through March 1948. It will be observed that even in the period of unusually rapid price fluctuations, the two sets of percentage changes are highly related, their directions being the same in every month and their magnitudes being quite similar in most months. The percentage changes for the two series, with the monthly deviation between the percentages, follow:

	Percent change		Deviation in percent change
	Monthly comprehensive index	115-commodity sample	
January to February 1947...	+2.3	+2.2	0.1
February to March 1947....	+3.3	+3.3	0.0
March to April 1947.....	-1.3	-.9	-.4
April to May 1947.....	-.5	-.3	-.2
May to June 1947.....	+.3	+.3	0.0
June to July 1947.....	+2.0	+2.0	0.0
July to August 1947.....	+2.1	+2.1	0.0
August to September 1947...	+2.4	+2.1	-.3
September to October 1947..	+.7	+1.0	+.3
October to November 1947..	+.7	+.3	-.4
November to December 1947..	+2.3	+2.6	+.3
December 1947 to January 1948.....	+1.5	+1.0	-.5
January to February 1948...	-2.9	-3.2	-.3
February to March 1948....	+.3	+.9	+.6

It will be observed that the deviations are 0.3 or less for 10 out of the 14 monthly comparisons. The average of the 14 deviations is 0.24. The largest deviation is 0.6 for February to March 1948, a period during which exceptionally violent and irregular price fluctuations occurred following the sharp break in the commodity markets in February.

### Nature of New Abbreviated Index

The new weekly abbreviated index is timed to be issued every Friday covering the 7-day period ended the preceding Tuesday. The old weekly comprehensive index has been issued on Thursday covering the week ended the preceding Saturday. This change was considered desirable, since the majority of the quotations used are reported as of Monday or Tuesday.

Only current prices, reported weekly, are used



behavior in the weekly abbreviated index. Excellent cooperation has been received from the companies from which weekly price reports are needed (in place of their monthly or quarterly reports) to compute the weekly abbreviated index on a current basis. Since the number of quotations involved in this new index is relatively small, it is possible to follow up (if necessary) to obtain current prices in time for inclusion in the current weekly index.

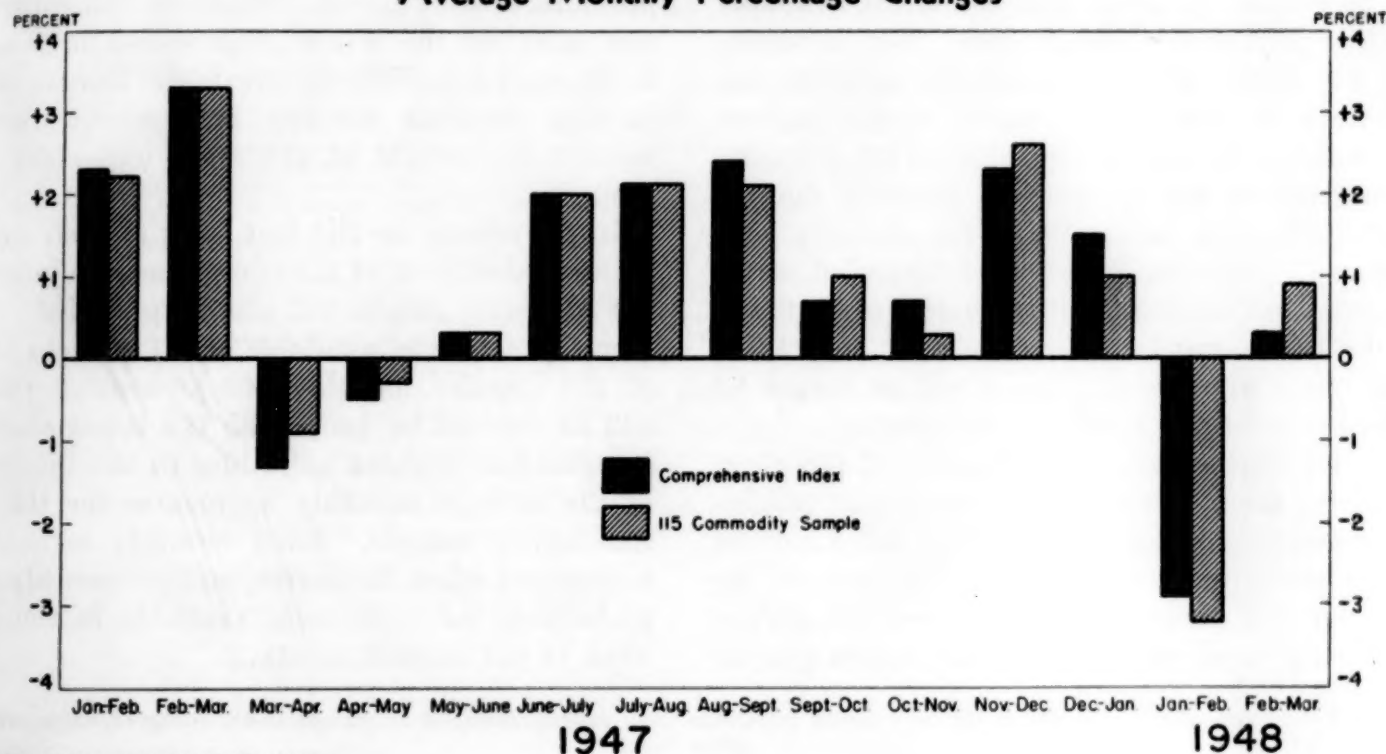
The weekly historical series for the period from January 1947 through March 1948, presented in

table 1, was computed by relating the weekly aggregates (used in deriving average percentage price changes, as previously discussed) for the 115-commodity sample to their corresponding monthly comprehensive indexes. This ties the weekly data to the monthly indexes. However, because of certain small differences between the movement of the average weekly aggregates and the corresponding monthly comprehensive indexes (see chart 2), it was necessary to make small adjustments in the weekly data so that the weekly indexes would be in strict conformity with the

CHART 2

## WHOLESALE PRICES

### Average Monthly Percentage Changes



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monthly comprehensive indexes. These adjustments were made according to a specially devised mathematical procedure, which preserves the continuity of the weekly indexes from one month to the next while adjusting the weekly indexes within each month.<sup>5</sup> The adjusted weekly abbreviated indexes falling within each calendar month will average the same as the comprehensive index for that month, after allowances have been made for any weeks that overlap into adjoining months. Chart 1, which plots these adjusted

weekly indexes with the comprehensive weekly and monthly indexes, clearly illustrates the comparability of the new weekly series with the monthly index.

The mathematical procedure for adjusting weekly indexes to conform with monthly comprehensive indexes requires data for both series for corresponding periods of time. Since these adjustments cannot be made immediately for current weeks (because the corresponding monthly comprehensive index is not available), the weekly indexes when first issued will be based on the comprehensive index for an earlier month. For

<sup>5</sup> This procedure was developed by Sidney W. Wilcox, Chief Statistician, Bureau of Labor Statistics. A description of this procedure is in preparation.

example, the indexes issued for current weeks in January 1949 will be derived by relating the movements of the weekly aggregates of the 115-commodity sample to the comprehensive index for November 1948. This procedure involves the calculation of the percentage change in the aggregates from the average for the month of November to each current week, and then the application of this percentage change to the November comprehensive index. Current weekly indexes in February and March 1949 will also be computed in the same manner.

No revisions in current weekly indexes will be issued during the same quarter of the calendar year. At the beginning of the next quarter, however, the weekly indexes for the preceding quarter will be revised to agree with the latest available monthly comprehensive indexes. For instance, with the release of the abbreviated index for the first week of April 1949, revised weekly indexes will be issued for the first quarter of 1949, adjusted to conform to the preliminary monthly indexes which will then be available for January and February. The finally adjusted historical series of weekly indexes for the first quarter of 1949 will not be issued until the first week of July 1949, when the comprehensive index will no longer be preliminary for any month in the quarter.

At the beginning of each quarter of the year, therefore, the Bureau will issue a special tabulation presenting revised weekly abbreviated indexes for the preceding two quarters. The revised indexes for the earlier of these quarters will always be issued as final, while for the more recent quarter

revised indexes will continue to be preliminary and subject to further revision to conform to later corrections in the monthly index. The weekly indexes previously issued for these two quarters will therefore be completely superseded. All the initial weekly indexes issued in a quarter will be tied to the comprehensive index for the middle month of the preceding quarter, thus making them comparable from one week to the next during the entire quarter. These current weekly indexes may be compared directly with the weekly indexes of the preceding quarter (using the revised indexes issued at the beginning of the current quarter), and also with any of the final weekly indexes available back to January 1947.

Separate weekly abbreviated indexes will be provided in the current releases for "all commodities" and for the 8 groupings shown in table 1. If the need is sufficiently great, the Bureau might develop separate samples and provide weekly indexes for several of the more important subgroups.

In the release for the first week of each month, an estimated level of the comprehensive index for the preceding month will also be provided. This monthly estimate, available about 2 weeks ahead of the regular monthly comprehensive release, will be derived by projecting the latest available comprehensive index according to the movement of the average monthly aggregates for the 115-commodity sample. Each monthly estimate is superseded when the corresponding monthly comprehensive index becomes available in the third week of the current month.

TABLE 2.—Commodities included in the abbreviated wholesale price index, classified by groups in the comprehensive wholesale price index

Code <sup>1</sup>	Commodity description	Relative importance, year 1947 <sup>2</sup> —	
		Within group	Among all commodities
	All commodities.....		100.0
	Farm Products.....	100.00	21.5
3	Corn, No. 3 yellow, Chicago.....	5.14	1.1
4.1	Oats, No. 3 white, Minneapolis.....	1.57	.3
7	Wheat, No. 2 hard winter, Kansas City.....	10.14	2.3
13	Cows, fair to good, Chicago.....	4.86	1.0
15	Steers, fair to good, Chicago.....	8.71	1.8
18	Hogs, light butchers, good to choice, Chicago.....	20.67	4.5
23	Poultry, live fowls, New York.....	2.94	.6
24-1	Cotton, middling, 15/16-inch (average of 10 spot markets).....	17.86	3.8
31.1	Eggs, fresh, U. S. Standards, New York.....	6.47	1.3
36.2	Apples, Portland, Oreg., good condition.....	2.60	.5
38	Oranges, California, average all grades, Chicago.....	1.95	.4
44	Milk, fluid, f. o. b. New York.....	12.30	2.6
55.1	Potatoes, white, U. S. No. 1, Boston.....	2.97	.6
63.1	Wool, domestic, territory, staple, scoured basis, fine combing, Boston.....	1.82	.4

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 2.—Commodities included in the abbreviated wholesale price index, classified by groups in the comprehensive wholesale price index—Continued

Code <sup>1</sup>	Commodity description	Relative importance, year 1947 <sup>2</sup> —	
		Within group	Among all commodities
	<b>Foods</b>	100.00	22.09
44	Milk, fluid, f. o. b. New York <sup>3</sup>	8.49	1.88
71	Butter, creamery, 92 score, f. o. b. Chicago	7.51	1.66
90	Milk, evaporated, 48 14½-ounce tins, f. o. b. New York	1.03	.23
95.1	Bread, loaf (baked weight), delivered New York	5.62	1.24
107.1	Flour, wheat, spring standard patents, f. o. b. Minneapolis	8.37	1.85
36.2	Apples, fresh, Portland, Oreg., good condition <sup>3</sup>	1.82	.40
38	Oranges, California, average all grades, Chicago <sup>3</sup>	1.36	.30
55.1	Potatoes, white, U. S. No. 1, Boston <sup>3</sup>	.24	.05
53.2	Onions, Chicago	2.07	.46
125.2	Pineapple, canned, Hawaiian, fancy, sliced, No. 2½, f. o. b. cannery	1.73	.38
132.2	Bananas, Central American, f. o. b. New York	2.25	.50
139.1	Tomatoes, canned, standard, No. 2, f. o. b. cannery	1.54	.34
142.1	Beef, steer carcass, fresh, good grade, New York	13.26	2.92
145.1	Pork, cured, bacon, square cut, No. 1 grade, Chicago	5.81	1.29
150.1	Pork, fresh, loins, under 12 pounds, No. 1 grade, Chicago	13.12	2.90
153.1	Poultry, dressed fowls, New York	2.35	.52
160	Coffee, green, Brazilian, Santos No. 4, f. o. b. New York	2.34	.52
157	Cocoa, beans, Accra, f. o. b. New York	3.04	.67
179	Sugar, granulated, f. o. b. New York	9.66	2.13
185	Cottonseed, prime, summer, tank, delivered New York	2.82	.62
31.1	Eggs, fresh, U. S. Standards, New York <sup>3</sup>	5.57	1.23
	<b>Hides and Leather Products</b>	100.00	3.36
201.1	Shoes, men's oxfords, Goodyear welt, calf upper, leather outsole, f. o. b. factory	25.32	.85
206.2	Shoes, women's, leather outsoles, tie, kid, f. o. b. factory	16.18	.55
207.1	Shoes, women's, leather outsoles, pump, patent leather, f. o. b. factory	9.24	.31
211	Hides, packer, green salted, cow, light, native, f. o. b. Chicago	17.23	.58
215.1	Skins, goat, Amritsars, c. i. f. New York	4.59	.15
219.1	Leather, kid, glazed, grade No. 2, light medium and medium, f. o. b. tannery	10.33	.35
221.1	Leather, side, chrome tanned, No. 1 grade, f. o. b. tannery	17.11	.57
	<b>Textile Products</b>	100.00	8.39
239-1.1	Overalls, bib, denim, 8 ounce/yard, f. o. b. destination	4.73	.40
241	Shirts, men's, dress, white broadcloth, f. o. b. factory	3.61	.30
244.1	Suits, men's, 3 piece, 13 ounce unfinished worsted, f. o. b. Chicago	10.76	.91
246.4	Suits, youth's, 2 piece, 12-14 ounce, all wool, f. o. b. New York	4.58	.38
268	Print cloth, 38½-inch, 64 x 60, 5.35 yard/pound, f. o. b. mill	10.15	.86
271	Sheeting, wide, bleached, 10/4, 68/72, 1.34 yard/pound, i. o. b. mill	15.22	1.28
283.1	Yarn, cotton, carded, 40/1, skeins, f. o. b. mill	14.50	1.22
290-1.4	Hosiery, nylon, women's, full fashioned, 45 gauge, 30 denier, f. o. b. mill	4.84	.40
291-6.1	Union suits, cotton, knit, men's, f. o. b. shipping point	3.60	.30
295-6.1	Yarn, rayon, first quality, viscose, cones, f. o. b. producer's plant, freight allowed	3.45	.29
301	Silk, Japan, raw, white, in bales, 13/15 denier, 78 percent, f. o. b. New York	4.25	.36
319.2	Serge, piece dyed, 12-12½ ounce/yard, all wool, 58 inch, f. o. b. mill	6.90	.57
326	Yarn, worsted, Bradford system, weaving, 2/50s, fine, f. o. b. mill	5.51	.46
317-1	Coating, all wool, men's knitted, 17-ounce/yard, 55-inch, f. o. b. mill	2.49	.21
327.1	Burlap, 10 ounce, 40-inch, spot, carlots, ex dock or ex warehouse New York	5.41	.45
	<b>Fuel and Lighting Materials</b>	100.00	12.56
343	Anthracite, chestnut, on tracks, destination	8.14	1.02
346	Bituminous coal, mine run, on tracks, destination	29.17	3.66
351	Coke, byproduct, foundry, f. o. b. oven Newark, N. J.	7.15	.90
353	Electricity, commercial and industrial sales of light and power	8.60	1.08
354.1	Gas, manufactured and natural	4.26	.53
356	Fuel oil, Pennsylvania, 36-40 gravity, f. o. b. refinery	10.09	1.27
361-1	Gasoline, Pennsylvania, regular, f. o. b. refinery	13.74	1.73
365	Petroleum, crude, Kansas-Oklahoma, 33°-33.9°, f. o. b. well	18.85	2.37
	<b>Metals and Metal Products</b>	100.0	13.31
404.2	Bars, steel, hot-rolled, merchant, f. o. b. mill	6.67	.89
415	Cans, sanitary, No. 2, f. o. b. factory	2.29	.30
427.1	Pig iron, basic, f. o. b. producing area	3.36	.45
445.1	Scrap, steel, heavy melting, f. o. b. Pittsburgh	2.13	.28
446.3	Sheets, steel, hot-rolled, No. 11 gauge, f. o. b. mill	13.44	1.79
447.3	Sheets, steel, cold-rolled, No. 20 gauge, f. o. b. mill	3.28	.44
452.2	Structural steel, shapes, f. o. b. mill	5.65	.75
455.1	Tin plate, f. o. b. mill	6.37	.85
472.1	Copper, electrolytic, delivered Connecticut Valley	9.77	1.30
484	Tin, pig, f. o. b. New York	2.75	.37
488	Zinc, pig, slab, f. o. b. New York	2.08	.28
489.3	Bollers, heating, f. o. b. factory	1.80	.24
462.1 to 467.1	Motor vehicles, passenger cars	40.41	5.37

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Commodities included in the abbreviated wholesale price index, classified by groups in the comprehensive wholesale price index—Continued

Code <sup>1</sup>	Commodity description	Relative importance, year 1947 <sup>2</sup> —	
		Within group	Among all commodities
<b>Building Materials</b>		100.00	
408	Brick, common building, f. o. b. plant	2.42	
500.1	Brick, front, light-colored, f. o. b. New York	2.59	
509	Cement, Portland, f. o. b. destination	4.82	
515-2	Lumber, Douglas fir, dimension, No. 1 common, f. o. b. mill	16.67	
522-1.3	Lumber, pine, yellow, southern, boards, No. 2 common, f. o. b. mill	10.05	
522-4.2	Lumber, pine, yellow, southern, dimension, No. 2, f. o. b. mill	9.59	
520-2.1	Lumber, cedar, red, western, shingles, No. 1, f. o. b. mill	3.65	
535	Varnish, floor, bulk, 5's, f. o. b. plant	7.94	
548	Lead, white, in oil, kegs, delivered east of Rocky Mountains	6.07	
552	Oil, linseed, raw, drums, f. o. b. New York	3.42	
489.3	Boilers, heating, f. o. b. factory <sup>3</sup>	2.95	
452.2	Structural steel, shapes, f. o. b., mill <sup>3</sup>	2.98	
434.2	Pipe, cast iron, 4-inch, f. o. b. foundry	5.92	
487	Wire, copper, solid, f. o. b. basing point	3.34	
562	Doors, Ponderosa pine, 5-panel, No. 1, f. o. b. destination	6.02	
574.3	Roofing, prepared, individual shingles, f. o. b. factory	4.64	
581	Stone, crushed, 1½-inch, f. o. b. New York	6.93	
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b>		100.00	
593-1	Alcohol, specially denatured, formula No. 1, 190-proof, f. o. b. eastern works	8.91	
592	Acid, sulfuric, 66° commercial, tanks, f. o. b. eastern works	16.12	
608-7	Coal tar, coal-gas, refined, f. o. b. works	16.12	
627	Sodium compound, caustic, 76 percent, solid, drums, f. o. b. works	16.12	
645	Glycerin, chemically pure, drums, delivered	3.94	
663.1	Sodium nitrate, crude, imported, f. o. b. cars	10.82	
664	Superphosphate, pulverized, 16 percent basis, bulk, f. o. b. Baltimore	8.93	
671-3.1	Oil, coconut, Manila, crude, bulk, c. i. f. New York	8.56	
671-10	Tallow, inedible, packers prime, f. o. b. Chicago	10.48	
<b>Housefurnishing Goods</b>		100.00	
678-2.7	Rugs, Axminster, 9- by 12-foot, f. o. b. mill	19.71	
699.5	Stoves, cooking, gas, f. o. b. factory	11.47	
716-1.1	Dresser, bedroom, f. o. b. factory	26.54	
727.3	Sofa, living room, upholstered, f. o. b. factory	13.59	
717-1.1	Mattress, innerspring, f. o. b. factory	14.17	
724.3	Refrigerator, electric, 7 cubic feet, f. o. b. factory	14.52	
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b>		100.00	
733.1	Tires, passenger automobile, 6:00 x 16, 4-ply, f. o. b. factory	12.18	
735-2	Tubes, truck and bus, 8:25 x 20, f. o. b. factory	4.14	
736	Cattle feed, bran, f. o. b. Minneapolis	9.55	
741-2	Paperboard, chip, single manila lined, Eastern territory	5.13	
743.1	Paper, book, sheets, Zone 1, f. o. b. mill, freight allowed	6.39	
746.1	Paper, wrapping, standard, Kraft rolls, Zone 1, f. o. b. mill	8.82	
748.1	Wood pulp, sulfite, domestic, unbleached, delivered	3.76	
753	Rubber, crude, plantation, ribbed smoked sheets, New York	3.75	
777-1.2	Soap, toilet, bars or cakes, delivered	8.38	
780-2.2	Cigars, popular brands, delivered	12.11	
779	Cigarettes, delivered	17.79	
796	Oil, lubricating, neutral, Pennsylvania, 180 viscosity at 100° F., f. o. b. refinery	8.00	

<sup>1</sup> These codes correspond to those used in the comprehensive index. A complete listing of all commodities in the comprehensive index, including code numbers and commodity descriptions, was provided as an attachment to the monthly wholesale price report for December 1947.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated for each commodity by multiplying its assigned weight factor (for the abbreviated index) and average 1947 price, and then expressing the

resulting value as a percentage of the total of such values for: (1) all commodities listed in this table in the particular group, and (2) all 115 commodities in the abbreviated index.

<sup>3</sup> This commodity is also included in the preceding group. Its full relative importance among all commodities in the abbreviated index is the sum of the percentages (in the right-hand column) in both of these groups.



# Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor<sup>1</sup>

## Wages and Hours<sup>2</sup>

*Portal Act Constitutional.* Two recent decisions of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the validity of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947. The Fourth and Sixth Circuits had previously reached the same conclusion.

Section 2 of the Portal Act provides that an employer shall not be liable under the Fair Labor Standards Act for failure to pay an employee minimum wages or overtime compensation for any activities on his premises except those which were made compensable either by an express provision of the employment contract or by a custom or practice in effect at the place of employment. The first case<sup>3</sup> concerned activities before and after the scheduled working hours which were performed prior to enactment of the Portal Act. These included, among others, walking to and from work, changing clothes, washing, receiving instructions. No allegation was made that such activities were compensable by contract, custom, or practice.

The court held that claims for compensation for such activities were barred by section 2 of the Portal Act. It also held that the Portal Act is constitutional, although it applies to activities performed before its enactment; that if the right to overtime compensation were considered purely

statutory (under the Fair Labor Standards Act), it could be extinguished by subsequent legislation. Any contractual right, which might have existed through reading the Fair Labor Standards Act and the portal to portal decisions of the United States Supreme Court into the employment contract, was subject to modification by Congress in the exercise of its power over interstate commerce. All contracts made, it was stated, contain the implied reservation that they are subject to the exercise of Federal power; otherwise, private parties could by contract exempt themselves from the application of anticipated Federal laws. The court held that the Portal Act was not an interference by Congress with the judicial power, but rather an amendment of existing legislation. Previous judgments for overtime compensation, it stated, were expressly excluded from the application of the act. Nor was there any attempt in the act to impose upon the courts any rule of decision not in conformity with basic legal concepts. Thus, employment contracts expressly providing compensation for portal-to-portal activities remained untouched.

Another case<sup>4</sup> involved sections 9 and 11 of the Portal Act. These sections relieve an employer from liability under the Fair Labor Standards Act for overtime compensation and liquidated damages because of any act or omission made, in good faith, in reliance upon an administrative regulation, order, ruling, interpretation, practice, or enforcement policy of any agency of the United States. Elevator employees of a life insurance company sued for overtime compensation. The employer contended that, despite its interstate transactions as an insurance company, it was not subject to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. In reliance on two decisions of the United States Supreme Court,<sup>5</sup> the court held that the insurance business was commerce and that insurance policies were produced for commerce and were "goods" within the meaning of section 3 of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Thus, elevator employees were held to be covered by the act, since they were engaged in an occupation necessary to the production of goods for commerce.

Because of the policy of the Wage and Hour Administration of the United States Department of

<sup>1</sup> Prepared in the Office of the Solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

<sup>2</sup> This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

<sup>3</sup> *Battaglia v. General Motors Corp.* (U. S. C. C. A. (2d), July 8, 1948).

<sup>4</sup> *Darr v. Mutual Life Ins. Co.* (U. S. C. C. A. (2d), July 8, 1948).

<sup>5</sup> *United States v. Southwestern Underwriters Association*, 322 U. S. 533, and *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Lenroot*, 323 U. S. 490.

Labor not to enforce the Fair Labor Standards Act against insurance companies, the court held that the employer was not liable. That was an administrative practice or enforcement policy within the meaning of sections 9 and 11 of the Portal Act, the court concluded. The act was held constitutional because of the power of Congress to regulate commerce.

### Labor Relations

*Refusal To Bargain.* Two recent decisions dealt with charges of refusals by employers, to bargain in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. (1) The amended National Labor Relations Act (Title I of the Taft-Hartley, or Labor Management Relations Act, 1947) makes it an unfair labor practice to refuse to bargain collectively. Under section 8 (d) of the act, a party to a collective agreement who desires to terminate or modify the agreement, must notify the other contracting party of such desire 60 days before the agreement expires, or if there is no expiration date, 60 days before the time proposed for termination or modification. During such 60-day period the terms of the agreement must be continued in full force without strike or lock-out, and any employee who strikes in violation of this provision loses his status as an employee under the act. A Federal District Court denied<sup>6</sup> an injunction sought by the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, to compel an employer to bargain with a union whose members had gone on strike without having given the 60-day notice required by section 8 (d) of the act. The court held that the strikers had lost their status as employees by striking in violation of the law. It therefore concluded that the employer was not compelled to bargain, because the union had called the strike without complying with section 8 (d) and had failed to bargain collectively; and that the union had lost the right to represent the strikers, who were no longer employees entitled to the act's protection.

(2) The NLRB reiterated the rule<sup>7</sup> that an employer may in good faith insist on a Board election as proof of the union's majority; but that if his insistence on such an election is motivated not by a bona fide doubt as to the union's majority, but rather by a rejection of the principle

of collective bargaining or a desire to gain time to undermine the union he is guilty of unlawfully refusing to bargain. In this instance coercive conduct and interference of the employer with the rights of his employees first occurred 5 months after his refusal to bargain; hence, such subsequent unlawful conduct did not support the conclusion that the employer's refusal several months earlier to bargain without a Board election was motivated by a desire to gain time in which to undermine the union.

*Discriminatory Discharges.* Several decisions have concerned the issue of discriminatory discharges in violation of the Taft-Hartley act. (1) Employees struck in protest against what they believed to be the demotion of their immediate foreman resulting from appointment of a general foreman to act as his superior. The Board held<sup>8</sup> that the appointment of the general foreman was not discriminatory. The strike was not protected, because it was called not to advance the interests of the striking employees, but merely to protect their immediate foreman.

(2) An employer initiated a change in the schedule of working hours without prior negotiations with the union. The employees refused to work under the new arrangement, and walked off the job, whereupon they were discharged. The Board held<sup>9</sup> that the walk-out was an economic strike protected under the act, and that the discharges therefore were unlawful because they were discriminatory.

(3) A Federal district court held<sup>10</sup> that an employer is not prohibited from putting into effect, unilaterally, a pension plan requiring compulsory retirement of designated classes of employees, because of an existing provision in the collective bargaining agreement that seniority rules shall be the basis for lay-off and rehiring. A union sued an employer for having breached a collective-bargaining contract by compelling certain employees to retire although under its seniority provisions they could not have been discharged at that time. The court based its decision on the conclusion that a compulsory retirement is not equivalent to a discharge, and pointed out that if the union alleged that the

<sup>6</sup> *Graham v. Boeing Airplane Co.* (U. S. D. C., W. D. of Wash., June 19-22, 1948).

<sup>7</sup> *In re Aircraft Hosiery Co.* (78 NLRB No. 43, July 16, 1948).

<sup>8</sup> *In re Fontaine Converting Works, Inc.* (77 NLRB No. 216, June 24, 1948).

<sup>9</sup> *In re Massey Gin & Machine Works, Inc.* (78 NLRB No. —, July —, 1948).

<sup>10</sup> *Bakery Union v. National Biscuit Co.* (U. S. D. C., E. D. Pa., June 29, 1949).



in time to employer had committed an unfair labor practice, remedy should be sought by resort to the NLRB.

(4) The Board ordered reinstatement and back pay for an employee discriminatorily discharged because of a union's pressure.<sup>11</sup> A union having closed shop agreement demanded that the employer discharge a worker whom the union had declared to be not in good standing. The employer refused. Thereupon the union representatives ordered the employee out of the plant under threats of violence, the employer acquiescing and accepting the situation. The real reason for the union's pressure was held to be that the employee was active on behalf of a rival union. The Board held that the employer had created a situation in which he was under a duty to protect the employee, and that having failed to do so, he had adopted and ratified the acts of the union. Thus, in effect, he had discharged the employee in violation of the act.

*"Unfair" List as Secondary Boycott.* A union and the trade-union council of which it was a member were involved in a dispute with an employer. The council published the contractor's name in a list of "unfair" employers, omitted his name from a list of "fair" employers, distributed both lists among other employers and employees, informed certain subcontractors and suppliers of the employer of their action, and asked for their cooperation in dealing only with contractors on the "fair" list. The NLRB General Counsel sought an injunction against these practices pending a decision by the Board. The court found<sup>12</sup> that, as a result of the publication of the "unfair" and "fair" lists, the unions which made up the council and their employee members had been "induced, encouraged, and directed not to work for any subcontractor or supplier upon any contract" with the disputing employer; and held that there was reasonable cause to believe that these acts of the union and the council, among others, constituted an unfair labor practice in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act which forbids secondary boycotts.

*Non-Communist Affidavits.* Once again a Federal court sustained the constitutionality of section

9 (h) of the amended National Labor Relations Act which requires union officials to file non-Communist affidavits as a prerequisite to appealing to the NLRB.<sup>13</sup> The noncomplying union sought an injunction to prevent the Board from holding a representation election which a rival complying union had requested and in which the noncomplying union would not appear on the ballot. The assertion that the requirement of a non-Communist affidavit was unconstitutional was overruled by the court, which relied on the earlier decision in *National Maritime Union v. Herzog*.<sup>14</sup>

*National Versus State Labor Relations Boards.* A union which had not complied with the non-Communist affidavit requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act petitioned the Utah industrial commission for certification as bargaining representative for the employees of an employer engaged in interstate commerce. The NLRB was simultaneously considering a similar petition concerning the same employees, filed by a complying rival union. Upon the Utah commission's insistence upon proceeding with its certification election, the National Board asked a Federal court to enjoin the State board certification. The court granted<sup>15</sup> the injunction, holding that the National Board was "vested with exclusive jurisdiction of all questions concerning the representation of employees for collective bargaining for purposes which affect [interstate] commerce" but that the State commission was without such jurisdiction, and that its action invaded and infringed the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Board and hence was unconstitutional.

*Appropriate Unit for Union Shop Election.* The NLRB again decided<sup>16</sup> that a unit appropriate for the purposes of a union-shop election need not in every case be identical with the unit appropriate for purposes of collective bargaining. The union involved was certified as bargaining representative for all the production and maintenance employees of the plant. It desired, as did also the employer, to execute an agreement covering all of said employees but applying the union-shop clause to the foundry workers exclusively. The Board granted

<sup>11</sup> *Wholesale Workers Union v. Douds* (U. S. D. C., So. D., N. Y., June 29, 1948).

<sup>12</sup> See *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1948 (p. 649).

<sup>13</sup> *NLRB v. Industrial Commission of Utah* (U. S. D. C., D. of Utah, July 9, 1948).

<sup>14</sup> *In re Benjamin Eastwood Co.* (77 NLRB No. 215, June 23, 1948).

<sup>15</sup> *In re Calfruit Canning Co.* (78 NLRB No. 22, July 8, 1948).

<sup>16</sup> *Cranefield v. Bricklayers Union* (U. S. D. C., W. D. Mich., June 23, 1948).

a request for a union-shop election for the foundry employees alone, on the ground that they constituted an appropriate unit for such an election in view of the clearly identifiable distinction between them and the other employees in the bargaining unit.

*Sublessees of Trapping Land Held to be Employees.* The amended National Labor Relations Act, in defining the term "employees" to distinguish those who are entitled to the act's protection, specifically excludes independent contractors and agricultural laborers. A fur dealer leased fur trapping land, and in turn subleased parcels of the land to individual trappers. The latter had been granted these subleases on a yearly basis, for several years. They worked under the ultimate control of the fur dealer and turned over the skins to him. He determined the amount of their earnings, and inspected and checked their equipment. The Board held<sup>17</sup> that the subleasing trappers were employees under the act, entitled to its protection, and were neither independent contractors nor agricultural laborers. The Board pointed out that an employer-employee relationship exists if the person for whom the services are performed has the right to control the manner and means by which the result is accomplished. Conversely, an employer-independent contractor relationship exists if the control is limited merely to the result to be accomplished and does not apply to the method and manner of the services rendered. The Board held that the trappers were not agricultural laborers, because they were assigned their areas under the subleases solely for the purpose of securing the skins by trapping and preparing them for market; hence, they were not engaged in the "raising of fur-bearing animals," an activity expressly included in the definition of agriculture in the Fair Labor Standards Act. One Board member dissented, contending that the trappers were independent contractors, but that if, for the sake of argument it was conceded that they were employees, they were nevertheless "agricultural laborers" excluded from the act's protection.

The Board concluded that the fur dealer had refused to renew the leases of the trappers formerly employed by him because of his opposition to their union-organizing activities, and that this

constituted the unfair labor practice of refusing because of employees' union connections, to re-employ or reinstate them.

*Private Injunctions Under Taft-Hartley Act.* A labor union brought suit in a Federal court<sup>18</sup> for an injunction to compel the employer to refrain from alleged violations of the collective-bargaining agreement. The court found that, actually the union was complaining of the employer's engaging in the unfair labor practice of refusal to bargain concerning a wage adjustment. The court held that whether the alleged acts of the employer were regarded as contract violations or as unfair labor practices, it had no jurisdiction to issue an injunction. It pointed out, first, that the Taft-Hartley Act permits unions to sue for damages in the Federal courts for violations of collective-bargaining contracts, but does not permit the granting of injunctions in connection with such suits; and secondly, that the NLRB has exclusive jurisdiction to proceed with respect to unfair labor practices, and the courts may not on the original petition of a private party, grant injunctive relief against them. Furthermore, the controversy in this case was a labor dispute within the meaning of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, which forbids the Federal courts to issue injunctions unless the petitioner complies with certain conditions which that act prescribes and which were not complied with in this instance.

### Decisions of State Courts

*California—Private Injunctions Under Taft-Hartley Act.* An employer engaged in interstate commerce brought suit in the State court to enjoin a union from peaceful picketing and from engaging in a secondary boycott. He alleged that the union was making an effort to organize his employees, none of whom were members of the union or on strike; and that it was violating the Taft-Hartley Act by engaging in a secondary boycott, by seeking to compel the employees to join the union, and by failure to comply with the filing and affidavit requirements.

The lower court refused to grant the injunction whereupon the petitioner sought a writ of mandamus from the State Supreme Court directing the lower court to grant the injunction. The State

<sup>17</sup> *In re Steinberg & Co.* (78 NLRB No. 35, July 14, 1948).

<sup>18</sup> *Packinghouse Workers v. Wilson & Co.* (U. S. D. C., N. D. of Ill., Jan. 2, 1948).



Supreme Court sustained<sup>19</sup> the lower court's refusal on the ground that the suit involved a matter for initial determination by the National Labor Relations Board exclusively, and one in which State action is precluded except as expressly authorized by the act. Furthermore, the court held that the act does not confer on any court the power to grant injunctions at the request of private parties; and that under the California law, peaceful picketing and secondary boycott engaged in by an uncertified and noncomplying union in an effort to organize nonunion or nonstriking employees are not unlawful.

*New York—Libel Against Union; Denial of Union Membership; Carrying Over Union-Shop Agreement.* Several decisions by the New York courts deal with matters closely affecting labor unions.

(1) A union sued<sup>20</sup> to recover damages for alleged libel. This, it claimed, the employer committed in sending a circular letter to his employees asking whether they wished to belong to a union controlled by people holding un-American ideas, exploiting the members, and living in luxury on the dues. The employer contended that his letter was a privileged statement in that it was relevant to a proper carrying out of the employer's management duties. The court sustained the employer's contention. It held that the letter, which was related to a matter of common interest in connection with employment and working conditions, was not an abuse of the qualified privilege which the law of libel permits to be used as a defense, since the union had not shown that the letter interfered with its organizing activities in the manner and to the extent prohibited by the New York Labor Relations Act.

(2) An applicant for union membership sued the union<sup>21</sup> and its officers for refusing to admit him to membership, charging that such refusal was the result of fraud and conspiracy on their part. The court dismissed the complaint on the ground that the applicant had failed to indicate facts showing that he had all the necessary qualifications for membership, and reiterated the principle that membership in a labor union, despite its

economic importance, is a privilege which may be granted or withheld by a union.

(3) A bus company which had a closed-shop agreement with a CIO union purchased the assets of a bankrupt bus company, whose employees, members of an AFL union, had been discharged by the trustee in bankruptcy who was disposing of the bankrupt company's assets. The purchasing company offered the discharged employees jobs on condition that they join the CIO union pursuant to the closed-shop agreement. They refused and appealed to the State labor relations board, charging unfair labor practice. The State board found that the purchasing company had committed an unfair labor practice and ordered it to refrain from requiring membership in the CIO union as a condition of employment of the discharged employees. In a proceeding brought by the board to enforce the order, the court held<sup>22</sup> that the order was not justified and denied the board's application for its enforcement. The court based its decision on the premise that the bankruptcy adjudication which resulted in the sale of the bankrupt company's assets and the subsequent discharge of the employees terminated the employer-employee relationship. This termination, it held, dissolved the bargaining unit which up to that time had been appropriate, because no collective-bargaining unit may be created or recognized under the New York State Labor Relations Act unless there is an existing employer-employee relationship.

*Ohio—Employer's Duty To Bargain.* An employer sought an injunction against picketing by a union which had not complied with the filing and affidavit requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act. The court directed<sup>23</sup> the union to refrain from mass picketing, which prevented access to and egress from the employer's premises, and limited the number of pickets to be stationed at each entrance and exit. It went further, however, and ordered the employer to refrain from hiring new employees to replace the strikers or using its office employees on their work. It held that strikers have a right to retain their jobs until such time as the employer-employee relationship actually ceases to exist. It

<sup>19</sup> *Gerry v. Superior Court* (Calif. Sup. Ct., June 16, 1948).

<sup>20</sup> *Meyers v. Hushle Brothers* (N. Y. Sup. Ct., App. Div., 1st Dept., June 22, 1948).

<sup>21</sup> *Colson v. Gilbert* (N. Y. Sup. Ct., Special Term, N. Y. County, July 14, 1948).

<sup>22</sup> *New York State Labor Relations Board v. Club Transportation Corp.* (N. Y. Sup. Ct., Westchester County, July 16, 1948).

<sup>23</sup> *Hoover Co. v. Electrical Workers* (Ohio Ct. of Com. Pleas, Stark County, June 22, 1948).

overruled the employing company's contention that it was not required to bargain with a union which had not complied with the filing and affidavit requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act. It pointed out that until such time as the appropriate public authority determines that the union is no longer the bargaining agent, a refusal to bargain violates the spirit of the act, which is designed to promote collective bargaining as the best way of eliminating labor disputes which interfere with interstate commerce.

*Tennessee—Picketing for an Unlawful Objective; Untrue Statement in Picketing.* Two different aspects of picketing have been dealt with by the Tennessee Supreme Court. (1) That court had previously sustained the constitutionality of the State "open-shop statute" making it unlawful for an employer to deny employment because of membership or nonmembership in a labor union.<sup>24</sup> Subsequently, in order to permit peaceful picketing, the court on a petition for rehearing, modified

an injunction which had been granted against a union. Thereupon the employer petitioned the court for a clarification of the modified injunction, seeking to learn whether peaceful picketing for a closed shop was permitted under the modification. The court held<sup>25</sup> that picketing for the purpose of compelling employer to sign a closed-shop contract in violation of the open-shop statute was unlawful, because even when carried on peacefully, it constituted picketing for an unlawful purpose.

(2) The same court ruled<sup>26</sup> that among other requirements, picketing must be truthful in order to be immune from injunction. The company seeking the injunction against union picketing employed no union labor. The picket signs stated that the company was unfair to the union. The court held that the union could continue to picket but ordered it to make its signs more definite by stating merely that the employer was not employing union labor.

<sup>24</sup> *Mascari v. International Teamsters Union* (see Monthly Labor Review, May 1948, p. 540).

<sup>25</sup> *Mascari v. International Teamsters Union* (Tenn. Supreme Ct. June 12, 1948.)

<sup>26</sup> *Watson Co. v. Wilson* (Tenn. Supreme Ct., June 12, 1948).



# Chronology of Recent Labor Events

## July 13, 1948

THE NLRB ruled, in the case of Massey Gin and Machine Works, Inc., of Macon, Ga., and the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers (CIO), that the discharge of strikers protesting a change in working hours constituted a discriminatory practice in violation of the LMRA of 1947, even though the work stoppage was not authorized. (Source: U. S. Law Week, 17 LW, p. 1018.)

## July 16

THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO) and the United States Steel Corp. negotiated an agreement, under a wage reopening clause, providing for a 13-cent average hourly wage increase for 170,000 workers. The present contract was extended until April 30, 1950, with provision for a wage and social-insurance reopening in July 1949 and for freeing the union of its "no-strike" obligation if negotiations fail at that time. Immediately thereafter the Steelworkers won a similar wage increase in "Little Steel"—affecting 80,000 in the Bethlehem Steel Corp. and 55,000 in the Republic Steel Corp. (Source: CIO News, July 19, 1948, and New York Times, July 17, 1948.)

## July 22

THE FORD MOTOR Co. and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) reached a 1-year agreement, effective July 16, providing for a 13-cent hourly wage increase and "fringe" concessions, thereby averting the danger of a strike. This settlement affected 116,000 workers. (Source: CIO News, July 26, 1948, p. 12.)

THE UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO) reached a 1-year agreement with Swift & Co., effective August 11, which covered 30,000 workers. No general wage increase was granted, but provision was made for reopening wage negotiations; dues check-off; and triple pay for holiday work. (For earlier strike settlement, see Chron. item for May 21, 1948, in MLR, July 1948.) Similar contracts were subsequently signed with the Cudahy and Armour companies by August 11. (Source: New York Times, July 22, 1948, and CIO News, Aug. 16, 1948, p. 10.)

On June 30, the UPWA adopted a resolution at its convention to comply with the non-Communist affidavit requirements of the LMRA of 1947. (New York Times, July 1, 1948.)

## July 23

THE INDUSTRIAL UNION of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO) accepted a 7-cent hourly wage increase (plus fringe adjustments) in an agreement made with the Bethlehem Steel Co., under a wage reopening clause by which the "no-strike" provision expired on July 23, 1948. (The 28,000 members in 9 East Coast shipbuilding yards had previously rejected the 7-cent increase, demanding 13 cents granted by Bethlehem to 80,000 United Steel Workers (CIO) on July 16.) In 6 other shipyards the union had previously settled for a 5-cent increase. (Source: New York Times, July 24 and Aug. 10, 1948.)

THE 5-MEMBER National Labor Relations Board ruled unanimously, in a precedent decision, that Local No. 1 of the Distillery, Rectifying, and Wine Workers International Union (AFL), New York City, was guilty of an unfair labor practice, under the LMRA of 1947 (sec. 8 (b) (4) (A)), in conducting a secondary strike and boycott against the Schenley Distillers Corp. (Source: NLRB release R-110, July 24, 1948.)

## July 24

THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS FEDERATION ended its 6-day biennial congress, held in Oslo, Norway. United States delegates from the Railway Labor Executive Association and the Seafarers International Union (AFL) attended, as well as labor advisers of the Economic Cooperation Administration. (Source: Labor, July 24, 1948, p. 3.)

On July 31 the international trade-union conference of the 16 ERP countries of Western Europe closed a 2-day meeting, held in London. AFL, CIO, and other union representatives and ECA labor advisers attended. It was voted to establish a Paris office, headed by Léon Jouhaux, to work with the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. (Source: CIO News, Aug. 16, 1948, p. 8.)

On August 5, European labor attachés of the United States Foreign Service closed a 3-day annual meeting in Paris. Present were labor attachés from U. S. embassies in England, France, Belgium, Italy, Austria, and Germany; Military Government labor officials; ECA labor advisers; and representatives of the U. S. Departments of State and Labor. Participants reported on European labor conditions and discussed relationships between labor attachés and ECA officials. (Source: Department of Labor records.)

## July 26

THE PRESIDENT, by Executive Order 9980, provided for a fair employment practices program within the executive branch of the Government, to be administered by the several

departments, with final appeal to a Fair Employment Board in the Civil Service Commission. Another executive order (9981) provided for an advisory committee on equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services. (Source: Federal Register, July 28, 1948, pp. 4311, 4313.)

On August 12, the Acting Secretary of Labor, in General Order No. 40 implementing the President's directive, established a fair employment office and procedures (under a designated official) for the Department of Labor. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release, Aug. 13, 1948.)

### July 28

THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT in Hartford, Conn., upheld the ban under the LMRA of 1947 on political spending by labor unions in Federal elections in the case of Local 481, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America (AFL) and its international president, indicted for buying political advertising in a local newspaper and over the radio. (See U. S. Supreme Court decision on this subject, in MLR, Aug. 1948, p. 167.) (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 22 LRRM, p. 2372.)

THE INTERNATIONAL Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL) and three employer associations of greater New York signed a 3-year "no-strike" contract (to June 1, 1951), covering 47,000 members of the Cloak Joint Board. Requests for wage increases are to be made with rises of 5 percent in the BLS consumers' price index, the first rise to become effective in the spring of 1949. Changes were adopted to conform with the LMRA of 1947, including the union shop (instead of the closed shop), and a joint labor-management board for the health and vacation fund instead of exclusive union control. (Source: AFL Weekly News Supp., July 30, 1948.)

### July 30

THE UNITED AUTO WORKERS (CIO) ratified an agreement giving 16,500 employees of the Caterpillar Tractor Co. a 13-cent an hour wage rise. On March 15, the company had ceased negotiations for a new contract with the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers (CIO) because its officials had refused to sign the non-Communist affidavit, under LMRA of 1947. On May 13, the FEMW called off a 35-day strike, after the UAW won an NLRB representation election, from which the noncomplying FEMW was barred. (Source: BLS Records and daily press.)

THE NLRB took jurisdiction in a case involving a city transit system and Lodge 1368 of the International Association of Machinists (Ind.), and ordered a representation election requested by the employer, holding that the enterprise affects interstate commerce. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 22 LRRM, p. 1257, and NLRB release R-112, Aug. 4, 1948.)

On April 9, the Board in its first decision on the extent of its jurisdiction under the LMRA, unanimously held that it had authority over a retail truck firm (the Liddon White Truck Co., Inc., Nashville, Tenn.) to hold an elec-

tion sought by the IAM. (Source: NLRB release R-55 April 9, 1948.)

On June 11, an NLRB 3-member panel unanimously accepted, in a precedent decision, jurisdiction over a construction project, in the case of Ozark Dam Constructors, Houston, Tex., and the Little Rock, Fort Smith, and Springfield Joint Council (AFL), and directed representation elections among four separate employee voting groups. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 22 LRRM, p. 1121.)

THE NLRB upheld a petition for a decertification election under the LMRA of 1947, in a case involving some 600 engineers and field employees of the Southern Bell Telephone Co., Atlanta, Ga., represented by Southern Division No. 49 of the Communications Workers of America (Ind.). The Board held that the engineers (including junior and student engineers) were professional, and ordered an election to determine whether they wished to be represented in a separate unit, whereas the field employees were held not to be professional. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 22 LRRM, p. 1277, and New York Times, Mar. 1, 1948.)

### August 2

THE NATIONAL AIR LINES, Inc., rejected the recommendation of a Presidential emergency board (created May 15, 1948, under the Railway Labor Act) to reinstate 145 members of the International Air Line Pilots Association (AFL) who struck February 3 because of prolonged deadlock over dispute adjustments and had been discharged. The company virtually accepted the recommendation to rehire some 800 striking mechanics and clerks, represented by International Association of Machinists (Ind.), who had walked out on January 23 because of failure to negotiate a contract and had been replaced. The Board held that the strikes were legal. On July 27, an agreement was made with the IAM, effective Aug. 2. (Source: Report of the Emergency Board, July 9, 1948, in Labor Relations Reporter, 10-LA, p. 691, and daily press.)

### August 3

THE MICHIGAN Circuit Court in Detroit held, in the case of the *United Auto Workers (CIO) v. McNally*, that the strike-vote requirements of the Bonine Tripp (State strike-control) Act (and criminal penalties thereunder) were invalid, as abridging freedom of speech, as well as qualifying the election policies of the LMRA of 1947. Prosecution of UAW members, emanating from the Chrysler strike (see Chron. item of May 28, 1948, in MLR, July 1948), was enjoined. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 22 LRRM, p. 2389.)

### August 7

THE PRESIDENT appointed Maurice J. Tobin of Massachusetts to be Secretary of Labor, to succeed Lewis B. Schwellenbach, deceased (see Chron. item for June 10, 1948, in MLR, Aug. 1948). (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release, Aug. 12, 1948.)



**August 9**

LOCAL No. 6, International Typographical Union (AFL) and the Publishers Association of New York City signed a 1-year agreement (to Sept. 24, 1949), which provided for a \$9-a-week wage increase for 2,500 composing-room workers on 12 local newspapers. The contract supersedes one which expired March 31, 1948, and provides the maximum union security permitted under LMRA of 1947; it also provides for a joint advisory commission. (Source: *Labor Relations Reporter*, 22 LRR, p. 204 and daily press.)

THE NLRB (by unanimous 3-member panel) issued a consent order, approving an agreement of May 27 between Local 627 of the Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Association (AFL) and R. H. Parr & Son of Los Angeles, building contractor, which provided for reimbursement of wages exacted of the employer for work not performed. The agreement followed the issuance of a Board complaint against the union for "feather-bedding." (Source: NLRB release, R-114, Aug. 9, 1948.)

THE NLRB ruled, in the case of the Dearborn Glass Co., Chicago, and Amalgamated Local 453, United Auto Workers (CIO) and Local 73, General Service Employees International Union (AFL) that the employer's refusal to reemploy a striker is not discriminatory under the LMRA of 1947 when the striker had participated in mass picketing which had the effect of barring entrance to the plant. (Source: *Labor Relations Reporter*, 22 LRRM, p. 1284.)

THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT in New York City issued a 5-day restraining order against the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, Local No. 1 (AFL) in a jurisdictional dispute with the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians (Ind.), which threatened to disrupt the premiere of the National Broadcast Co.'s television station. The NLRB General Counsel sought the order on the company's complaint of unfair labor practices under LMRA of 1947, holding that recognition strikes are barred when there is a certified union in an establishment. (Source: *Labor Relation Reporter*, 22 LRR, p. 209).

LOCAL 786, United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (CIO) accepted the proposal of the Univis Lens Co., Dayton, Ohio, to end the 97-day strike, which began over wage demands following a contract expiration. The settlement included an 11-cent-an-hour wage increase, rehiring of workers without discrimination or loss of

seniority, and arbitration of 11 contempt cases. (For further details, see p. 228 of this issue.) (Source: *CIO News*, Aug. 9, 1948, p. 8; daily press.)

**August 10**

THE PRESIDENT approved an act to extend the deadline (from January 2 to March 1, 1949) for the final report of the congressional Joint ("watchdog") Committee on the Taft-Hartley Act, as provided under section 403. (Source: Public Law 902, 80th Cong.)

THE PRESIDENT approved "The Housing Act of 1948," which amended the National Housing Act. This measure partially revives Title VI mortgage insurance; eases down payments for purchases of lower- and moderate-cost homes under Title II; and establishes a yield-insurance system to promote investment in rental housing for moderate-income families. (Source: Public Law 901, 80th Cong., 2d sess.)

THE SOLICITOR of the United States Department of Labor issued a comparative analysis of servicemen's reemployment rights under the Selective Service Act of 1948 (see Chron. item for June 24, 1948, in MLR, Aug. 1948) and of 1940. The effect of the new act is to permit service-disabled veterans, if prevented by disability from filling their former jobs, to claim jobs unlike their former ones. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, Field Letter No. 6, Aug. 10, 1948; and *Labor Relations Reporter*, 22 LRR, p. 243.)

**August 13**

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials closed a 3-day session, held at Charleston, W. Va. Representatives from 28 States, Canada, and Puerto Rico attended. (Source: Daily press.)

THE SEAFARERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL) and the Atlantic and Gulf Ship Operators Association reached a 2-year agreement, covering 9 companies and 10,000 seamen, which provided for a \$25 monthly wage increase for boat-swains and \$12.50 for other classes of unlicensed personnel, and for a reopening of wage negotiations. On June 28, retention of hiring-hall employment provisions and waiving of membership in the union as a prerequisite to work had been announced. (Source: *New York Times*, June 29 and Aug. 15, 1948, and American Federation of Labor Supplement, July 2, 1948.)

# Publications of Labor Interest

## Special Reviews

*The Labor Force in the United States, 1890-1960.* By John D. Durand. New York, Social Science Research Council, 1948. 284 pp., bibliography, charts. \$2.50.

Labor force analysis as a separate discipline in the social sciences is no more than 10 years old. Those 10 years, however, have witnessed tremendous strides in the development of concepts and techniques in this field, spurred by marked changes in the size and composition of the working population under the impact of depression, war, and peacetime levels of high employment. While emerging as a clearly defined area of work, studies of the labor force have had the benefit of bringing to bear the combined talents of the sociologist, demographer, and economist in assessing how the economically active segment of our population goes about making a living. Mr. Durand's monograph systematically brings together a good deal of this progress and thought of the past decade.

That many different points of view are needed in appraising the factors underlying the activities of the heterogeneous group we call the labor force seems evident from what has happened in the past 50 years or so. Since the turn of the century, three basic forces have been operating to bring about substantial changes in the pattern of labor market participation among the different age and sex groups in the population. The first involved a wide variety of social changes ranging from acceptance of women workers in industry to the marked tendency for increasing proportions of young people to complete high school or even college prior to entering the job market. The second reflected long-range economic developments including great gains in productivity, expansion of white-collar and professional occupations, declines in self-employment, etc. Finally, there have been important demographic changes, i. e., changes in the characteristics of the population itself, including its age and sex composition, color and nativity, and marital and family status of women. Many of these forces, of course, worked in opposite directions, some tending to increase the size of the labor force, others cutting down the workers' period of labor-market activity. The interplay of all of these factors up to the present decade, the effects of the war and postwar periods, and the outlook for labor-force growth are the central themes of Mr. Durand's book.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding the publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Where data on prices were readily available, they have been shown with the title entries.

Especially in terms of historical analysis and techniques, extensive discussion is given to a view of the labor force in its demographic setting. Data on basic population characteristics, of course, are available in much greater quantity and are more amenable to current techniques of projection than are materials on social and economic change. The author gives full treatment to the adjustment of gainful worker statistics to 1940 and more current labor force estimates, a factorial analysis of the impact of various demographic changes on the size of the labor force, and calculations involved in projecting labor force trends.

These same population factors are, moreover, of major importance in terms of public policy regarding future labor force growth. One of the more noteworthy trends in this connection is an expected increase of 2,000,000 men in the labor force between 1950 and 1960, as compared with an increase of about 2,500,000 women in the same period of time. In the years ahead of us, therefore, women will be the chief source of additions to the working force of the United States. This one fact alone opens up a range of problems involved in the shift of women from the status of homemakers to that of breadwinners, its implications concerning the status of the family as a social institution, and its possible depressing effect upon the birth rate.

—S. L. W.

*Why Men Work.* \*By Alexander R. Heron. Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press, 1948. 197 pp. \$2.75.

"What's the incentive to work?" is the age-old, pat challenge which the heckler hurls at the soap-box orator. Mr. Heron raises the question more urbanely but nonetheless trenchantly. He feels that "outside the scope of what money can buy, there must be a cause for which men will work," and he is impatient with the inability of educators and psychologists to provide the explanation. He then proceeds, through a series of brief essays, to hazard the answer himself, sounding much like both an educator and a psychologist in the process.

Mr. Heron makes a ready concession to the obvious: men work for power and for pelf and for status, and sometimes just for the fun of it. But Americans, he feels, require further motivations. "The material things which are the extreme substance of the homes of a billion people across the world are the common starting line for us . . . the whip of hunger and cold is not an effective stimulant toward willing work."

American workers, he maintains, are halfway through a revolution in their relationships with management, embodying a new concept in which the "thinking power" of workers will be utilized and encouraged by management. Men work in the hope that the work they do is creative and that their relationship with management is responsive to this aspiration. They will incidentally also produce better. He feels too that workers who are invited to think more about their work will think more clearly generally and thus help preserve our form of political democracy. In a phrase, he says that preservation of the ballot box is dependent on a bigger suggestion box.

—L. R. K.



## Cooperative Movement

*Cooperation—What it Means and How it Works.* By Margaret Digby. London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1947. 96 pp., bibliography, illus. 2s. 6d.

Describes the different types of cooperatives (marketing, credit, distributive, workers' productive, farming, and services) in a country or countries in which the particular types are well developed. Contains some unusual sidelights on methods of operation and control.

*Europe's Co-ops as We Saw Them.* Chicago, Cooperative League of the USA, [1948?]. 96 pp., illus. \$1.

Accounts of the cooperative movement in Switzerland, Sweden, Great Britain, Scotland, Netherlands, and Finland, written by United States delegates to the International Cooperative Congress at Zurich, 1946, and based on the writers' personal visits to the countries concerned. The editor has provided additional material.

*Nationale Cooperatieve Raad, 1947—Tiende Jaarverslag.* [The Hague?], Nationale Cooperatieve Raad, 1948. 12 pp.

General review (no statistics) of the activities of the National Cooperative Council of the Netherlands, which embraces the national federations of cooperatives in that country.

*Beretning for 1947 av Norges Kooperative Landsforening.* Oslo, Norges Kooperative Landsforening, [1948]. 64 pp.

Detailed report of operations of Norwegian Cooperative Wholesale (NKL) and its subsidiary organizations.

*Third Annual Report of Department of Cooperation and Cooperative Development, Province of Saskatchewan, for 11 Months Ended March 31, 1947.* Regina, 1948. 100 pp., map, charts.

Review of the Department's work, with discussion and statistics of the various types of cooperatives in the Province.

## Economic and Social Problems

*Aging and Employability.* Address by Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, during Charles A. Fisher Memorial Institute on Aging, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, July 22, 1948. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 9 pp.; processed. Free.

*Financing Old Age.* By Henry W. Steinhaus. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1948. 63 pp., chart. (Studies in Individual and Collective Security, No. 4.) 50 cents.

The author envisages a rapid increase of the population over 65 within the next few decades, and consequent mounting costs of retirement, and explores both individual and collective means of financing old age. He suggests deferment of the retirement age until 70, with an increase in Federal old-age benefits if retirement is deferred, and with provision for disability pensions after 60 if necessary. Various governmental "incentives" are suggested for en-

couraging employment of the aged and for stimulating savings.

*Old People.* Report of a survey committee on the problems of ageing and the care of old people, under the chairmanship of B. Seebohm Rowntree. London, Oxford University Press (for Nuffield Foundation), 1947. 202 pp., illus. 3s. 6d.

Presents information concerning the individual, social, and medical problems of the aged and the work being done in Great Britain for their care and welfare, with suggestions for future action. Includes statistics and discussion of employment of elderly people.

*Displaced Persons—A Selected Bibliography, 1939-47.* Compiled by Felicia Fuss. New York, Russell Sage Foundation Library, 1948. 12 pp. (Bibliography No. 4.) 20 cents.

*Work Adjustment in Relation to Family Background—A Conceptual Basis for Counseling.* Report of an investigation sponsored by the Family Society of Greater Boston. By Jeannette G. Friend and Ernest A. Haggard. Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press (for American Psychological Association), 1948. 150 pp., charts. (Applied Psychology Monograph No. 16.) \$2.

## Employment Agencies

*Employment Service Organization.* Fourth item on agenda, International Labor Conference, 31st session, San Francisco, 1948, Report IV (1) and (2). Geneva, International Labor Office, 1947 and 1948. 70 and 89 pp., respectively. 50 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

*International Labor Conference, 31st Session, San Francisco, 1948: Report of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office Upon the Working of the Convention (No. 34) Concerning Fee-Charging Employment Agencies (1933).* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1948. 15 pp. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

## Handicapped Workers

*Handbook of Job Descriptions in Rural Activities Suitable for the Employment of Blind Persons. Handbook of Representative Industrial Jobs for Blind Workers.* Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1948. Two pamphlets, variously paged; processed. (Rehabilitation Service Series, Nos. 52 and 58.) Free.

*Take Up Thy Bed and Walk.* By David Hinshaw. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1948. 262 pp., bibliography, illus. \$2.75.

Popularized report on the growth and work of the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, New York City, in restoring, retraining, and placing the injured in employment, together with a discussion of the whole movement. Emphasizes the experience of the Institute with the new rehabilitation concept.

*Vocational Rehabilitation for Civilian Disabled in Ohio.* Columbus, State Department of Education, Board for Vocational Education, Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1948. 32 pp., illus.

*The Ontario Story—A Plan for Ohio.* Columbus, Ohio C. I. O. Council, [1947?]. 8 pp.

Describes the Ontario workmen's compensation administration's rehabilitation program for injured workers, and recommends the plan for Ohio.

*Rehabilitation of the Disabled in Mining Industries.* (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, January-February 1948, pp. 43-61. 50 cents.)

Gives data on mine accidents and injuries (including degree of disability or length of disability period) in Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, the Union of South Africa, and the United States, and describes rehabilitation facilities.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—An article on p. 282 of this issue reviews public and private rehabilitation and placement activities for the handicapped in the United States.

### Industrial Accident Prevention

*The International Safety Movement.* By J. E. Wheeler. (In *Industrial Safety Survey*, International Labor Office, Geneva, January-March 1948, pp. 1-12. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Support of Ground, Iron-Ore Mines, Lake Superior District.* By Max S. Petersen and Frank E. Cash. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1948. 29 pp., diagrams; processed. (Information Circular No. 7459.)

*Underground Metal-Mine Fires From Cutting and Welding.* By Allen D. Look. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1948. 9 pp.; processed. (Information Circular No. 7453.)

*Oxy-Acetylene on the Job: Three Basic Factors in Safe Welding and Cutting.* By J. I. Banash. (In *National Safety News*, Chicago, July 1948, pp. 24, 25, et seq., illus. 67 cents.)

*Interim Report of the Committee on the Safeguarding of Milling Machines, [Great Britain].* London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1947. 43 pp., illus. 1s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

### Industrial Hygiene

*A Better Place to Work: Transactions of Twelfth Annual Meeting of Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., November 20, 1947.* Pittsburgh, Pa., Industrial Hygiene Foundation, [1948?]. 85 pp. (Transactions Bull. No. 9.) \$2.

Among the papers given are Industrial Health Programs in Action, describing the medical program of the Caterpillar Tractor Co.; and Sick Absenteeism Among a Sample of Member Companies of Industrial Hygiene Foundation, with data for five companies for 1946 and earlier years.

*Bibliography of Industrial Ophthalmology.* (In *Occupational Medicine*, Chicago, October-December 1947, pp. 455-457. 75 cents.)

*Cardiovascular Problems in Railroad Industry.* By R. W. Edmonds, M. D., and Harold Feil, M. D. (In *Industrial Medicine*, Chicago, January 1948, pp. 7, 8. 75 cents.)

Findings in some 300 cases of cardiovascular disease among the employees of a railroad company, 1935-47.

*Industrial Air Sampling and Analysis.* By Leslie Silverman. Pittsburgh, Pa., Industrial Hygiene Foundation, 1947. 72 pp., bibliography, diagrams, illus. (Chemistry and Toxicology Series, Bull. No. 1.)

*Report of National Executive Committee of National Union of Mineworkers, [London], to Annual Conference, 1948.* London, National Union of Mine Workers, 1948. 91 pp.

A section on health and welfare includes a lengthy memorandum on pneumoconiosis, presented by the union to a national joint committee on the disease.

### Industrial Relations

*Collective Bargaining Provisions: Incentive Wage Provisions; Time Studies and Standards of Production.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 68 pp. (Bull. No. 908-3.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Collective Bargaining Provisions: Union-Management Cooperation, Plant Efficiency, and Technological Change.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 56 pp.; processed. Free.

*Management Procedures in the Determination of Industrial Relations Policies.* By Helen Baker. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, 1948. 81 pp. (Research Report Series, No. 76.) \$2.

How policies are initiated and formulated, who makes the final decision, and the impact of outside influences, are some of the points discussed.

*Pay for Union-Management Meetings.* By James J. Bambrick, Jr. (In *Management Record*, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, June 1948, pp. 308-317, charts.)

Of the 313 post-Taft-Hartley contracts examined for this article, 134, or nearly half, provide pay for the time of union members serving on grievance committees during working hours.

*Strengthening Management's Channels of Communication.* New York, American Management Association, 1948. 47 pp. (Personnel Series, No. 116.)

*The First Six Months Under the Taft-Hartley Act.* By Harold S. Roberts. Honolulu, University of Hawaii, 1948. 34 pp. (Occasional Paper No. 45.)

*Who, Me?—A Guide for Improving Human Relations.* By Arthur O. England. Deep River, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1948. 24 pp., illus.



Recent Collective Agreements. (In Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, May 1948, pp. 158-161. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.)

Summarizes agreements recently concluded in Great Britain in the nationalized electric power industry, providing for negotiating machinery at national, district, and local levels; the iron and steel industry, adapting the cost-of-living sliding scale set by previous agreements to the interim index of retail prices; the light castings industry, introducing an incentive bonus scheme; the pottery industry, adopting a 44-hour week in principle, but continuing in effect the existing hours schedule and providing bonus of 5 percent of earnings to all workers who work 40 hours or more in a week; and the cotton industry, authorizing part-time evening shifts in the weaving section.

## Industry Reports

Construction in the War Years, 1942-45—Employment, Expenditures, and Building Volume. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 179 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 915.) 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

UFWA Economic Report—An Analysis of the Furniture Industry. New York, United Furniture Workers of America, CIO, 1948. 55 pp., charts.

Cotton Manufacturing Commission—Interim Report of an Inquiry into Wages Arrangements and Methods of Organization of Work in the Cotton Manufacturing Industry, [Great Britain]. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1948. 63 pp. 1s. 3d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

The Moelwyn Hughes Commission's report and recommendations on a new wage structure for the British cotton-weaving industry.

The London Compositor: Documents Relating to Wages, Working Conditions, and Customs of the London Printing Trade, 1785-1900. Edited by Ellic Howe. London, Oxford University Press (for the Bibliographical Society), 1947. 528 pp. 30s.

Norges Bergverksdrift, 1946. Oslo, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, 1948. 57 pp. (Norges Offisielle Statistikk, X, 147.) 1.25 kroner.

This report on the Norwegian mining industry in 1946 includes information on employment and wages in the industry.

## International Labor Organization

Privileges and Immunities of the International Labor Organization. Twelfth item on agenda, International Labor Conference, 31st Session, San Francisco, 1948, Report XII. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1948. 38 pp. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

The proceedings of the 31st International Labor Conference are summarized on p. 261 of this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Reports on the Application of Conventions (Article 22 of the Constitution [of the International Labor Organization]). Third item on agenda, International Labor Conference, 31st session, San Francisco, 1948, Report III. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1948. 187 pp. \$2. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

## Labor Legislation and Court Decisions

The New Labor Laws. By Benjamin L. Masse and Charles W. Anrod. New York, America Press, [1948]. 93 pp. 25 cents.

This pamphlet has two parts, the first entitled "Some Moral Aspects of the Taft-Hartley Act," and the second, "An Estimate of Recent Labor Legislation."

Secondary Boycotts and the Taft-Hartley Law. (In Lawyers Guild Review, New York and Washington, March-April 1948, pp. 371-375. 50 cents.)

Reviews two decisions by the United States District Court in the Southern District of New York, and furnishes documentation of references.

Portal-to-Portal Act—Good Faith Provisions. (In Columbia Law Review, New York, April 1948, pp. 443-450. \$1.)

Vested Rights and the Portal-to-Portal Act. By Ray A. Brown. (In Michigan Law Review, Ann Arbor, April 1948, pp. 723-754. \$1.)

Court Decisions on Teacher Tenure Reported in 1947. Washington, National Education Association, Committee on Tenure and Academic Freedom, 1948. 16 pp. 25 cents.

Codigo de Trabajo. Panama City, Imprenta Nacional, 1948. 208 pp.

Official text of the Panamanian Labor Code (enacted as law No. 67 of November 11, 1947) which became effective March 1, 1948, with a comprehensive alphabetically arranged subject index.

## Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

Agricultural Workers' Health Associations—Report of Activities, January-December 1946. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Production and Marketing Administration, Information Branch, 1947. 22 pp., maps, chart; processed.

During the period covered by the report, comprehensive health service, including medical and dental care, was furnished to an average of 74,000 persons monthly, through six non-profit health associations. The report describes the various services and gives data on costs.

Bibliography for Study of Voluntary Health Insurance Plans. New York, Committee on Research in Medical Economics, September 1947. 23 pp.; processed.

The committee also has available a bibliography of general references in medical economics.

The Issue of Compulsory Health Insurance. By George W. Backman and Lewis Meriam. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1948. 271 pp. \$4.

The authors present issues, analyses, and conclusions on certain socio-economic and administrative aspects of two

major congressional measures. One of these proposes the adoption of a Federal compulsory health insurance system; the other would provide Federal grants-in-aid to the States to finance medical care for the indigent or "medically indigent." The issue before the Congress is not, the writers point out, "whether it shall be the policy to make medical care available to those who cannot afford to pay its full cost, but how the activities in this field shall be planned, integrated, and systematized."

*Syketrygden, 1944.* Oslo, Rikstrygdeverket, 1948. 78 pp. (Norges Offisielle Statistikk, X, 155.) 1.50 kroner.

Report on the 34th year of operation of the Norwegian sickness-insurance system. A French translation of the table of contents is provided.

### Occupations and Occupational Adjustment

*Occupational Pamphlets—An Annotated Bibliography.* By Gertrude Forrester. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1948. 354 pp. Rev. ed. \$2.50.

Comprehensive bibliography of occupational information, selected on the basis of criteria established by the National Vocational Guidance Association. Includes listings by publisher and by occupation, with recommendations by the author on the more outstanding publications.

*Your Job—A Guide to Opportunity and Security.* By Fritz Kaufman. New York, Harper & Bros., 1948. 238 pp. \$2.75.

Directed to the person seeking employment, this volume presents in outline form recommended techniques and procedures in job-seeking, with special emphasis on the assistance afforded by various State and Federal agencies.

*Highway Jobs: A study of Employment in Highway Construction and Maintenance.* By R. E. Royall. Chicago, Science Research Associates, 1947. 48 pp., bibliography, illus. (American Job Series, Occupational Monograph.) Rev. ed.

*Real Estate and Housing—An Occupational Brief.* Pasadena, Calif., Western Personnel Institute, 1948. 40 pp., bibliographies. \$1.

*Work Experience—Preparation for Your Career.* By Thomas E. Christensen. Chicago, Science Research Associates, 1947. 48 pp., illus. (American Job Series, Occupational Monograph.)

### Population

*Forecasts of the Population of the United States, 1945-75.* By P. K. Whelpton. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1947. 113 pp., charts. 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A revision of an earlier report. The new study takes account of the period from 1940 to 1945 and the unforeseen effects of the war. Major changes are summarized as follows: (1) A decrease in the amount and rate of population growth; (2) a large increase in the number of persons in the older age groups; and (3) either a small increase or decrease in the number of children and youth, but with

erratic fluctuations at certain ages. A chapter on implications of expected trends discusses, among various subjects, the effects on school enrollment, number of persons entering the labor market, number of families and the housing situation, levels of living, business cycles, social security requirements, and productivity of the labor force.

*Europe on the Move: War and Population Changes, 1917-47.* By Eugene M. Kulischer. New York, Columbia University Press, 1948. 377 pp., bibliography, maps. \$5.

### Prices and Price Control

*Commodities Included in the Wholesale Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for September 1947.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 34 pp.; processed. Free.

This list may be kept up to date by referring to the section on changes in individual price series in the Bureau's monthly release on Average Wholesale Prices and Index Numbers of Individual Commodities.

*Wholesale Prices, 1946.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 137 pp. (Bull. No. 920.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Indexes of Manufacturers' Prices, 1913-48: Bedding, Wood Household Furniture, Upholstered Living Room Furniture, Wood Office Furniture.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 56 pp., charts; processed. Free.

*Prices, Wages, and Inflation.* (In Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science, New York, Vol. XXIII, No. 1, May 1948, pp. 1-96. \$2.50.)

The papers reproduced include one on Commodity Prices and the Commodity Price Structure, by Frederick C. Mills, and one on Wages and Prices, by Sumner H. Slichter.

*Problems in Price Control: Stabilization Subsidies.* Edited by Peter G. Franck. Washington, 1948. 242 pp. (Historical Reports on War Administration: U. S. Office of Temporary Controls, Office of Price Administration, General Publication No. 10.) 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

### Production and Productivity of Labor

*Productivity and Unit Labor Cost in the Bituminous Coal Mining Industry, 1935-47.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 5 pp.; processed. Free.

Reports for the same period are also available for the mining of anthracite, copper, iron, and lead and zinc, and for steam railroad transportation.

*Productivity in the Footwear (Except Rubber) Industry, [1939-47].* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 2 pp.; processed. Free.

Similar reports were issued recently for the cement, coke, and clay construction products industries.



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various sub-  
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cycles, social  
labor force

Selected types of fertilizer are covered in another recent report in this series.

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## Social Security

Selected Readings on Group Insurance. Compiled by Ruth K. Bray. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Library, July 1948. 13 pp.; processed.

Trends in Employee Health and Pension Plans. New York, American Management Association, 1948. 30 pp. (Personnel Series, No. 118.) 75 cents.

The New Czechoslovak Miners' Pensions Insurance. Prague, Orbis, August 1947. 30 pp., illus.

Presents several articles discussing the benefits for miners and their dependents under the Miners' Pensions Insurance Act of March 6, 1947.

From Social Insurance to Social Security: Evolution in France. By Pierre Laroque. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, June 1948, pp. 565-590. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Agreement on Social Security Between the Government of the United Kingdom and the French Government (with Protocols), Paris, June 11, 1948. London, 1948. 11 pp. (Cmd. 7455.) 3d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

The agreement provides that British nationals in France and French nationals in Great Britain shall be eligible, with certain exceptions, to benefits of social security legislation in the respective countries. A summary of the agreement was published in the Ministry of Labor Gazette, July 1948 (p. 230).

Social Security Monetary Benefits and War Pensions in New Zealand (1948 edition). Wellington, Social Security Department, 1948. 51 pp.

## Wages and Hours of Labor

Hourly Earnings in 11 Industries: Selected Wage Areas, June-December 1947. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 16 pp. (Serial No. R. 1923; reprinted from recent issues of Monthly Labor Review.) Free.

Union Wages and Hours: Motortruck Drivers and Helpers, July 1, 1947. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 32 pp. (Bull. No. 928.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Supplementary Wage Practices in American Industry, 1945-46. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 17 pp. (Bull. No. 929.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Experience of 117 Companies with Wage Incentive Plans. Chicago, Dartnell Corporation, 1948. In 2 parts, variously paged, charts; processed. (Report No. 561.)

The report describes different types of plans, and discusses such problems as the proper method of selecting an incentive plan; importance of selling the plan to the unions, supervisors, and employees; and reasons for failure of some plans.

Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Persons Employed in Manufacturing, Mining, and Logging (in Canada) in 1939, and in 1942-47 (Preliminary Statistics). Ottawa, Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1948. 10 pp.; processed. 25 cents.

Wage trends and Wage Policies: Various Foreign Countries. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 54 pp., map, charts. (Bull. No. 934.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

## Women in Industry

International Labor Conference, 31st Session, San Francisco, 1948: Report of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office Upon the Working of the Convention (No. 41) Concerning Employment of Women During the Night (Revised 1934) and of the Convention (No. 4) Concerning Employment of Women During the Night (1919). Geneva, International Labor Office, 1948. 17 pp. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

How to Be a Successful Advertising Woman: A Career Guide for Women in Advertising, Public Relations, and Related Fields. Edited by Mary Margaret McBride. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1948. 259 pp., bibliography, illus. \$3.

The Outlook for Women in Physics and Astronomy. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1948. 32 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. No. 223-6.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

What Comes of Training Women for War. By Dorothy Schaffter. Washington, American Council on Education, 1948. 223 pp., illus. \$3.

Discussion of the effects of wartime training of women on their position in civilian life, with emphasis on application of wartime teaching methods to peacetime uses.

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## A: Employment and Pay Rolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)											
	1948						1947					
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.
Total, both sexes												
Total labor force <sup>2</sup>	65,135	64,740	61,660	61,760	61,005	61,004	60,455	60,870	61,510	62,219	62,130	63,017
Civilian labor force	63,842	63,479	60,422	60,524	59,769	59,778	59,214	59,590	60,216	60,892	60,784	61,665
Unemployment	2,227	2,184	1,761	2,193	2,440	2,639	2,065	1,643	1,621	1,687	1,912	2,096
Employment	61,615	61,296	58,660	58,330	57,329	57,139	57,149	57,947	58,595	59,204	58,872	59,569
Nonagricultural	52,452	51,899	50,800	50,883	50,482	50,368	50,089	50,985	50,609	50,583	50,145	50,594
Worked 35 hours or more	32,404	32,240	32,226	32,179	32,576	32,977	32,242	33,144	32,616	33,102	32,796	33,068
Worked 15-34 hours	12,147	12,147	12,147	12,147	12,147	12,147	12,147	12,147	12,147	12,147	12,147	12,147
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>3</sup>	1,394	1,403	1,637	1,776	1,684	1,798	1,513	1,631	1,470	1,391	1,312	1,224
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	6,508	2,348	1,550	2,027	1,753	2,338	1,721	1,534	1,376	1,556	2,050	3,726
Agricultural	9,163	9,396	7,861	7,448	6,847	6,771	7,060	6,962	7,985	8,622	8,727	8,975
Worked 35 hours or more	7,011	7,390	5,936	5,670	4,754	3,844	4,729	4,590	5,709	6,867	7,297	6,734
Worked 15-34 hours	1,767	1,609	1,513	1,336	1,397	1,759	1,765	1,631	1,781	1,383	1,077	1,687
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>3</sup>	203	182	201	187	265	386	250	320	298	204	165	193
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	184	154	211	255	431	782	315	421	198	167	187	362
Males												
Total labor force <sup>2</sup>	46,715	46,039	44,519	44,589	44,228	44,236	44,071	44,156	44,426	44,754	44,881	45,874
Civilian labor force	45,437	44,794	43,298	43,369	43,009	43,026	42,846	42,892	43,148	43,443	43,551	44,540
Unemployment	1,448	1,375	1,239	1,567	1,765	1,889	1,574	1,239	1,176	1,183	1,393	1,518
Employment	43,989	43,420	42,058	41,801	41,244	41,137	41,273	41,653	41,972	42,260	42,158	43,022
Nonagricultural	36,633	36,162	35,386	35,352	35,063	35,046	35,015	35,484	35,323	35,340	35,202	35,452
Worked 35 hours or more	24,344	24,344	24,344	24,344	24,344	24,344	24,344	24,344	24,344	24,344	24,344	24,344
Worked 15-34 hours	7,766	7,766	7,766	7,766	7,766	7,766	7,766	7,766	7,766	7,766	7,766	7,766
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>3</sup>	563	597	709	787	729	899	610	738	622	630	522	487
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	3,962	1,332	1,105	1,465	1,294	1,755	1,275	1,187	972	1,022	1,355	2,156
Agricultural	7,356	7,257	6,673	6,450	6,181	6,091	6,254	6,169	6,649	6,920	6,955	7,570
Worked 35 hours or more	6,152	6,310	5,525	5,321	4,548	3,698	4,505	4,376	5,236	5,913	6,175	6,191
Worked 15-34 hours	903	707	862	816	1,035	1,375	1,255	1,177	1,638	736	523	937
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>3</sup>	145	111	136	124	211	330	202	252	194	128	87	141
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	157	129	150	189	387	688	292	364	180	142	169	303
Females												
Total labor force <sup>2</sup>	18,420	18,701	17,141	17,171	16,777	16,768	16,384	16,714	17,084	17,465	17,249	17,143
Civilian labor force	18,405	18,685	17,124	17,155	16,760	16,752	16,368	16,698	17,068	17,449	17,233	17,125
Unemployment	779	809	522	626	675	750	491	404	445	504	519	578
Employment	17,626	17,876	16,602	16,529	16,085	16,002	15,876	16,294	16,623	16,944	16,714	16,547
Nonagricultural	15,819	15,737	15,414	15,531	15,419	15,322	15,071	15,501	15,286	15,243	14,943	15,142
Worked 35 hours or more	8,060	11,540	11,720	11,604	11,927	11,385	11,523	11,907	11,596	11,626	11,564	10,766
Worked 15-34 hours	4,381	2,375	2,321	2,377	2,077	2,455	2,200	2,263	2,438	2,322	1,804	2,068
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>3</sup>	831	806	928	989	955	899	903	893	848	761	790	737
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	2,546	1,016	445	562	459	583	446	347	404	534	695	1,570
Agricultural	1,807	2,139	1,188	998	666	680	806	793	1,336	1,702	1,772	1,405
Worked 35 hours or more	859	1,080	411	349	206	146	224	214	473	954	1,122	543
Worked 15-34 hours	864	962	651	520	362	384	510	454	743	647	554	750
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>3</sup>	58	71	65	63	54	56	48	68	104	76	78	52
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	27	25	61	66	44	94	23	57	18	25	18	59

<sup>1</sup> Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

<sup>2</sup> Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

<sup>4</sup> Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.



TABLE A-2: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry division	1948							1947							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1943	1939	
Total estimated employment.....	45,074	45,046	44,626	44,299	44,600	44,279	44,603	45,618	44,918	44,758	44,513	44,125	43,686	42,042	30,287	
Manufacturing.....	16,155	16,161	15,904	15,950	16,269	16,183	16,267	16,354	16,256	16,209	16,175	15,962	15,580	17,381	10,078	
Mining.....	922	948	933	817	924	914	922	925	923	922	921	923	890	917	845	
Anthracite.....	81	82	81	82	82	81	81	81	81	81	81	82	79	83	89	
Bituminous coal.....	395	424	421	309	419	415	422	421	417	415	412	408	379	437	388	
Metal.....	103	104	102	103	102	101	100	100	100	99	100	102	101	126	103	
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....	97	97	95	93	90	87	89	94	96	97	98	99	98	90	76	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production <sup>1</sup> .....	246	241	234	230	231	230	230	229	229	230	230	232	233	181	189	
Contract construction <sup>2</sup> .....	2,217	2,164	2,052	1,933	1,805	1,731	1,871	1,978	2,046	2,099	2,107	2,096	2,043	1,567	1,150	
Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup> .....	4,135	4,106	4,042	3,974	4,032	4,019	4,020	4,071	4,077	4,097	4,134	4,163	4,155	3,619	2,912	
Transportation <sup>3</sup> .....	2,872	2,861	2,809	2,744	2,808	2,802	2,809	2,858	2,872	2,899	2,929	2,946	2,943	2,746	2,080	
Communication.....	745	734	731	731	728	723	719	719	713	707	713	722	721	488	391	
Other public utilities.....	518	511	502	499	496	494	492	494	492	491	492	495	491	385	441	
Trade.....	9,647	9,671	9,617	9,576	9,598	9,520	9,622	10,288	9,886	9,694	9,471	9,356	9,316	7,322	6,705	
Finance.....	1,754	1,726	1,716	1,704	1,697	1,690	1,680	1,676	1,673	1,671	1,668	1,688	1,675	1,401	1,382	
Service.....	4,645	4,663	4,738	4,768	4,729	4,730	4,723	4,688	4,670	4,662	4,634	4,619	4,686	3,786	3,228	
Government <sup>4</sup> .....	5,599	5,607	5,624	5,577	5,546	5,492	5,498	5,638	5,387	5,414	5,403	5,318	5,341	6,049	3,987	
Federal.....	1,833	1,804	1,788	1,771	1,758	1,746	1,743	1,985	1,751	1,744	1,761	1,795	1,828	2,875	899	
State and local <sup>4</sup> .....	3,766	3,803	3,836	3,806	3,788	3,746	3,755	3,653	3,636	3,670	3,642	3,523	3,513	3,174	3,089	

<sup>1</sup> Estimates are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and therefore differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of employment in nonagricultural establishments differ from those of the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (Table A-1) in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates cover all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in private nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month, and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month. Persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period would be counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and are not comparable with data published in mimeographed releases dated prior to June 1948 or the Monthly Labor Review dated prior to July 1948. The estimates have

been carried forward from 1946 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the current and immediately preceding months are subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Includes well drilling and rig building.

<sup>3</sup> These figures cover all employees of private firms whose major activity is construction. They are not directly comparable with the construction employment estimates presented in table 2, p. 1111, of the June 1947 issue of this publication, which include self-employed persons, working proprietors, and force-account workers and other employees of nonconstruction firms or public bodies who engage in construction work, as well as all employees of construction firms. An article presenting this other construction employment series appeared in the August 1947 issue of this publication, and will appear quarterly thereafter.

<sup>4</sup> Figures are not strictly comparable with those of preceding months because of the transfer of some companies from private to municipal operation in October 1947.

TABLE A-3: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by Major Industry Group<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Major industry group	1948							1947							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1943	1939	
All manufacturing.....	16, 155	16, 161	15, 904	15, 950	16, 269	16, 183	16, 267	16, 354	16, 256	16, 209	16, 175	15, 962	15, 580	17, 381	10, 078	
Durable goods.....	8, 145	8, 131	8, 114	8, 164	8, 258	8, 167	8, 256	8, 274	8, 194	8, 126	8, 070	7, 987	7, 874	10, 297	4, 357	
Nondurable goods.....	8, 010	8, 030	7, 790	7, 786	8, 011	8, 016	8, 011	8, 080	8, 062	8, 083	8, 105	7, 975	7, 706	7, 084	5, 720	
Iron and steel and their products.....	1, 895	1, 906	1, 894	1, 897	1, 929	1, 920	1, 925	1, 922	1, 908	1, 896	1, 892	1, 884	1, 854	2, 034	1, 171	
Electrical machinery.....	713	725	727	742	756	763	767	773	772	763	752	745	742	914	355	
Machinery, except electrical.....	1, 561	1, 586	1, 568	1, 562	1, 587	1, 591	1, 583	1, 589	1, 569	1, 565	1, 560	1, 552	1, 519	1, 585	600	
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	556	560	565	589	589	589	598	591	578	552	540	530	527	2, 951	193	
Automobiles.....	984	923	964	979	985	914	989	983	961	964	960	926	941	845	466	
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	456	467	467	475	482	478	478	482	479	472	468	463	462	525	283	
Lumber and timber basic products.....	912	880	851	833	827	813	816	829	828	827	821	821	793	589	465	
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	542	550	548	561	576	581	580	578	573	565	557	549	534	429	385	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	526	534	530	526	527	518	520	527	526	522	520	517	502	422	349	
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures.....	1, 366	1, 418	1, 416	1, 425	1, 435	1, 428	1, 413	1, 409	1, 391	1, 368	1, 341	1, 320	1, 305	1, 330	1, 235	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1, 235	1, 263	1, 247	1, 268	1, 334	1, 333	1, 311	1, 305	1, 277	1, 287	1, 251	1, 222	1, 141	1, 080	894	
Leather and leather products.....	422	419	405	418	442	448	445	446	442	438	435	429	417	378	383	
Food.....	1, 912	1, 828	1, 620	1, 562	1, 655	1, 658	1, 688	1, 735	1, 769	1, 833	1, 964	1, 922	1, 785	1, 418	1, 192	
Tobacco manufactures.....	96	98	97	99	100	101	101	102	104	103	100	99	97	103	105	
Paper and allied products.....	475	476	476	476	480	479	482	484	479	476	470	469	462	389	320	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	716	720	719	718	722	724	726	732	726	720	713	710	706	549	561	
Chemicals and allied products.....	748	757	759	767	773	773	774	778	777	773	763	750	752	873	421	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	245	246	242	238	238	237	238	238	239	237	238	238	237	170	147	
Rubber products.....	238	243	243	246	253	257	259	261	259	257	252	252	250	231	150	
Miscellaneous industries.....	557	562	566	569	579	578	574	590	599	591	578	564	554	563	311	

<sup>1</sup> Estimates include all full- and part-time production and nonproduction workers in manufacturing industries who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946

and are not comparable with data published in mimeographed releases dated prior to June 1948 or the Monthly Labor Review dated prior to July 1948. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-4: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by State<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Region and State	1948						1947						Annual aver- age 1943 <sup>2</sup>	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July		June
New England:														
Maine <sup>3</sup>	115.2	108.2	106.7	115.2	116.5	116.9	118.5	117.4	116.9	119.6	119.4	112.9	108.2	146.4
New Hampshire	82.7	81.6	82.6	84.4	85.6	85.8	85.3	83.9	82.9	82.1	80.7	77.6	79.3	77.4
Vermont <sup>3</sup>	37.8	37.8	38.1	38.7	38.8	39.1	40.0	39.5	39.3	39.2	39.1	37.2	38.4	41.1
Massachusetts	725.5	723.4	729.7	745.7	746.0	747.3	757.2	753.2	741.6	732.5	720.4	707.2	724.7	835.4
Rhode Island	146.5	147.0	149.9	153.6	154.5	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.9	148.1	143.0	141.4	147.0	169.4
Connecticut <sup>3</sup>	396.5	401.1	406.4	412.5	412.1	413.2	417.8	415.7	414.8	409.2	406.0	403.3	410.4	504.2
Middle Atlantic:														
New York	1,831.7	1,829.0	1,850.4	1,902.6	1,906.4	1,905.8	1,924.6	1,918.6	1,922.8	1,900.1	1,870.8	1,801.9	1,841.6	2,115.7
New Jersey	742.3	740.7	746.0	753.7	757.8	757.3	764.0	757.4	751.4	749.2	735.9	719.6	745.2	961.1
Pennsylvania	1,492.4	1,487.3	1,495.5	1,512.2	1,510.9	1,513.4	1,527.3	1,523.1	1,517.9	1,504.5	1,490.7	1,471.1	1,487.2	1,576.2
East North Central:														
Ohio	1,228.1	1,221.3	1,230.7	1,244.0	1,243.9	1,246.0	1,250.9	1,247.3	1,244.7	1,244.0	1,238.1	1,232.0	1,244.5	1,393.2
Indiana	546.4	541.9	540.0	552.8	553.4	556.3	559.0	558.7	561.0	580.0	552.3	550.0	553.6	632.1
Illinois	1,228.7	1,203.5	1,198.0	1,253.5	1,267.0	1,271.0	1,273.6	1,266.3	1,257.0	1,249.0	1,237.8	1,228.6	1,238.3	1,293.7
Michigan	962.7	968.5	1,002.7	1,010.9	970.7	1,019.6	1,024.2	1,019.0	1,021.8	1,023.3	1,004.6	997.0	1,013.1	1,181.8
Wisconsin <sup>3</sup>	429.7	420.0	426.3	432.5	434.2	433.9	436.1	433.1	433.3	452.0	446.6	461.5	427.9	462.8
West North Central:														
Minnesota <sup>3</sup>	203.3	190.9	188.7	198.0	199.0	200.0	202.0	201.3	200.2	210.6	206.8	205.6	194.5	215.1
Iowa <sup>3</sup>	149.8	135.1	133.8	153.7	154.7	155.5	156.3	153.9	151.3	152.3	151.3	149.8	148.6	161.7
Missouri <sup>3</sup>	343.9	339.3	339.9	346.6	349.2	350.3	351.7	352.7	351.9	348.7	348.9	343.5	345.4	412.9
North Dakota	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.8	5.6
South Dakota	11.9	11.3	11.3	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.8	11.5	10.3
Nebraska	43.0	36.1	34.9	42.4	43.0	43.8	46.3	45.9	45.1	43.1	43.2	43.4	43.1	60.8
Kansas	84.5	77.0	73.3	77.6	78.3	80.5	81.9	79.9	79.8	79.4	80.0	80.7	81.0	144.2
South Atlantic:														
Delaware	46.5	45.7	46.5	46.5	45.9	45.7	46.1	45.8	45.8	48.2	48.4	45.2	45.4	55.1
Maryland	229.4	228.5	228.2	228.9	228.5	226.9	229.6	231.1	229.3	232.4	228.2	217.4	224.3	348.6
District of Columbia	17.1	17.2	17.4	17.1	16.8	17.3	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.4	17.2	15.6
Virginia	211.9	210.8	212.8	213.7	213.5	213.6	215.1	217.3	217.0	214.5	211.8	208.2	207.9	231.8
West Virginia	133.9	132.4	131.9	130.9	130.3	132.4	132.5	133.0	133.4	132.8	132.5	131.0	132.6	132.2
North Carolina	381.7	381.4	382.6	385.8	380.4	382.7	380.8	378.7	374.1	368.1	366.6	365.2	366.0	396.0
South Carolina	200.5	199.3	199.3	200.5	196.9	198.3	198.9	197.6	194.8	192.3	192.0	191.5	188.9	191.8
Georgia	252.7	252.0	252.4	257.3	258.5	259.4	257.4	256.7	253.9	251.9	248.5	238.2	246.2	302.9
Florida <sup>3</sup>	90.0	93.2	96.5	99.4	98.9	100.3	97.8	95.0	90.4	88.6	86.8	85.7	88.2	126.0
East South Central:														
Kentucky	127.0	125.9	128.2	129.5	129.4	129.5	130.4	130.7	130.3	128.2	125.8	122.4	123.6	131.7
Tennessee	250.7	250.8	251.5	252.8	252.8	252.1	252.4	253.0	253.8	251.8	250.8	246.2	245.2	255.9
Alabama <sup>3</sup>	228.3	228.0	227.3	231.8	231.1	233.7	231.9	231.8	228.9	226.5	221.4	219.6	221.1	238.5
Mississippi	89.5	88.1	88.6	90.0	90.5	95.5	95.7	95.5	94.1	95.0	95.3	91.4	90.9	96.1
West South Central:														
Arkansas <sup>3</sup>	76.6	75.1	74.8	74.3	74.4	75.3	76.1	77.1	77.1	81.2	80.5	75.1	74.2	76.7
Louisiana	139.6	137.8	138.3	137.2	137.0	140.2	142.2	141.2	143.5	142.7	142.6	140.9	138.6	166.1
Oklahoma <sup>3</sup>	68.9	65.2	65.5	62.6	62.6	64.0	64.7	64.9	64.3	64.1	64.0	62.9	62.6	96.7
Texas	354.8	341.7	338.7	337.1	340.2	342.9	346.8	347.6	339.9	337.8	341.5	335.1	339.3	424.4
Mountain:														
Montana	17.7	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.7	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.1	18.2	18.4	17.8	15.1
Idaho	19.8	18.7	17.9	17.8	18.2	18.6	19.2	20.1	20.4	19.3	19.5	20.8	20.1	15.9
Wyoming	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.3	5.1
Colorado	56.3	53.3	54.0	55.5	55.1	57.2	61.0	60.3	60.6	57.9	56.6	55.9	54.6	67.5
New Mexico <sup>3</sup>	10.0	9.3	8.8	8.3	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.1	9.1	7.9
Arizona <sup>3</sup>	16.0	15.7	15.3	14.8	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.0	13.8	13.4	13.4	14.0	14.8	19.4
Utah	25.8	24.2	22.6	23.9	23.9	25.1	26.8	27.3	29.4	30.1	26.3	29.1	24.9	33.1
Nevada <sup>3</sup>	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	7.9
Pacific:														
Washington	163.4	152.4	175.3	173.7	173.0	173.0	174.6	178.2	183.9	191.7	185.0	176.5	179.3	285.6
Oregon	112.8	110.7	110.2	110.2	109.2	109.8	111.4	112.2	117.2	122.2	122.4	116.6	119.1	192.1
California	712.9	696.3	695.8	700.4	703.5	705.0	715.1	717.7	736.4	744.8	760.2	704.0	689.3	1,165.1

<sup>1</sup> Revised data in all except the first three columns are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor, or cooperating State Agency listed below.

<sup>2</sup> 1943 averages may not be strictly comparable with current data for those States now on Standard Industrial Classification.

<sup>3</sup> Series based on Standard Industrial Classification. Data for Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Oklahoma may not be strictly comparable with those published prior to the current report.

\* Revised.

**Cooperating State Agencies:**

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.  
 Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.  
 Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.  
 California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 2.  
 Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor and Factory Inspection, Hartford 15.  
 Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.  
 Florida—Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.  
 Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.  
 Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Industrial Accident Board, Boise.  
 Illinois—Department of Labor, Chicago 1.  
 Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.  
 Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.  
 Kansas—State Labor Department, Topeka.  
 Louisiana—Bureau of Business Research, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 3.

Maine—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Augusta.  
 Maryland—Department of Labor and Industry, Baltimore 2.  
 Massachusetts—Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 33.  
 Michigan—Department of Labor and Industry, Lansing 13.  
 Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, Department of Social Security, St. Paul 1.  
 Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.  
 Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.  
 Nebraska—Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.  
 Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.  
 New Jersey—Department of Labor, Trenton 8.  
 New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.  
 New York—Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Department of Labor, New York 17.  
 North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.  
 Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.  
 Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (manufacturing); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmanufacturing).  
 Rhode Island—Division of Census and Information, Department of Labor, Providence 2.  
 Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.  
 Texas—Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin 12.  
 Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.  
 Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.  
 Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 21.  
 Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.  
 Wisconsin—Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3.  
 Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.



TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries <sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1948							1947							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1943	1939	
Manufacturing <sup>1</sup> .....	12,973	12,955	12,740	12,791	13,131	13,066	13,150	13,263	13,176	13,143	13,125	12,928	12,562	14,560	8,192	
Durable goods <sup>1</sup> .....	6,667	6,658	6,642	6,683	6,791	6,711	6,795	6,816	6,746	6,681	6,630	6,555	6,452	8,727	3,611	
Nondurable goods <sup>1</sup> .....	6,306	6,297	6,098	6,108	6,340	6,355	6,355	6,447	6,430	6,462	6,495	6,373	6,110	5,834	4,581	
Durable goods																
Iron and steel and their products <sup>1</sup> .....	1,601	1,610	1,600	1,603	1,634	1,628	1,634	1,633	1,619	1,609	1,604	1,597	1,569	1,761	991	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	523.0	517.7	511.8	516.1	508.5	508.8	506.5	505.6	505.1	505.1	508.6	503.0	516.7	388.4	62.2	
Gray-iron and semisteel castings.....	108.8	107.1	110.7	113.9	114.5	114.4	113.8	113.1	112.4	113.6	113.0	88.4	62.2	19.2	32.1	
Malleable-iron castings.....	37.9	37.3	37.2	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.6	36.7	36.1	35.6	35.4	33.7	28.8	19.2	32.1	
Steel castings.....	69.6	68.4	68.6	69.3	68.6	67.7	67.0	66.4	66.2	66.2	65.5	64.0	90.1	32.1	17.6	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	28.9	28.4	27.6	28.3	28.0	28.7	28.7	28.3	28.1	27.8	27.5	27.1	18.0	17.6	31.8	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	44.7	42.8	42.1	44.5	45.7	47.4	47.8	47.1	47.0	48.4	47.6	44.3	32.4	31.8	30.4	
Wire drawn from purchased rods.....	28.8	29.4	30.1	30.6	30.9	31.4	31.6	31.2	31.0	30.5	30.8	30.6	36.0	22.0	15.3	
Wirework.....	40.2	41.1	41.9	43.4	42.5	43.5	42.4	40.5	40.6	41.1	40.3	39.0	32.8	30.4	18.4	
Cutlery and edge tools.....	22.1	23.1	23.7	24.0	24.6	24.7	25.0	24.8	24.5	23.9	23.3	21.5	21.8	15.4	35.7	
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	25.1	25.2	25.5	25.7	25.8	25.9	25.9	25.4	25.0	24.6	24.4	23.9	27.8	15.3	26.2	
Hardware.....	49.8	51.9	53.0	54.3	54.1	53.2	52.6	51.1	50.3	49.3	48.3	49.1	45.3	35.7	49.2	
Plumbers' supplies.....	40.3	39.3	39.4	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.6	38.7	38.4	38.5	38.3	25.0	26.2	32.3	
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	78.7	79.5	77.8	83.1	86.5	88.5	90.9	91.5	91.1	90.3	86.4	82.7	60.4	49.2	59.2	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	60.5	60.8	59.8	62.7	63.2	62.6	62.5	61.8	61.7	61.2	61.3	60.3	64.4	32.3	35.5	
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing.....	110.6	110.9	112.2	114.1	115.1	115.5	117.1	116.4	115.3	114.7	111.9	109.2	97.0	59.2	7.7	
Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork.....	59.6	60.0	60.6	60.7	60.2	60.5	60.7	60.5	59.8	60.3	60.3	59.1	71.0	35.5	15.2	
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim.....	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.5	10.2	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.6	12.8	7.7	16.4	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	28.5	28.6	28.9	28.9	28.7	28.7	28.6	28.4	27.8	28.3	28.4	27.7	31.6	15.2	8.9	
Forgings, iron and steel.....	34.9	35.1	36.7	37.5	37.6	37.8	37.4	36.8	36.7	36.3	36.2	35.9	43.6	16.4	18.0	
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted.....	20.3	18.8	18.8	19.2	19.1	19.8	19.6	18.9	18.4	17.8	17.7	17.3	28.4	8.9	18.0	
Screw-machine products and wood screws.....	35.9	36.4	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.1	35.8	35.5	35.4	35.3	35.4	36.0	53.8	18.0	6.5	
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums.....	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	6.5	5.3	
Firearms.....	21.4	21.2	21.0	20.8	20.4	20.0	19.7	19.3	19.0	18.5	18.3	19.3	71.7	5.3	259	
Electrical machinery <sup>1</sup> .....	535	546	548	563	577	584	588	596	595	588	578	569	567	741	259	
Electrical equipment.....	356.2	357.4	364.9	371.7	376.5	378.4	382.2	380.3	377.1	373.7	368.2	368.8	497.5	182.7	44.0	
Radios and phonographs.....	88.9	90.0	93.4	97.6	99.2	100.3	104.8	106.3	104.3	99.6	96.8	93.3	124.1	44.0	32.5	
Communication equipment.....	90.2	90.0	93.9	96.5	97.2	98.2	98.2	97.5	95.6	93.6	93.3	94.0	119.3	32.5	529	
Machinery, except electrical <sup>1</sup> .....	1,199	1,217	1,207	1,202	1,232	1,237	1,231	1,235	1,218	1,214	1,209	1,198	1,171	1,293	529	
Machinery and machine-shop products.....	493.2	489.6	495.9	500.1	502.8	500.2	498.9	497.3	498.8	498.7	495.1	490.8	586.0	207.6	18.7	
Engines and turbines.....	52.1	53.5	53.9	54.7	54.4	54.6	54.5	53.0	53.3	53.5	53.5	53.1	79.5	18.7	31.3	
Tractors.....	60.4	56.3	44.8	62.2	61.9	61.4	60.3	58.6	58.0	57.1	55.7	56.8	52.4	31.3	28.5	
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors.....	76.3	75.2	76.2	75.9	74.6	72.3	71.0	68.0	67.5	67.6	66.4	64.4	45.1	28.5	36.6	
Machine tools.....	47.0	47.5	47.7	49.2	50.4	50.4	51.3	51.1	52.1	52.3	52.5	50.6	109.7	36.6	25.8	
Machine-tool accessories.....	55.4	55.4	55.5	55.9	56.3	56.4	56.3	55.8	55.6	56.0	56.4	55.4	105.4	25.8	21.9	
Textile machinery.....	42.0	41.6	41.4	41.4	40.8	40.7	40.6	39.8	39.3	37.3	36.4	36.4	28.5	21.9	24.9	
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	67.7	69.3	69.9	71.3	73.0	73.1	72.8	72.2	72.3	73.9	73.3	74.1	92.8	24.9	16.2	
Typewriters.....	23.7	23.8	24.1	24.9	25.1	25.8	25.9	25.2	24.8	24.2	23.6	14.5	12.0	16.2	19.7	
Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines.....	45.8	45.6	46.3	46.1	45.9	45.3	45.2	44.1	43.0	42.1	41.0	37.9	34.8	19.7	7.5	
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic.....	16.4	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.2	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.9	15.1	14.6	13.3	7.5	7.8	
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial.....	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.0	12.6	12.1	12.1	12.0	10.7	7.8	35.2	
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment.....	84.8	82.5	79.7	81.0	81.6	82.6	81.5	80.1	79.7	79.1	78.6	77.2	54.4	35.2	159	
Transportation equipment, except automobiles <sup>1</sup> .....	430	434	438	462	465	464	472	463	452	427	414	405	403	2,508	159	
Locomotives.....	26.3	26.4	26.6	26.6	26.5	26.3	26.3	26.0	25.9	25.1	24.4	23.8	34.1	6.5	24.5	
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.....	55.0	53.9	53.9	54.4	54.0	55.9	56.9	56.8	55.2	55.4	54.6	55.1	60.5	24.5	39.7	
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines.....	127.6	125.1	137.3	136.1	135.3	134.7	133.2	133.4	133.9	129.7	130.7	129.3	794.9	39.7	8.9	
Aircraft engines.....	25.9	25.1	24.8	24.6	24.9	25.3	25.9	25.9	26.2	26.6	26.7	26.8	233.5	8.9	69.2	
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding.....	108.7	116.1	122.5	125.8	127.7	132.9	125.7	117.6	100.2	93.0	87.1	87.7	1,225.2	69.2	7.0	
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....	12.4	12.9	14.4	14.8	14.6	14.5	14.7	14.4	14.1	13.9	13.6	13.0	10.0	7.0	402	
Automobiles <sup>1</sup> .....	828	737	767	772	784	720	789	785	766	764	767	741	753	714	402	
Nonferrous metals and their products <sup>1</sup> .....	388	398	398	406	413	409	409	413	410	404	400	396	393	449	229	
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals.....	41.9	41.4	41.0	40.8	40.2	39.9	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.8	56.4	27.6	38.8	
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum.....	52.5	52.6	53.7	54.6	53.1	53.6	53.4	52.9	53.0	53.2	53.4	54.3	75.8	38.8	20.3	
Clocks and watches.....	28.3	28.3	28.5	28.8	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.4	28.1	27.8	27.2	24.8	25.2	20.3	14.4	
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings.....	26.1	26.4	27.1	27.6	27.5	27.3	27.7	28.1	27.5	26.4	25.6	24.7	20.5	14.4	12.1	
Silverware and plated ware.....	27.3	27.2	27.5	27.5	27.1	26.8	27.1	26.5	26.1	25.5	25.0	23.7	15.1	12.1		

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries <sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1948							1947							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1943	1939	
Durable goods—Continued																
Nonferrous metals and their products <sup>1</sup> —Con.																
Lighting equipment		30.8	30.4	31.3	33.1	33.9	33.6	34.1	34.3	34.9	35.2	35.3	36.4	28.2	20.0	
Aluminum manufactures		42.2	42.7	44.2	45.2	45.2	45.3	44.8	43.6	43.1	42.4	41.0	40.0	79.4	23.0	
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified		35.0	35.2	36.0	36.8	36.9	37.3	39.4	39.2	38.8	37.6	37.7	37.6	37.9	18.0	
Lumber and timber basic products <sup>1</sup>	828	799	772	754	749	736	738	750	751	751	745	745	721	535	42.0	
Sawmills and logging camps		573.1	552.2	538.9	536.6	526.7	531.3	544.4	547.3	550.2	549.6	551.5	531.3	435.8	313.0	
Planing and plywood mills		137.5	136.2	135.3	135.3	134.5	134.6	133.6	132.4	129.8	128.1	127.1	126.5	99.2	79.0	
Furniture and finished lumber products <sup>1</sup>	452	459	458	470	485	490	489	487	483	475	465	460	445	366	29.0	
Mattresses and bedsprings		31.2	31.2	32.7	34.6	36.2	36.3	36.0	35.9	34.9	33.3	31.5	28.5	21.7	20.0	
Furniture		231.7	233.8	239.7	246.9	249.4	248.6	246.8	243.6	238.6	233.1	230.3	223.9	200.0	177.0	
Wooden boxes, other than cigar		33.4	32.8	33.7	34.6	35.2	35.5	34.8	35.3	36.0	35.8	35.6	35.1	35.4	28.0	
Caskets and other morticians' goods		18.1	18.6	19.0	19.6	19.4	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.4	19.6	19.4	19.1	14.2	13.0	
Wood preserving		15.7	15.4	15.1	15.6	15.7	16.5	16.9	17.4	17.9	18.2	18.9	18.8	12.4	12.0	
Wood, turned and shaped		33.1	32.1	32.8	33.5	32.9	32.2	32.8	32.5	31.6	31.4	31.5	30.2	26.4	24.0	
Stone, clay, and glass products <sup>1</sup>	450	458	454	451	452	443	445	454	452	449	447	444	430	360	294.0	
Glass and glassware		116.5	117.5	117.9	117.8	115.1	117.2	119.7	120.1	120.0	118.9	118.2	113.1	99.8	71.0	
Glass products made from purchased glass		12.3	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.2	12.0	12.0	12.4	11.3	10.0	
Cement		37.6	37.1	36.6	36.4	36.6	36.3	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.0	36.8	35.7	27.1	24.0	
Brick, tile, and terra cotta		80.5	77.7	76.1	75.5	73.7	76.3	76.3	75.8	75.6	75.4	75.1	73.3	52.5	58.0	
Pottery and related products		57.6	57.1	56.6	57.6	56.5	56.1	57.6	57.2	56.1	55.9	56.1	54.3	45.0	33.0	
Gypsum		6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	4.5	4.0	
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool		12.6	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.1	9.0	
Lime		9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	8.0	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products		18.4	18.2	17.9	18.4	17.9	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.4	16.8	12.5	18.0	
Abrasive		17.8	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.1	13.8	16.8	16.5	16.5	16.9	16.2	17.0	23.4	7.0	
Asbestos products		21.6	21.8	21.9	22.0	21.8	21.9	21.7	21.3	21.3	21.0	20.6	19.5	22.0	15.0	
Nondurable goods																
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures <sup>1</sup>	1,243	1,295	1,293	1,301	1,312	1,306	1,292	1,290	1,271	1,249	1,223	1,202	1,187	1,237	1,144	
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		527.7	524.7	526.4	529.4	525.3	523.6	523.2	516.9	508.2	498.9	494.1	492.6	526.3	418.0	
Cotton smallwares		14.0	14.4	14.6	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.3	13.9	13.7	13.4	13.1	13.1	17.8	14.0	
Silk and rayon goods		112.6	111.8	111.7	111.6	110.8	107.4	108.2	106.9	105.7	103.3	101.5	99.9	104.1	126.0	
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing		173.8	173.2	175.0	178.3	179.5	177.4	177.3	174.2	170.9	168.7	162.9	158.1	174.1	157.0	
Hosiery		135.3	136.6	139.2	141.2	140.2	139.1	138.4	136.2	133.4	130.2	128.2	125.9	125.9	168.0	
Knitted cloth		11.2	11.5	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.3	12.6	11.0	
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves		30.9	31.4	31.0	31.6	31.5	30.6	31.3	31.4	30.8	29.6	27.9	27.0	34.8	29.0	
Knitted underwear		48.1	48.6	50.0	50.3	49.8	49.1	48.8	47.8	46.9	45.6	45.0	43.6	44.9	40.0	
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted		86.5	87.5	88.3	88.5	88.9	87.9	87.5	85.9	85.1	83.0	81.2	80.2	80.2	70.0	
Carpets and rugs, wool		37.2	36.9	36.6	36.6	36.2	35.7	35.4	34.4	33.6	32.9	32.4	31.9	24.5	27.0	
Hats, fur-felt		13.9	12.9	12.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.2	13.3	12.8	11.0	15.0	
Jute goods, except felts		4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	4.1	4.2	3.0	
Cordage and twine		16.2	16.4	16.7	17.1	17.2	16.8	16.5	16.1	15.4	14.7	14.9	14.8	18.3	12.0	
Apparel and other finished textile products <sup>1</sup>	1,070	1,095	1,082	1,103	1,165	1,166	1,147	1,143	1,117	1,127	1,096	1,071	992	958	790	
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified		314.4	309.8	310.0	314.5	311.3	308.1	310.5	309.2	306.9	299.4	294.7	278.2	265.9	229.0	
Shirts, collars, and nightwear		80.0	80.9	82.0	82.2	82.0	81.6	82.4	81.1	79.3	77.2	75.1	71.7	67.2	74.0	
Underwear and neckwear, men's		18.2	18.4	18.7	19.0	18.7	18.1	18.4	18.1	17.3	17.1	16.6	15.4	16.3	17.0	
Work shirts		18.6	18.2	17.9	17.5	16.8	15.8	15.5	15.5	15.8	15.9	15.6	14.0	18.5	14.0	
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		435.4	427.6	440.0	481.7	485.3	476.2	470.5	452.1	462.3	452.1	440.4	400.2	345.3	286.0	
Corsets and allied garments		18.1	18.5	19.2	19.9	20.1	19.7	19.6	19.4	18.8	18.1	17.5	16.9	16.5	18.0	
Millinery		20.3	20.5	23.6	27.6	27.9	26.4	23.5	21.6	25.2	23.8	23.6	20.5	23.3	20.0	
Handkerchiefs		4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.2	5.7	5.0	
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads		26.4	26.4	27.7	30.6	33.8	31.6	32.2	32.1	30.9	28.7	27.3	23.2	25.2	17.0	
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.		27.9	27.7	29.0	30.4	29.2	30.0	30.6	30.0	31.6	30.6	29.4	26.6	24.0	11.0	
Textile bags		27.3	26.8	26.8	27.3	27.8	28.2	28.6	28.4	28.1	27.8	27.3	26.9	19.6	12.0	
Leather and leather products <sup>1</sup>	376	374	360	372	396	402	399	400	396	393	390	385	373	340	347	
Leather		44.5	44.1	44.3	45.8	46.8	46.8	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.7	46.0	45.4	46.5	50.0	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		17.7	17.3	17.7	18.9	19.5	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.6	19.3	19.2	18.8	19.2	20.0	
Boots and shoes		214.0	204.2	212.9	229.5	233.1	231.8	231.3	227.5	225.8	225.1	223.4	216.8	205.6	230.0	
Leather gloves and mittens		12.9	12.3	12.2	12.5	12.5	12.2	13.0	13.2	13.1	12.8	12.7	11.9	15.4	10.0	
Trunks and suitcases		13.2	13.1	13.3	13.9	14.0	13.3	14.2	14.8	14.4	13.5	12.7	11.7	13.7	8.0	
Food <sup>1</sup>	1,367	1,259	1,091	1,047	1,149	1,159	1,191	1,255	1,288	1,353	1,483	1,442	1,311	1,056	855	
Slaughtering and meat packing		188.9	116.2	97.1	180.9	187.0	196.7	203.7	191.7	183.0	182.0	182.9	182.3	174.0	135.0	
Butter		40.5	39.2	36.9	34.3	32.0	32.6	32.9	33.9	34.8	35.8	37.8	38.8	33.2	20.0	
Condensed and evaporated milk		23.0	21.6	20.5	19.3	18.8	18.4	18.6	19.5	20.5	21.2	22.7	23.5	19.9	10.0	
Ice cream		31.6	29.2	27.1	24.4	23.6	23.6	24.9	26.3	27.8	31.1	32.8	33.4	23.0	17.0	
Flour		38.6	37.3	37.5	37.8	38.2	39.2	39.4	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.3	39.4	32.9	27.0	
Feeds, prepared		28.6	27.8	26.6	26.3	27.4	29.3	29.1	28.5	28.9	29.6	29.9	29.6	25.0	17.0	

See footnote at end of table.



TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries <sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Annual average		Industry group and industry	1947							1948							Annual average	
			July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1943	1939	
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Food—Continued																		
Cereal preparations				13.0	12.8	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.8	12.8	14.0	14.2	13.1	11.4	8.4	
Baking				224.6	219.7	217.5	219.7	217.2	215.4	220.8	224.8	224.5	219.8	218.0	216.6	211.3	190.4	
Sugar refining, cane				18.3	17.7	17.3	19.6	20.2	18.4	20.0	20.8	20.5	20.8	20.8	20.8	16.7	15.9	
Sugar, beet				7.1	6.5	5.4	5.6	6.5	10.6	20.9	26.2	26.3	11.9	10.5	8.1	10.1	11.6	
Confectionery				57.3	56.0	61.0	65.9	70.3	74.7	78.7	79.5	76.4	68.3	62.8	57.9	59.5	55.7	
Beverages, nonalcoholic				41.0	38.5	36.1	34.2	32.1	33.4	33.3	34.3	35.8	39.3	39.7	35.5	32.2	23.8	
Malt liquors				74.8	66.3	69.8	67.6	66.9	68.0	69.7	73.3	74.7	76.2	76.0	74.0	54.3	40.5	
Canning and preserving				167.2	137.8	126.7	122.1	123.4	128.5	148.9	172.0	240.1	384.3	349.7	246.2	188.5	150.3	
Tobacco manufactures <sup>1</sup>			83	85	84	86	87	88	87	88	90	89	86	85	84	91	93	
Cigarettes				33.3	33.1	33.2	33.2	33.5	33.6	34.2	34.0	33.4	32.6	32.9	32.9	33.9	27.4	
Cigars				43.6	43.7	45.2	46.2	46.2	45.8	45.6	47.8	47.0	45.5	44.5	43.0	47.5	55.8	
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff				7.7	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.8	9.3	10.1	
Paper and allied products <sup>1</sup>			388	389	389	389	393	392	395	398	394	392	388	387	380	324	265	
Paper and pulp				200.3	201.1	200.2	200.4	199.7	199.8	199.6	197.6	196.9	197.0	196.6	194.2	160.3	137.8	
Paper goods, other				57.1	56.9	56.8	57.3	57.3	57.9	59.1	58.8	58.6	57.3	56.7	56.4	50.2	37.7	
Envelopes				12.5	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.6	10.2	8.7	
Paper bags				17.5	17.6	18.0	18.2	18.0	18.1	18.2	17.9	17.9	17.7	18.0	17.8	13.1	11.1	
Paper boxes				92.7	91.2	92.7	95.2	96.5	97.7	99.6	99.0	98.1	96.0	95.6	92.6	89.6	69.3	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries <sup>1</sup>			430	434	433	432	435	438	439	445	444	441	437	434	430	331	328	
Newspapers and periodicals				146.7	146.2	145.0	144.8	144.1	143.6	145.6	145.1	144.6	144.4	143.0	142.2	113.0	118.7	
Printing, book and job				176.4	176.3	175.3	177.5	179.7	181.7	183.4	182.0	180.7	177.5	175.7	176.4	138.7	127.6	
Lithographing				31.0	30.9	31.3	31.4	31.8	32.0	32.9	33.0	32.6	32.4	32.6	31.5	25.9	26.3	
Bookbinding				35.1	35.1	35.9	37.2	37.4	37.6	38.3	38.7	38.5	38.2	38.3	37.0	29.4	25.8	
Chemicals and allied products <sup>1</sup>			564	572	572	580	587	588	588	592	589	586	576	563	562	734	288	
Paints, varnishes, and colors				51.2	50.7	50.1	50.7	51.5	50.7	50.6	50.2	49.9	49.6	49.0	48.6	38.2	28.3	
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides				63.5	63.6	64.2	65.2	65.6	65.7	65.9	66.4	67.1	67.1	66.2	66.7	56.0	27.5	
Perfumes and cosmetics				10.9	11.0	11.2	11.6	12.1	12.0	12.9	13.9	13.5	12.6	12.1	11.7	14.1	10.4	
Soap				22.0	21.7	21.8	24.9	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.8	25.3	24.7	23.9	24.0	17.9	15.3	
Rayon and allied products				64.2	63.4	63.5	63.7	63.7	63.2	63.5	63.1	62.9	62.1	61.1	61.0	54.0	48.3	
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified				198.2	195.6	198.0	196.3	196.5	197.7	198.1	196.4	195.0	195.1	196.3	197.7	144.5	69.9	
Explosives and safety fuses				23.1	22.2	22.1	22.4	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.7	21.4	21.2	21.1	19.6	112.0	7.3	
Compressed and liquefied gases				10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.1	9.8	7.8	4.0	
Ammunition, small-arms				7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.0	4.4	6.9	154.1	4.3	
Fireworks				2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.4	28.2	1.2	
Cottonseed oil				12.6	13.6	15.2	17.6	19.5	21.7	24.4	24.5	24.0	18.3	13.1	11.6	20.4	15.3	
Fertilizers				24.8	29.4	33.4	34.7	32.3	30.4	28.0	26.7	26.8	26.7	25.1	23.8	27.5	18.8	
Products of petroleum and coal <sup>1</sup>			170	170	167	164	165	163	164	165	165	165	166	166	165	125	106	
Petroleum refining				113.7	111.9	110.9	110.8	109.4	109.7	109.9	109.7	109.7	110.8	111.9	111.8	83.1	73.2	
Coke and byproducts				31.6	31.0	29.7	30.7	30.3	30.5	30.0	30.0	29.6	29.3	29.2	29.0	25.5	21.7	
Paving materials				2.7	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.1	2.5	
Roofing materials				17.6	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.2	18.2	13.1	8.1	
Rubber products <sup>1</sup>			190	195	195	198	204	208	210	212	210	208	203	203	200	194	121	
Rubber tires and inner tubes				103.9	103.3	104.6	108.8	111.6	113.5	114.8	115.1	114.4	112.5	116.6	115.1	90.1	54.2	
Rubber boots and shoes				21.9	21.8	22.1	22.6	22.8	22.5	22.5	22.0	21.7	21.0	18.9	20.1	23.8	14.8	
Rubber goods, other				82.0	81.9	84.0	85.7	86.5	86.8	87.7	86.1	84.0	81.9	79.6	76.8	79.9	51.9	
Miscellaneous industries <sup>1</sup>			425	429	432	436	447	445	443	459	466	459	447	435	426	445	244	
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment				27.5	27.5	27.6	27.7	27.7	27.7	28.1	27.8	28.0	27.7	27.5	27.5	86.7	11.3	
Photographic apparatus				38.1	37.8	38.4	38.8	39.0	38.9	39.2	38.8	38.7	38.2	38.3	38.3	35.5	17.7	
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods				25.5	26.7	27.0	27.2	27.4	27.8	28.0	27.6	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.9	33.3	11.9	
Pianos, organs, and parts				13.5	13.7	13.3	14.8	15.7	16.8	17.6	17.8	17.4	16.5	14.6	14.9	12.2	7.8	
Games, toys, and dolls				40.9	40.2	40.3	38.5	36.3	33.5	38.5	43.4	42.3	40.9	38.6	36.1	19.1	19.1	
Buttons				12.9	12.8	13.1	13.8	13.4	13.3	13.4	12.7	12.1	11.6	11.4	10.7	13.1	11.2	
Fire extinguishers				2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	9.3	1.0	

<sup>1</sup> Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 13th of the month. Major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and are not comparable with data shown in mimeographed releases dated prior to June 1948 or the Monthly Labor Review dated prior to July 1948. The estimates have been carried forward from 1946 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. In the tobacco manufactures group, the individual industry data are adjusted

to Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and are not comparable with data published in mimeographed releases dated prior to July 1948 or the Monthly Labor Review dated prior to August 1948; the remaining industries are adjusted to data through 1945. Comparable data for all series from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired. Data shown for the two most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data in any column other than the first three are identified by an asterisk.

\*Revised.

TABLE A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948							1947							Annual average 1948
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1947	
All manufacturing <sup>1</sup> .....	158.4	158.1	155.5	156.1	160.3	159.5	160.5	161.9	160.8	160.4	160.2	157.8	153.3	177.7	
Durable goods <sup>1</sup> .....	184.6	184.4	183.9	185.1	188.1	185.8	188.2	188.8	186.8	185.0	183.6	181.5	178.7	241.1	
Nondurable goods <sup>1</sup> .....	137.7	137.5	133.1	133.3	138.4	138.7	138.7	140.7	140.4	141.1	141.8	139.1	133.4	127.7	
<i>Durable goods</i>															
Iron and steel and their products <sup>1</sup> .....	161.4	162.4	161.4	161.7	164.8	164.2	164.9	164.7	163.3	162.3	161.7	161.0	158.2	177.7	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	134.6	133.3	131.8	132.9	130.9	131.0	130.4	130.2	130.0	130.0	130.9	129.5	129.5	133.0	
Gray-iron and semisteel castings.....	174.8	172.2	177.9	183.0	184.0	183.9	183.0	181.8	181.7	180.6	182.6	181.7	181.7	142.1	
Malleable-iron castings.....	197.0	194.2	193.6	197.0	196.7	197.2	195.5	191.1	187.7	185.1	184.4	175.5	149.8	149.8	
Steel castings.....	217.1	213.6	214.1	216.3	214.2	211.3	208.9	207.3	206.7	206.7	204.5	199.8	181.1	281.1	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	164.5	161.6	157.0	160.8	159.1	162.9	163.4	160.6	159.5	157.8	156.4	154.0	102.1	102.1	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	140.8	134.9	132.4	140.0	143.8	149.1	150.3	148.3	148.0	152.3	149.8	139.4	102.1	102.1	
Wire drawn from purchased rods.....	131.0	134.0	137.1	139.4	140.5	142.7	143.7	141.8	141.0	138.8	140.2	139.1	163.1	163.1	
Wirework.....	132.4	135.2	137.9	142.9	139.9	143.0	139.4	133.2	133.6	135.3	132.5	128.4	108.1	108.1	
Cutlery and edge tools.....	143.6	149.9	153.8	155.9	159.4	160.3	162.2	161.0	158.9	154.7	151.2	139.8	141.1	141.1	
Tools, (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	163.9	164.7	166.7	167.9	168.8	169.2	169.5	166.1	163.0	160.9	157.3	156.0	181.1	181.1	
Hardware.....	139.7	145.5	148.6	152.5	151.7	149.4	147.5	143.4	141.1	138.4	135.6	137.6	127.1	127.1	
Plumbers' supplies.....	153.7	149.8	150.3	153.2	152.6	152.5	152.5	150.9	147.4	146.2	146.7	146.0	96.1	96.1	
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	160.2	161.7	158.2	169.1	175.9	180.0	184.9	186.2	185.2	183.7	175.8	168.2	122.1	122.1	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	187.4	188.2	185.2	194.2	195.7	194.0	193.7	191.3	191.2	189.7	189.8	186.8	199.1	199.1	
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing.....	187.0	187.4	189.6	192.8	194.6	195.2	198.0	196.8	194.0	193.9	189.1	184.6	163.1	163.1	
Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work.....	167.9	169.0	170.7	170.9	169.4	170.3	171.0	170.2	168.4	169.7	169.6	166.4	200.1	200.1	
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim.....	133.7	131.4	130.6	135.4	131.2	139.3	141.0	138.3	135.8	132.8	130.6	123.8	164.1	164.1	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	187.3	187.8	189.8	190.0	188.2	188.4	187.4	186.5	182.3	185.6	186.6	182.1	207.1	207.1	
Forgings, iron and steel.....	213.3	214.2	223.9	228.8	229.5	231.0	228.3	225.0	223.8	221.6	221.0	219.0	266.1	266.1	
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted.....	228.2	211.0	210.8	215.5	214.6	222.5	219.7	212.5	206.6	200.0	198.6	193.8	318.1	318.1	
Screw-machine products and wood screws.....	199.1	202.1	204.4	203.9	203.2	200.1	198.7	196.8	196.4	195.9	196.3	199.6	298.1	298.1	
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums.....	121.8	117.7	119.5	121.9	125.5	130.3	126.4	123.5	123.8	127.3	128.4	129.1	131.1	131.1	
Firearms.....	402.6	397.9	395.1	390.0	383.9	375.4	369.8	361.6	357.4	347.6	343.3	362.2	1346.1	1346.1	
Electrical machinery <sup>1</sup> .....	206.4	210.8	211.6	217.4	222.9	225.4	227.0	230.2	229.7	226.9	223.0	219.6	218.9	285.1	
Electrical equipment.....	195.0	195.7	199.8	203.5	206.1	207.2	209.2	208.2	206.5	204.6	201.6	201.9	272.1	272.1	
Radios and phonographs.....	202.0	204.6	212.2	221.9	225.5	228.0	238.2	241.7	237.0	226.3	220.0	212.1	282.1	282.1	
Communication equipment.....	277.8	277.3	289.3	297.4	299.3	302.4	302.7	300.3	294.6	288.3	287.3	289.5	367.1	367.1	
Machinery, except electrical <sup>1</sup> .....	226.9	230.4	228.5	227.4	233.1	234.0	233.0	233.8	230.5	229.7	228.8	226.8	221.7	244.1	
Machinery and machine-shop products.....	237.5	235.8	238.8	240.9	242.2	240.9	240.3	239.5	240.2	240.2	238.4	236.4	282.1	282.1	
Engines and turbines.....	279.5	286.7	289.1	293.3	291.6	292.9	292.4	283.9	283.8	286.6	287.0	284.6	426.1	426.1	
Tractors.....	193.0	180.1	143.4	198.8	197.9	196.4	192.8	187.5	185.3	182.5	178.0	181.7	167.1	167.1	
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors.....	267.4	263.7	267.0	266.1	261.6	253.5	248.8	238.4	236.6	236.9	232.8	225.7	158.1	158.1	
Machine tools.....	128.4	129.7	130.4	134.8	137.6	137.6	140.2	139.5	142.4	142.9	143.2	138.2	299.1	299.1	
Machine-tool accessories.....	214.4	214.4	214.8	216.6	218.0	218.6	218.1	216.2	215.3	216.8	218.5	214.4	408.1	408.1	
Textile machinery.....	191.6	189.8	189.2	187.6	186.2	185.8	185.3	181.9	179.3	170.5	166.1	166.3	130.1	130.1	
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	272.3	278.7	280.9	286.8	293.5	293.9	292.7	290.3	290.5	297.3	294.7	298.0	372.1	372.1	
Typewriters.....	145.9	147.0	148.7	153.5	154.9	158.8	159.5	155.5	152.7	149.4	145.8	89.2	73.1	73.1	
Cash registers; adding and calculating machines.....	232.9	231.8	235.2	234.2	233.4	230.2	229.4	224.1	218.5	213.9	208.3	192.5	177.1	177.1	
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic.....	220.0	214.6	217.0	218.4	221.1	216.8	218.1	211.2	205.1	200.1	202.2	195.5	178.1	178.1	
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial.....	178.6	177.2	175.9	174.8	172.5	171.0	170.1	165.7	160.2	154.6	153.7	152.9	136.1	136.1	
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment.....	241.3	234.6	226.7	230.4	232.2	234.9	231.8	227.7	226.6	225.0	223.7	219.6	154.1	154.1	
Transportation equipment, except automobiles <sup>1</sup> .....	270.6	273.7	276.0	290.9	292.7	292.6	297.3	291.6	284.6	269.2	260.7	255.0	253.7	1586.1	
Locomotives.....	406.5	407.7	410.5	411.3	409.1	406.7	406.2	406.2	400.5	388.1	377.2	368.0	526.1	526.1	
Cars, electric and steam-railroad.....	224.4	219.6	219.7	221.8	220.2	228.0	231.8	231.4	225.2	225.7	222.8	224.8	246.1	246.1	
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines.....	321.5	315.3	346.0	342.9	341.1	339.5	335.8	336.2	337.4	327.0	329.3	326.0	2603.1	2603.1	
Aircraft engines.....	290.8	282.4	278.4	276.9	280.1	284.0	291.0	291.0	294.8	299.2	299.9	301.1	2623.1	2623.1	
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding.....	157.0	167.6	176.8	181.6	184.4	191.9	181.5	169.9	144.7	134.3	125.8	126.6	1769.1	1769.1	
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....	177.5	185.2	206.0	211.7	209.4	207.6	210.1	207.0	201.8	200.0	195.3	186.0	143.1	143.1	
Automobiles <sup>1</sup> .....	195.0	183.2	190.5	191.9	195.0	178.9	202.6	195.2	190.4	190.0	190.5	184.1	187.3	177.1	
Nonferrous metals and their products <sup>1</sup> .....	169.1	173.8	173.7	176.9	180.0	178.5	178.4	180.3	178.8	176.3	174.7	172.8	171.4	196.1	
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals.....	151.6	149.8	148.4	147.8	145.4	144.5	144.6	143.7	143.9	144.0	144.4	147.7	204.1	204.1	
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum.....	135.3	135.6	138.3	140.6	136.9	138.2	137.5	136.3	136.6	136.9	137.6	140.0	195.1	195.1	
Clocks and watches.....	139.3	139.2	140.7	141.9	141.1	140.8	140.8	139.9	138.6	137.0	134.2	122.4	124.1	124.1	
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings.....	180.9	182.6	187.6	191.0	190.4	189.3	191.6	194.6	190.2	182.9	177.0	171.0	141.1	141.1	
Silverware and plated ware.....	225.2	224.2	226.8	226.5	223.1	221.0	223.5	218.8	215.3	210.2	205.7	195.5	124.1	124.1	
Lighting equipment.....	150.6	148.4	152.7	161.7	165.4	164.1	166.6	167.3	170.2	171.7	172.3	177.7	137.1	137.1	
Aluminum manufactures.....	179.3	181.5	187.7	192.1	192.0	192.2	190.1	185.4	183.0	179.9	174.0	170.0	337.1	337.1	
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified.....	186.5	187.8	192.0	196.4	196.9	199.0	209.9	209.1	207.1	200.3	200.8	200.7	201.1	201.1	
Lumber and timber basic products <sup>1</sup> .....	190.9	190.0	183.6	179.4	178.3	175.0	175.6	178.4	178.5	178.6	177.3	177.3	171.5	127.1	
Sawmills and logging camps.....	182.7	176.0	171.8	171.1	167.9	169.4	173.6	174.5	175.4	175.2	175.8	169.4	139.1	139.1	
Planing and plywood mills.....	173.8	172.1	171.1	171.1	170.1	170.2	168.8	167.4	164.1	161.9	160.7	160.0	125.1	125.1	

See footnote 1, table A-5.

See footnote 1, table A-5.



TABLE A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries <sup>1</sup>—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948							1947							Annual average
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1943	
Durable goods—Continued															
Furniture and finished lumber products <sup>1</sup> .....	137.8	139.8	139.7	143.4	147.8	149.2	149.1	148.3	147.1	144.8	141.9	140.1	135.7	111.7	
Mattresses and bedsprings.....		152.3	152.0	159.4	168.8	176.7	177.1	175.8	174.9	170.3	162.3	153.5	139.2	105.9	
Furniture.....		130.3	131.1	134.7	138.8	140.2	139.8	138.7	136.9	134.1	131.0	129.4	125.9	112.4	
Wooden boxes, other than cigar.....		117.8	114.8	119.0	122.2	124.3	125.3	122.7	124.6	127.1	126.3	125.6	123.8	125.0	
Caskets and other morticians' goods.....		130.1	133.5	136.4	140.6	139.6	141.4	142.2	141.5	139.6	140.6	139.2	137.4	102.4	
Wood preserving.....		124.8	122.6	120.4	124.3	124.8	131.1	134.8	138.8	142.4	145.1	150.4	149.4	98.7	
Wood, turned and shaped.....		134.5	130.5	133.4	136.2	133.7	131.1	133.4	132.1	128.5	127.9	128.2	123.0	107.4	
Stone, clay, and glass products <sup>1</sup> .....	153.2	156.0	154.7	153.7	153.9	150.9	151.6	154.7	154.0	152.8	152.3	151.2	146.5	122.5	
Glass and glassware.....		163.2	164.7	165.2	165.2	161.3	164.3	167.8	168.4	168.2	166.7	165.7	158.5	139.9	
Glass products made from purchased glass.....		123.2	122.2	123.4	124.8	123.8	125.0	127.1	125.8	122.0	120.1	120.2	123.5	113.1	
Cement.....		154.5	152.2	150.5	149.4	150.3	149.1	150.5	151.0	151.1	152.1	151.1	146.5	111.5	
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....		138.6	133.8	131.1	130.1	126.9	131.4	131.4	130.6	130.2	129.8	129.4	126.3	90.5	
Pottery and related products.....		170.3	168.9	167.2	170.2	166.9	166.0	170.3	169.0	166.0	165.2	165.9	160.4	132.9	
Gypsum.....		133.7	132.3	132.8	134.3	133.8	132.7	134.6	132.4	128.7	124.2	123.5	124.2	91.2	
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool.....		155.5	155.4	155.2	153.1	154.1	155.7	156.9	156.4	151.2	149.4	145.3	141.3	137.2	
Lime.....		98.3	100.8	101.6	100.0	98.0	97.8	98.6	99.9	95.8	97.0	97.0	98.0	98.7	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....		99.6	98.2	96.6	99.3	96.5	97.5	99.0	100.1	99.2	99.9	99.4	90.5	67.4	
Abrasives.....		230.4	226.0	226.3	226.4	221.0	178.0	217.6	213.7	213.8	217.9	208.8	220.0	302.2	
Asbestos products.....		136.0	137.1	137.5	138.2	137.4	137.8	136.3	134.1	134.4	132.0	129.9	122.7	138.2	
Nondurable goods															
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures <sup>1</sup> .....	108.7	113.2	113.0	113.7	114.7	114.2	113.0	112.7	111.1	109.2	106.9	105.1	103.8	108.2	
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares.....		126.1	125.4	125.8	126.6	125.6	125.2	125.1	123.6	121.5	119.3	118.1	117.7	125.8	
Cotton smallwares.....		99.2	102.3	103.6	105.8	105.8	103.8	101.8	98.6	97.2	95.2	93.3	93.3	126.6	
Silk and rayon goods.....		89.0	88.3	88.2	88.1	87.6	84.9	85.5	84.4	83.5	81.6	80.2	79.0	82.2	
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing.....		110.3	109.9	111.0	113.1	113.9	112.5	112.4	110.5	108.4	107.0	103.3	100.3	110.4	
Hosiery.....		80.5	81.3	82.8	84.1	83.5	82.8	82.3	81.1	79.4	77.5	76.3	74.9	74.9	
Knitted cloth.....		96.8	99.4	101.9	101.4	101.8	100.4	99.9	99.4	97.1	95.2	94.2	89.6	109.4	
Knitted underwear and knitted gloves.....		103.8	105.8	104.4	106.4	106.0	102.9	105.5	105.5	103.5	99.5	94.0	90.7	117.2	
Knitted underwear.....		118.1	119.3	122.7	123.5	122.2	120.6	120.0	117.5	115.3	111.9	110.5	107.0	110.4	
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted.....		122.5	123.9	125.0	125.2	125.8	124.4	123.8	121.6	120.5	117.6	114.9	113.5	113.6	
Carpets and rugs, wool.....		137.6	136.4	135.4	135.5	134.0	132.2	130.9	127.1	124.4	121.7	119.7	117.9	90.8	
Hats, fur-felt.....		90.3	84.2	82.7	89.3	89.0	89.1	89.7	88.5	88.4	85.8	86.3	83.3	71.3	
Fur goods, except felts.....		114.2	112.0	112.8	109.3	110.3	105.1	80.6	79.4	79.5	76.6	78.1	107.5	110.6	
Cordage and twine.....		127.0	128.7	130.9	134.1	134.7	131.6	128.8	125.7	120.4	115.3	116.5	116.0	143.4	
Apparel and other finished textile products <sup>1</sup> .....	135.6	138.6	137.1	139.8	147.5	147.7	145.3	144.8	141.5	142.7	138.9	135.6	125.7	121.4	
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified.....		136.9	134.9	135.0	137.0	135.5	134.2	135.2	134.7	133.6	130.4	128.3	121.1	115.8	
Shirts, collars, and nightwear.....		108.2	109.4	110.9	111.2	110.8	110.4	111.4	109.7	107.2	104.4	101.6	96.9	90.9	
Underwear and neckwear, men's.....		107.4	108.3	110.1	112.0	110.3	106.6	108.8	106.5	102.3	101.1	97.9	91.0	96.3	
Work shirts.....		131.4	129.2	126.4	123.8	119.0	112.0	109.8	109.4	112.1	112.4	110.7	99.1	131.3	
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified.....		152.1	149.4	153.7	168.3	169.5	166.4	164.4	158.0	161.5	158.0	153.9	139.8	120.6	
Corsets and allied garments.....		96.5	98.8	102.4	106.1	107.0	104.9	104.4	103.3	100.2	96.5	93.4	90.1	88.1	
Millinery.....		79.4	80.4	92.3	108.3	109.2	103.4	92.0	84.7	98.9	93.4	92.6	80.4	91.5	
Handkerchiefs.....		96.6	99.2	96.8	99.6	97.9	95.7	101.1	102.2	100.9	98.3	90.6	82.9	113.1	
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads.....		148.9	148.8	156.0	172.1	190.5	178.0	181.3	180.9	173.7	161.4	153.9	130.4	141.9	
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.....		249.9	248.2	250.8	272.0	261.5	268.6	274.3	268.7	283.4	274.0	263.5	238.2	214.9	
Textile bags.....		216.4	212.8	212.4	216.9	220.2	223.7	226.8	225.3	222.6	220.1	216.5	213.0	155.7	
Leather and leather products <sup>1</sup> .....	108.3	107.8	103.7	107.1	114.1	115.8	114.9	115.3	114.1	113.2	112.2	111.1	107.5	98.1	
Leather.....		88.8	88.2	88.5	91.6	93.6	93.5	93.8	93.7	93.3	93.3	91.9	90.7	92.9	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		88.5	86.5	88.7	94.7	97.8	98.8	99.4	99.0	98.1	96.9	96.3	94.4	96.0	
Boots and shoes.....		92.7	88.5	92.2	99.4	101.0	100.4	100.2	98.5	97.8	97.5	96.7	93.9	89.0	
Leather gloves and mittens.....		128.6	123.5	121.9	125.4	124.9	121.9	130.1	131.8	131.5	128.1	126.8	118.9	153.7	
Trunks and suitcases.....		158.5	157.9	160.1	166.4	168.6	159.3	170.1	177.9	172.5	162.6	153.1	141.0	161.2	
Food <sup>1</sup> .....															
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	160.0	147.4	127.7	122.6	134.5	135.6	139.3	146.9	150.7	158.3	173.6	168.8	153.4	123.5	
Butter.....		139.9	86.0	71.9	134.0	138.5	145.7	150.8	142.0	135.5	134.7	135.5	135.0	128.9	
Condensed and evaporated milk.....		201.2	194.5	183.3	170.5	158.8	162.0	163.6	168.2	172.9	178.0	188.0	192.7	165.2	
Ice cream.....		211.2	198.3	188.3	177.2	172.5	169.5	170.6	179.7	188.9	194.5	208.8	216.3	182.6	
Flour.....		179.1	166.0	153.9	138.5	133.8	133.7	141.4	149.1	157.8	176.8	185.9	189.4	130.7	
Feeds, prepared.....		139.1	134.2	135.0	136.0	137.5	141.3	141.9	143.1	143.3	140.4	141.6	142.0	118.5	
Cereal preparations.....		165.7	160.7	153.9	152.0	158.7	169.4	168.4	165.3	167.7	171.2	173.1	171.4	145.0	
Baking.....		155.2	152.6	146.4	144.7	147.8	145.0	144.3	153.7	153.6	168.0	169.7	156.5	136.0	
Sugar refining, cane.....		118.0	115.4	114.3	115.4	114.1	113.1	116.0	118.1	117.9	115.5	114.5	113.7	111.0	
Sugar, beet.....		115.3	111.7	109.2	123.2	127.2	116.2	126.2	131.1	129.0	131.3	131.2	130.9	105.1	
Confectionery.....		61.5	55.8	46.9	48.4	56.3	91.5	179.7	225.5	226.4	102.9	90.2	69.7	86.8	
Beverages, nonalcoholic.....		102.9	100.5	109.5	118.3	126.2	134.1	141.2	142.7	137.2	122.6	112.8	103.9	106.7	
Malt liquors.....		172.2	161.7	151.3	143.6	134.9	140.1	139.7	143.8	150.4	164.9	166.4	149.1	135.1	
Canning and preserving.....		185.0	163.9	172.4	167.0	165.5	168.2	172.4	181.3	184.6	188.4	187.9	182.8	134.1	
Tobacco manufactures <sup>1</sup> .....	88.8	90.6	90.5	92.4	93.4	93.9	93.6	94.4	96.5	95.1	92.3	91.6	89.8	97.2	
Cigarettes.....		121.2	120.7	121.1	121.1	122.1	122.6	124.5	124.0	121.7	118.7	120.0	120.1	123.8	
Cigars.....		78.1	78.3	81.0	82.7	82.8	82.1	81.7	85.5	84.2	81.5	79.8	77.0	85.0	
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff.....		76.1	75.9	77.0	77.3	78.3	78.9	82.1	81.3	81.8	79.8	79.3	77.4	92.5	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-5.

TABLE A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[1939 average = 100]

Industry group and industry	1948							1947							1946
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July		
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Paper and allied products <sup>1</sup> .....	146.1	146.7	146.4	146.8	148.0	147.8	148.7	149.9	148.6	147.8	146.2	145.7	143.3	122.0	
Paper and pulp.....	145.4	146.0	145.3	145.5	144.9	145.0	144.8	144.8	143.4	142.9	142.9	142.7	140.9	110.0	
Paper goods, other.....	151.3	150.7	150.4	152.0	151.9	153.6	156.6	155.9	155.3	151.9	150.3	149.5	149.5	132.0	
Envelopes.....	143.7	145.5	145.6	145.7	143.9	142.0	142.6	142.5	140.6	137.4	136.0	137.4	132.7	110.0	
Paper bags.....	157.5	158.2	162.3	164.1	162.0	163.2	163.9	161.3	160.7	159.2	161.6	160.5	160.5	110.0	
Paper boxes.....	133.6	131.6	133.7	137.3	139.1	140.8	143.7	142.7	141.5	138.5	137.9	133.6	133.6	120.0	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries <sup>1</sup> .....	131.1	132.3	132.2	131.8	132.8	133.5	134.0	135.7	135.4	134.6	133.2	132.3	131.2	100.0	
Newspapers and periodicals.....	123.6	123.2	122.2	122.0	121.4	121.0	122.7	122.2	121.8	121.7	120.5	119.8	119.8	90.0	
Printing; book and job.....	138.2	138.1	137.4	139.1	140.8	142.3	143.7	142.6	141.6	139.1	137.7	138.2	138.2	100.0	
Lithographing.....	118.2	117.5	119.0	119.5	121.2	121.7	125.3	125.8	124.2	123.4	124.0	119.8	119.8	90.0	
Bookbinding.....	136.2	136.0	144.1	144.5	145.1	145.9	148.8	150.3	149.3	148.1	148.7	143.6	143.6	110.0	
Chemicals and allied products <sup>1</sup> .....	195.7	198.4	198.4	201.4	203.6	204.2	204.1	205.4	204.5	203.2	199.9	195.3	195.0	250.0	
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	180.9	179.4	177.1	179.4	182.1	179.3	178.9	177.7	176.5	175.4	173.4	171.9	171.9	130.0	
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides.....	230.6	231.1	233.3	236.9	238.3	238.5	239.2	241.3	243.7	243.6	240.5	242.1	242.1	200.0	
Perfumes and cosmetics.....	104.7	105.2	107.6	111.2	116.2	115.4	123.6	133.1	129.9	121.3	116.5	112.2	112.2	130.0	
Soap.....	144.3	142.2	142.9	163.1	166.3	167.0	167.4	168.9	165.7	161.7	157.0	157.2	157.2	110.0	
Rayon and allied products.....	132.7	131.2	131.4	131.8	131.8	130.8	131.4	130.5	130.1	128.4	126.4	126.1	126.1	110.0	
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified.....	283.5	279.8	283.2	280.8	281.0	282.8	283.3	280.9	278.9	279.0	280.8	282.8	282.8	200.0	
Explosives and safety fuses.....	316.5	305.7	303.7	306.8	303.3	301.3	300.7	298.0	293.6	291.4	290.1	269.1	269.1	150.0	
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	253.7	250.9	252.4	250.1	246.2	249.9	248.8	244.9	243.5	249.0	253.2	246.8	246.8	100.0	
Ammunition, small-arms.....	181.1	181.6	182.5	182.8	182.2	178.7	172.7	168.7	167.2	163.5	163.8	160.9	160.9	350.0	
Fireworks.....	211.8	219.7	210.1	203.9	221.8	213.4	243.5	249.0	249.9	214.0	177.5	207.6	207.6	240.0	
Cottonseed oil.....	82.8	89.1	99.5	115.0	127.7	142.1	159.5	160.5	157.2	119.8	85.9	76.0	76.0	130.0	
Fertilizers.....	131.4	156.1	177.4	184.4	171.5	161.3	148.7	141.6	142.1	142.0	133.4	126.2	126.2	140.0	
Products of petroleum and coal <sup>1</sup> .....	160.7	160.4	157.3	154.9	155.4	153.9	155.0	155.5	156.1	155.8	156.4	157.0	156.2	110.0	
Petroleum refining.....	155.3	152.9	151.5	151.3	149.5	149.9	150.1	149.8	149.8	151.4	152.8	152.6	152.6	110.0	
Coke and byproducts.....	145.7	143.1	136.8	141.4	139.6	140.6	138.3	138.2	136.5	135.1	134.7	133.7	133.7	110.0	
Paving materials.....	110.2	97.0	92.7	75.3	73.2	83.2	109.4	138.1	137.4	140.0	133.9	114.0	114.0	80.0	
Roofing materials.....	218.0	213.0	214.6	215.3	217.5	222.7	226.2	228.0	227.7	226.8	224.9	225.3	225.3	160.0	
Rubber products <sup>1</sup> .....	157.5	161.4	160.8	163.8	168.9	172.0	173.5	175.3	174.0	171.7	168.1	167.9	165.1	160.0	
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	191.6	190.4	192.9	200.7	205.8	209.2	211.7	212.2	211.0	207.5	214.9	212.3	212.3	160.0	
Rubber boots and shoes.....	147.4	146.8	149.0	152.4	153.8	151.5	151.4	147.9	146.1	141.6	127.2	135.1	135.1	160.0	
Rubber goods, other.....	158.1	158.0	161.9	165.3	166.9	167.4	169.1	166.0	162.0	157.8	153.5	148.0	148.0	150.0	
Miscellaneous industries <sup>1</sup> .....	173.6	175.4	176.6	178.4	182.6	181.9	180.9	187.5	190.4	187.5	182.8	177.7	174.1	180.0	
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment.....	243.4	242.8	244.1	244.6	245.2	245.3	248.1	246.1	247.4	245.0	243.4	243.1	243.1	700.0	
Photographic apparatus.....	215.6	214.1	217.1	219.8	220.9	220.4	221.8	219.5	218.8	216.1	216.5	217.0	217.0	200.0	
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods.....	214.6	224.1	226.9	229.1	230.0	233.6	235.4	232.1	231.6	231.6	231.8	234.6	234.6	280.0	
Pianos, organs, and parts.....	172.9	175.2	170.5	189.7	201.5	215.2	226.3	228.6	223.8	221.4	187.2	191.6	191.6	150.0	
Games, toys, and dolls.....	213.8	210.3	210.7	201.2	189.9	175.0	201.3	226.9	221.4	213.9	202.1	188.8	188.8	90.0	
Buttons.....	114.8	114.2	116.3	122.6	119.4	118.7	119.1	113.0	107.7	103.4	101.9	95.4	95.4	110.0	
Fire extinguishers.....	269.3	260.9	266.8	258.6	249.3	253.5	268.0	260.5	273.2	277.6	277.3	284.9	284.9	910.0	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-5.

\* Revised

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>

[1939 average = 100]

Industry group and industry	1948							1947							Annual avg. 1946
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July		
All manufacturing <sup>1</sup> .....	360.1	359.2	346.9	347.1	358.4	354.1	358.7	365.7	353.4	350.1	345.3	331.5	321.8	330.0	
Durable goods <sup>1</sup> .....	403.1	401.3	390.9	393.4	402.0	393.1	403.1	411.0	395.0	389.9	382.2	366.8	359.4	400.0	
Nondurable goods <sup>1</sup> .....	318.1	318.0	303.9	301.9	315.7	316.0	315.3	321.4	312.8	311.2	309.2	297.0	285.1	300.0	
<i>Durable goods</i>															
Iron and steel and their products <sup>1</sup> .....	336.9	340.5	334.4	329.6	340.8	337.6	341.9	345.8	335.1	331.6	327.7	316.8	307.2	310.0	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	268.4	265.4	253.0	260.9	257.5	261.2	257.8	255.1	251.9	254.5	254.2	237.6	220.0	220.0	
Gray-iron and semisteel castings.....	400.1	374.3	394.6	421.7	414.9	416.4	420.7	399.3	399.3	406.7	403.0	384.1	396.3	260.0	
Malleable-iron castings.....	468.1	460.3	453.0	469.7	467.6	480.1	479.8	459.6	448.7	425.9	392.1	397.2	397.2	270.0	
Steel castings.....	469.5	454.2	453.2	456.8	442.3	442.1	443.3	429.5	423.1	414.2	396.9	398.7	398.7	480.0	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	422.0	401.4	370.0	397.5	392.5	394.4	404.0	381.4	382.3	366.6	352.5	365.6	365.6	170.0	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	310.8	286.1	274.9	289.8	302.4	320.0	336.7	320.7	331.9	349.2	334.9	297.6	297.6	160.0	
Wire drawn from purchased rods.....	242.4	249.8	255.3	269.1	268.7	271.6	280.3	270.1	267.6	259.5	254.3	240.4	240.4	250.0	
Wirework.....	295.7	298.2	302.0	316.4	309.0	320.5	321.9	297.4	289.0	290.1	271.6	264.0	264.0	200.0	
Cutlery and edge tools.....	343.6	357.8	364.6	370.6	377.2	381.9	386.3	384.1	372.2	359.1	333.3	314.2	314.2	270.0	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-5.



TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Con.

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry		1948							1947							Annual average
		July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1943	
Durable goods—Continued																
Iron and steel and their products <sup>1</sup> —Continued																
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)		370.8	366.6	372.4	378.4	379.0	381.0	381.0	363.0	352.6	347.9	329.6	318.1	334.1		
Hardware		318.6	325.8	342.2	355.1	353.5	352.5	345.9	328.7	321.2	308.4	291.8	300.2	245.8		
Plumbers' supplies		329.0	324.0	322.2	329.0	320.3	321.8	331.9	324.1	306.8	291.6	278.6	291.4	161.7		
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified		359.9	352.5	345.4	368.6	387.2	395.8	422.7	404.5	417.6	399.3	355.9	346.6	210.9		
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings		409.5	406.0	393.8	416.5	425.1	403.7	430.9	419.4	403.0	394.1	365.8	373.8	360.6		
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		439.9	440.6	439.8	447.0	447.4	456.0	472.8	453.7	445.2	437.1	415.0	402.9	307.0		
Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work		345.2	345.7	340.6	343.4	335.4	339.7	360.1	350.5	347.7	339.4	339.3	320.1	364.3		
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim		309.1	288.6	283.9	292.2	276.9	296.7	313.2	298.1	290.0	280.3	266.4	244.5	292.6		
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		412.8	408.2	416.7	422.4	406.0	393.1	406.0	391.5	386.0	369.4	367.3	355.1	382.0		
Forgings, iron and steel		454.1	443.7	467.6	487.5	496.2	502.4	506.9	484.8	485.5	456.3	419.0	427.2	507.9		
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted		472.1	443.1	437.7	455.3	433.2	457.2	472.7	443.1	427.3	396.6	388.7	387.8	610.9		
Screw-machine products and wood screws		436.9	445.4	452.0	456.5	452.1	446.1	442.9	421.7	424.3	413.4	402.6	414.5	560.4		
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums		315.6	302.6	298.1	302.0	300.5	333.7	334.0	308.6	299.6	325.6	317.6	317.2	247.0		
Firearms		945.9	915.6	906.0	911.3	872.2	846.7	835.0	796.1	780.3	766.9	734.8	776.8	2934.8		
Electrical machinery <sup>1</sup>		436.5	438.2	431.6	444.3	450.1	465.1	471.0	481.2	471.9	464.6	450.5	428.1	430.0	488.0	
Electrical equipment		404.9	398.1	408.1	419.6	424.0	430.6	434.3	423.9	417.8	411.0	393.7	396.3	475.6		
Radios and phonographs		458.0	451.4	468.5	488.4	495.6	507.3	542.9	539.6	533.2	501.9	459.7	460.8	505.0		
Communication equipment		534.1	530.0	551.2	578.6	593.7	586.4	604.6	597.8	584.5	551.1	523.8	521.3	538.2		
Machinery, except electrical <sup>1</sup>		469.5	480.7	466.4	463.8	475.2	471.9	473.8	479.9	459.6	458.0	451.4	434.5	427.4	443.7	
Machinery and machine-shop products		500.7	491.0	493.6	496.4	495.5	494.9	500.7	481.5	480.0	477.9	462.1	456.2	501.8		
Engines and turbines		601.4	617.6	611.7	632.3	622.1	625.5	607.4	601.9	576.0	591.3	597.2	578.6	849.4		
Tractors		355.5	285.4	248.9	353.8	351.9	354.3	347.0	336.9	333.1	322.2	306.5	314.2	256.7		
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors		595.4	571.2	571.9	576.8	550.5	534.9	522.7	482.5	504.6	494.1	471.5	462.8	298.6		
Machine tools		242.9	240.7	240.2	249.2	254.4	250.1	262.2	253.3	257.5	257.4	253.6	242.3	503.9		
Machine-tool accessories		385.1	389.9	392.6	388.9	398.0	398.6	397.7	380.2	379.0	380.5	362.9	361.7	671.1		
Textile machinery		459.1	444.8	441.3	443.2	420.9	417.9	417.4	396.3	381.7	366.0	330.2	348.9	230.1		
Pumps and pumping equipment		596.5	610.3	610.0	617.7	627.0	622.0	628.1	607.7	611.1	627.1	609.6	614.1	761.8		
Typewriters		325.2	325.0	336.8	347.5	357.6	366.1	366.6	358.2	342.3	321.6	309.6	186.9	143.8		
Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines		505.9	489.4	504.7	499.9	489.0	491.9	490.7	463.5	455.8	441.9	405.2	378.0	341.6		
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic		480.9	454.2	465.3	454.0	470.4	464.3	484.2	449.7	430.5	400.0	393.3	395.5	301.5		
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial		444.2	428.0	409.9	414.5	404.0	397.9	398.8	382.1	369.9	348.2	323.2	331.1	282.3		
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		508.9	472.3	450.4	454.7	433.7	479.2	465.9	434.3	446.6	426.6	408.7	426.3	264.5		
Transportation equipment, except automobiles <sup>1</sup>		552.4	561.2	566.4	601.4	600.4	593.3	611.2	600.2	555.1	541.5	509.8	492.4	492.5	3080.3	
Locomotives		913.7	916.4	928.1	908.6	869.2	883.0	900.3	863.1	870.1	875.3	811.9	760.3	1107.3		
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad		492.5	478.5	483.8	490.3	479.5	500.6	522.4	503.5	493.6	468.8	436.3	482.1	457.9		
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines		649.2	634.2	695.2	675.9	667.3	657.4	668.7	653.8	663.8	623.3	637.6	622.4	3496.3		
Aircraft engines		517.5	493.5	481.0	473.9	469.4	482.9	503.5	479.2	499.9	501.3	486.7	485.1	4528.7		
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		320.1	345.7	373.6	383.7	385.4	416.7	378.9	316.6	289.9	262.0	241.8	243.1	3594.7		
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts		345.7	370.5	418.2	426.6	420.6	414.5	448.2	441.3	430.8	404.9	392.8	379.4	253.6		
Automobiles <sup>1</sup>		423.3	380.9	362.6	386.2	396.5	357.6	408.7	427.7	395.6	385.8	390.6	345.1	355.3	321.2	
Nonferrous metals and their products <sup>1</sup>		361.2	368.1	362.5	368.3	377.1	372.9	372.7	377.8	367.3	359.3	349.5	335.3	332.1	354.5	
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals		329.3	321.6	314.1	307.2	303.7	303.1	299.9	300.3	296.0	302.5	292.4	299.4	353.9		
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum		277.9	268.9	271.7	283.5	273.2	273.4	271.9	263.7	260.6	257.6	250.9	262.7	353.4		
Clocks and watches		331.7	327.4	336.8	339.1	333.4	326.2	333.3	330.5	320.1	311.7	293.1	264.3	238.4		
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings		366.5	362.4	377.7	391.8	396.2	383.4	415.6	403.6	393.4	360.2	321.2	297.0	211.8		
Silverware and plated ware		526.7	522.4	529.4	543.3	525.6	520.5	535.5	507.4	496.2	480.6	441.7	431.0	212.8		
Lighting equipment		305.5	293.3	308.3	328.4	333.7	337.8	343.0	333.9	333.8	325.9	318.5	320.4	240.4		
Aluminum manufactures		338.0	347.0	356.8	362.0	366.8	371.3	364.7	351.7	345.5	325.5	311.8	301.6	591.6		
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified		418.9	413.2	417.8	433.0	429.7	436.8	459.8	438.0	441.6	419.0	420.0	417.6	357.6		
Lumber and timber basic products <sup>1</sup>		511.7	497.9	462.0	433.4	427.6	417.2	413.5	431.8	429.1	427.2	427.4	429.7	394.2	215.1	
Sawmills and logging camps		487.5	447.2	415.4	412.4	401.1	400.3	422.0	425.3	425.2	430.5	435.3	397.4	238.3		
Planing and plywood mills		430.4	421.0	412.9	403.8	402.5	398.7	403.6	385.5	381.2	368.1	365.8	345.1	197.8		
Furniture and finished lumber products <sup>1</sup>		320.4	326.0	325.6	333.0	349.2	350.2	352.2	355.7	343.0	338.8	324.3	311.6	298.6	183.9	
Mattresses and bedsprings		324.9	318.0	336.4	363.2	385.0	388.3	395.0	372.6	378.7	356.0	323.0	287.3	165.7		
Furniture		304.2	307.2	314.6	330.9	333.6	333.4	334.3	323.2	315.0	297.9	284.7	274.4	185.3		
Wooden boxes, other than cigar		305.9	281.4	285.2	300.1	292.2	304.2	312.1	301.9	308.8	305.0	304.7	301.8	215.8		
Caskets and other morticians' goods		261.9	270.3	281.0	295.6	291.0	294.9	299.6	287.3	281.4	283.4	271.6	260.6	159.3		
Wood preserving		334.5	328.6	312.6	310.5	292.1	330.4	347.2	353.0	384.2	393.7	404.2	392.7	181.9		
Wood, turned and shaped		301.5	303.9	310.4	317.4	307.3	298.3	305.3	290.8	287.8	281.2	281.4	268.5	175.5		
Stone, clay, and glass products <sup>1</sup>		335.5	347.9	343.4	337.9	336.6	321.4	322.9	335.7	331.2	328.2	320.2	315.5	298.8	189.1	
Glass and glassware		348.5	352.5	355.3	358.2	340.0	343.4	356.5	357.2	351.2	342.8	334.1	312.8	208.3		
Glass products made from purchased glass		265.9	264.5	259.9	267.6	267.0	271.6	287.1	269.4	264.0	251.5	246.4	247.2	165.9		
Cement		323.5	314.3	297.2	287.3	282.8	284.7	291.3	294.0	294.7	298.3	297.0	283.5	156.5		
Brick, tile, and terra cotta		332.7	320.8	305.6	297.1	279.6	296.9	301.9	296.7	300.2	294.1	289.1	276.4	135.8		
Pottery and related products		356.7	351.1	348.7	352.9	337.4	337.8	354.4	349.8	342.7	326.5	330.4	308.6	191.9		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-5.

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—C

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948							1947						
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	
Durable goods—Continued														
Stone, clay, and glass products <sup>1</sup> —Continued														
Gypsum		304.7	304.8	298.6	285.4	278.4	283.0	290.2	284.5	278.1	258.3	260.4	260.2	
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool		418.4	403.8	406.6	390.1	375.5	374.1	386.5	381.5	368.4	357.8	353.9	333.	
Lime		270.7	273.3	273.3	262.1	243.8	249.5	256.9	259.5	258.9	245.5	243.3	237.	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products		184.4	182.7	176.6	179.3	169.5	173.5	183.3	175.9	183.5	180.9	176.4	156.7	
Abrasives		502.4	490.6	474.9	487.0	457.4	363.2	462.1	418.2	408.0	498.2	375.6	386.0	
Asbestos products		334.3	329.9	328.9	327.0	322.3	325.0	318.7	313.6	305.6	299.2	301.7	293.2	
Nondurable goods														
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures <sup>1</sup>														
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares	285.4	304.6	303.8	307.1	315.6	310.6	303.0	302.0	288.2	271.8	262.9	246.2	243.7	
Cotton smallwares		365.9	369.7	374.7	385.1	377.0	378.7	376.4	362.1	329.1	317.4	305.7	302.6	
Silk and rayon goods		237.5	238.3	243.0	249.1	249.3	243.8	234.1	215.1	213.6	210.6	195.4	200.5	
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing		271.5	268.6	267.4	267.8	262.4	252.6	248.1	236.6	227.6	220.2	208.5	203.0	
Hosiery		311.5	307.9	308.6	322.1	321.1	292.0	294.4	276.6	270.4	268.5	233.6	243.0	
Knitted cloth		185.6	183.6	189.2	197.6	190.5	188.8	193.5	186.4	177.2	166.4	158.6	148.5	
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves		223.2	223.1	237.1	243.3	242.6	236.5	231.6	221.7	214.4	207.8	204.1	192.8	
Knitted underwear		243.0	247.6	242.8	249.9	250.3	234.3	241.6	243.0	237.0	215.3	200.6	188.4	
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted		301.8	303.4	320.3	323.7	311.0	306.6	306.9	295.4	282.8	274.3	258.0	250.2	
Carpets and rugs, wool		297.8	299.0	305.6	308.8	311.2	304.1	298.1	279.8	271.3	269.5	248.7	241.1	
Hats, fur-felt		345.4	332.8	324.2	327.9	321.8	316.8	311.6	297.6	288.7	276.5	246.3	254.6	
Jute goods, except felts		208.9	184.6	176.4	197.5	202.2	195.8	202.1	181.9	185.9	177.2	171.4	171.8	
Cordage and twine		277.5	272.2	275.9	264.2	265.7	250.1	175.4	170.1	168.7	163.7	162.0	232.2	
		306.5	303.4	311.4	330.4	337.6	330.6	320.0	300.6	282.0	258.6	256.0	252.7	
Apparel and other finished textile products <sup>1</sup>														
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified	303.6	303.6	297.9	306.5	343.2	345.2	337.0	327.3	304.8	320.5	303.8	288.4	266.2	
Shirts, collars, and nightwear		312.9	311.5	317.1	324.8	316.4	313.4	309.5	301.5	303.5	284.9	264.8	260.0	
Underwear and neckwear, men's		258.5	266.8	274.6	279.7	272.0	273.0	281.3	266.0	258.9	243.2	225.5	219.3	
Work shirts		289.1	296.7	297.0	313.7	300.0	292.0	304.0	292.9	280.2	261.3	240.7	230.8	
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		330.9	325.8	316.1	305.6	284.6	247.5	248.2	253.1	262.0	266.9	263.6	247.2	
Corsets and allied garments		310.7	299.3	307.1	376.4	387.1	374.8	355.9	319.3	349.5	334.7	323.1	283.1	
Millinery		210.8	213.0	229.1	241.6	237.7	234.5	230.5	226.8	219.0	205.4	194.7	187.4	
Handkerchiefs		133.2	127.9	171.3	212.5	236.0	204.4	157.4	123.6	195.2	173.1	171.2	145.5	
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads		231.0	239.1	251.5	259.4	243.4	222.5	251.2	260.4	251.4	239.4	210.6	196.7	
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.		339.2	334.8	348.5	397.0	431.4	419.1	424.7	422.2	412.1	371.9	334.7	283.9	
Textile bags		587.3	544.2	584.6	609.2	572.9	597.8	653.1	590.1	632.2	604.6	573.5	496.7	
		470.8	464.8	446.4	449.3	461.7	481.1	492.9	484.8	472.6	458.8	443.6	438.2	
Leather and leather products <sup>1</sup>														
Leather	236.9	234.5	216.5	227.1	251.7	262.5	258.7	259.6	262.5	251.8	248.1	235.8	229.0	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		190.5	186.8	184.1	192.1	201.6	200.3	203.0	199.8	199.1	198.5	189.8	187.2	
Boots and shoes		178.9	168.9	173.4	187.9	198.6	201.4	202.6	190.3	189.6	191.4	189.8	182.4	
Leather gloves and mittens		204.0	183.7	198.1	225.6	235.9	233.8	231.9	223.5	223.8	221.5	209.9	204.8	
Trunks and suitcases		274.5	257.0	241.3	252.8	252.2	245.3	262.4	264.1	267.5	253.5	242.3	227.2	
		337.7	338.3	347.2	364.1	366.9	321.6	369.3	406.0	381.8	335.9	309.1	274.3	
Food <sup>1</sup>														
Slaughtering and meat packing	353.5	330.1	281.3	267.4	285.8	288.5	296.6	321.9	323.5	332.8	356.1	349.3	317.1	
Butter		315.4	211.3	179.9	276.6	263.3	304.2	338.9	317.4	271.7	271.9	270.0	280.9	
Condensed and evaporated milk		429.8	407.2	381.0	348.2	332.7	330.3	342.2	346.0	343.4	364.8	391.3	387.7	
Ice cream		520.3	477.9	438.1	403.0	388.1	369.8	364.0	377.8	402.5	419.8	446.0	470.6	
Flour		341.5	311.3	286.4	261.3	250.9	248.0	258.5	269.9	288.5	326.2	346.0	343.7	
Feeds, prepared		317.3	294.0	285.1	275.8	298.3	305.9	319.4	336.9	336.4	334.7	336.1	326.1	
Cereal preparations		385.3	363.8	337.1	329.6	314.7	379.0	381.4	346.9	358.6	382.9	364.1	366.8	
Baking		353.7	333.6	313.0	297.8	322.2	307.8	306.3	313.7	304.4	337.5	361.2	329.9	
Sugar refining, cane		245.4	235.1	227.6	227.1	234.1	221.5	229.2	227.8	230.8	223.2	218.4	218.0	
Sugar, beet		243.4	227.9	229.3	248.4	232.3	216.9	248.9	302.3	279.1	278.7	284.2	275.0	
Confectionery		125.6	114.2	96.7	98.9	126.7	188.0	392.8	516.8	464.0	214.3	286.7	131.3	
Beverages, nonalcoholic		231.1	210.1	241.1	260.1	275.6	295.3	326.6	325.1	312.2	271.3	233.4	211.4	
Malt liquors		304.2	277.0	257.9	241.0	226.7	237.1	236.3	240.0	248.7	295.6	298.0	257.4	
Canning and preserving		351.0	299.9	316.0	293.0	289.9	289.4	307.7	326.8	344.1	370.3	365.1	349.6	
		282.4	234.2	216.9	204.6	216.5	216.2	250.2	265.7	437.9	683.8	653.7	401.8	
Tobacco manufactures <sup>1</sup>														
Cigarettes	205.5	205.8	201.3	205.7	204.6	195.7	210.5	219.8	216.3	214.5	205.3	203.0	200.0	
Cigars		263.1	253.1	254.3	246.5	219.2	259.6	267.9	253.3	252.8	243.7	248.5	253.7	
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		175.8	175.1	182.7	186.6	189.4	188.2	196.7	201.7	196.4	185.4	179.4	169.6	
		166.7	161.8	161.6	159.6	162.2	161.2	175.8	169.0	178.1	177.0	169.9	171.0	
Paper and allied products <sup>1</sup>														
Paper and pulp	341.7	338.3	331.9	325.7	330.8	328.9	328.0	334.0	325.9	320.5	315.5	307.2	304.2	
Paper goods, other		342.6	338.9	327.7	330.0	328.3	325.0	327.3	319.9	317.3	317.0	312.3	309.6	
Envelopes		331.3	328.2	324.4	327.8	326.6	328.8	335.7	327.4	320.4	311.7	292.7	297.2	
Paper bags		283.5	282.9	282.1	283.7	282.8	278.0	284.1	281.5	279.8	273.7	258.8	250.7	
Paper boxes		363.7	354.8	365.3	373.7	357.8	368.1	370.2	347.4	350.0	333.9	337.6	338.6	
		304.2	289.9	292.5	305.4	307.1	309.1	321.9	314.5	340.2	291.5	280.1	273.6	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries <sup>1</sup>														
Newspapers and periodicals	260.1	265.1	262.6	259.5	258.5	254.7	255.3	263.1	257.2	252.8	249.7	240.0	238.0	
Printing: book and job		237.8	236.2	234.6	229.2	224.6	218.9	230.0	224.0	221.6	221.6	214.0	208.9	
Lithographing		286.3	283.9	278.6	280.0	278.6	283.4	285.3	279.3	272.8	266.6	254.8	258.9	
Bookbinding		230.0	223.9	221.4	227.2	219.0	224.0	237.1	236.1	226.2	225.9	215.7	207.4	
		309.6	302.6	304.0	313.4	307.7	315.3	326.6	325.1	325.4	322.9	311.9	299.2	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-5.

REVIEW

TABLE A

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TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Con

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948							1947							Annual average
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1943	
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Chemicals and allied products <sup>1</sup> .....	430.2	432.6	422.5	422.1	425.1	425.6	426.7	424.1	416.4	409.6	403.1	390.2	387.7	422.5	
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....		349.7	343.9	329.4	332.9	338.5	332.6	329.8	327.4	318.6	315.0	312.7	308.2	197.2	
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides.....		485.7	481.5	479.9	487.6	489.2	490.7	488.5	489.9	499.1	484.7	469.7	449.5	286.3	
Perfumes and cosmetics.....		213.2	209.7	215.1	222.0	231.2	230.9	240.5	265.3	250.1	228.2	211.2	205.0	180.6	
Soap.....		329.8	322.9	321.8	359.0	376.4	379.3	381.3	371.0	357.6	351.6	325.0	310.2	174.5	
Rayon and allied products.....		279.7	275.1	274.6	271.9	270.2	268.6	265.9	260.5	257.8	259.9	252.2	249.8	168.2	
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified.....		585.9	563.2	564.8	558.6	559.2	561.3	555.8	540.8	529.8	527.3	527.0	533.7	336.9	
Explosives and safety fuses.....		638.4	592.0	561.5	585.0	587.8	580.2	565.0	566.2	542.8	545.6	539.4	495.0	236.1	
Compressed and liquefied gases.....		504.3	491.7	483.7	473.6	475.5	465.0	459.6	458.0	445.6	455.3	448.1	437.4	325.3	
Ammunition, small-arms.....		410.3	404.1	398.8	396.8	388.7	380.5	411.9	398.0	393.3	381.4	206.5	359.1	6734.4	
Fireworks.....		571.3	594.9	572.5	625.8	610.2	591.6	633.8	711.6	747.3	577.7	447.7	634.3	5963.9	
Cottonseed oil.....		227.8	245.9	270.2	316.4	338.0	397.4	448.4	448.7	443.1	315.8	221.6	193.8	230.4	
Fertilizers.....		377.3	428.3	482.9	492.3	439.6	433.4	393.0	362.5	373.9	390.9	354.5	334.5	272.2	
Products of petroleum and coal <sup>1</sup> .....	353.4	342.1	335.7	316.7	320.0	315.4	318.1	313.3	309.5	301.8	307.5	302.1	300.5	184.3	
Petroleum refining.....		322.7	318.3	303.4	299.3	295.0	296.8	293.4	288.9	279.7	287.6	282.8	286.1	176.7	
Coke and byproducts.....		329.7	320.3	287.3	314.6	312.3	309.8	294.8	292.7	288.1	289.9	280.0	270.5	183.4	
Paving materials.....		248.9	222.5	206.5	*173.1	*160.6	168.2	224.8	268.8	295.9	297.9	273.2	236.6	144.8	
Roofing materials.....		522.6	507.9	495.6	502.7	500.7	508.3	535.7	526.4	523.1	510.5	502.5	493.8	267.2	
Rubber products <sup>1</sup> .....	329.1	332.6	320.9	312.8	320.6	337.2	354.9	373.6	361.4	354.4	348.3	337.6	331.2	263.9	
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....		364.2	345.5	323.6	330.2	355.9	388.4	412.1	407.5	398.0	397.9	396.0	389.5	265.7	
Rubber boots and shoes.....		330.8	329.1	333.9	347.0	345.0	342.8	367.1	322.4	331.7	314.4	268.4	290.0	268.8	
Rubber goods, other.....		344.8	338.7	347.1	356.2	366.2	368.3	379.9	362.2	352.3	338.3	321.5	304.9	255.8	
Miscellaneous industries <sup>1</sup> .....	373.8	386.1	384.2	382.6	394.0	393.9	388.2	405.1	403.9	394.1	378.2	355.9	349.2	322.7	
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment.....		488.8	492.6	494.2	489.3	487.1	507.5	499.2	480.8	478.9	469.3	460.3	453.3	1356.9	
Photographic apparatus.....		436.3	431.0	416.2	422.3	424.2	418.1	421.1	416.8	405.1	394.3	385.1	385.9	311.5	
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods.....		419.6	426.7	438.1	444.8	446.3	452.3	458.5	445.3	443.5	442.3	426.5	433.7	439.0	
Pianos, organs, and parts.....		361.1	367.8	357.9	396.0	421.1	455.5	513.4	500.1	475.6	460.2	384.8	402.7	295.1	
Games, toys, and dolls.....		508.2	496.7	487.6	463.7	450.1	399.7	469.5	525.9	518.7	482.3	431.4	410.1	169.7	
Buttons.....		271.6	269.4	269.4	284.3	285.5	275.7	280.8	262.5	245.8	230.2	220.7	209.2	204.1	
Fire extinguishers.....		590.8	563.4	575.5	541.0	523.2	546.8	520.4	560.6	555.4	558.9	583.7	600.0	1622.9	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-5.

\* Revised.

TABLE A-8: Estimated Number of Employees in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1948							1947							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1943	1939	
Mining: <sup>22</sup>																
Coal:																
Anthracite.....	76.1	77.4	76.4	76.9	77.4	76.6	76.2	76.5	76.2	76.2	76.0	76.7	74.2	78.4	83.6	
Bituminous.....	378	406	403	296	401	397	404	402	399	397	394	390	363	419	372	
Metal.....	91.7	92.8	91.1	91.7	91.4	90.2	89.7	89.8	89.4	88.7	89.6	91.0	90.6	112.7	92.6	
Iron.....	33.7	34.0	32.7	32.5	31.5	31.0	30.9	31.3	32.0	32.4	32.4	32.7	32.6	35.3	21.1	
Copper.....	26.6	26.3	26.1	26.8	26.9	27.0	26.9	26.6	26.1	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.7	33.3	25.0	
Lead and zinc.....	15.1	16.3	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	15.7	15.6	15.4	14.9	15.5	16.5	16.7	21.6	16.3	
Gold and silver.....	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.7	26.0	
Miscellaneous.....	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.9	14.8	4.2	
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....	86.8	86.8	85.1	83.9	*80.0	*76.8	79.9	83.9	86.4	87.3	88.1	88.9	88.6	80.9	68.5	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production <sup>1</sup> .....	136.9	133.5	128.7	127.2	127.2	127.1	126.4	126.3	126.4	127.1	128.7	131.0	130.8	103.2	114.4	
Transportation and public utilities:																
Class I steam railroads <sup>1</sup> .....	1,362	1,351	1,321	1,258	1,316	1,311	1,318	1,351	1,340	1,357	1,364	1,381	1,383	1,355	988	
Street railways and busses <sup>1</sup> .....	246	249	249	249	249	249	250	249	249	249	251	253	254	227	194	
Telephone.....	643	634	630	630	627	623	620	620	614	609	613	616	614	402	318	
Telegraph <sup>1</sup> .....	36.0	36.1	36.3	36.9	36.9	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.9	37.6	37.8	38.2	46.9	37.6	
Electric light and power.....	283	279	274	273	271	269	268	269	268	267	268	269	267	211	244	
Service:																
Hotels (year-round).....	374	379	377	377	375	377	378	381	378	380	379	379	382	344	323	
Power laundries <sup>1</sup> .....	239	238	233	232	231	230	235	237	238	241	243	245	250	252	196	
Cleaning and dyeing <sup>1</sup> .....	92.6	94.8	93.4	92.5	90.0	86.8	88.9	91.0	92.7	95.6	94.3	93.1	97.7	78.0	58.2	

<sup>1</sup> Includes all employees unless otherwise noted. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.<sup>2</sup> Includes production and related workers only.<sup>3</sup> Estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946.<sup>4</sup> Does not include well drilling or rig building.<sup>5</sup> Includes all employees at middle of month. Excludes employees of switching and terminal companies. Class I steam railroads include those

with over \$1,000,000 annual revenue. Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

<sup>6</sup> Includes private and municipal street-railway companies, and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.<sup>7</sup> Includes all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

\* Revised.

TABLE A-9: Indexes of Employment in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>  
[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948							1947							Annual average
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1947	
Mining: <sup>2,3</sup>															
Coal:															
Anthracite.....	91.1	92.6	91.4	91.9	92.6	91.6	91.1	91.5	91.2	91.2	91.0	91.7	88.7	90.0	
Bituminous.....	101.7	109.1	108.5	79.7	108.0	106.8	108.7	108.3	107.4	106.8	106.0	105.0	97.5	112.0	
Metal.....	99.1	100.2	98.4	99.0	98.7	97.4	96.9	97.0	96.5	95.8	96.8	98.3	97.8	121.0	
Iron.....	159.6	160.8	155.0	153.7	149.4	146.8	146.5	148.0	151.3	153.3	153.6	154.6	154.3	167.0	
Copper.....	106.6	105.4	104.7	107.2	107.9	108.2	107.5	106.6	104.4	103.1	103.0	102.8	102.9	124.0	
Lead and zinc.....	92.6	100.3	100.8	100.4	100.2	99.9	96.2	95.8	94.8	91.8	95.5	101.4	100.0	132.0	
Gold and silver.....	32.0	31.9	31.3	32.5	33.3	33.4	33.1	32.5	31.3	30.9	31.5	31.8	31.3	28.0	
Miscellaneous.....	191.3	188.6	182.9	182.8	189.1	187.0	183.0	187.2	185.7	181.6	184.6	188.3	187.9	232.0	
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....	126.7	126.8	124.2	122.5	116.8	112.2	116.7	122.6	126.2	127.6	128.7	129.8	129.4	118.0	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production <sup>4</sup> .....	119.7	116.7	112.5	111.2	111.1	111.1	110.5	110.4	110.5	111.1	112.5	114.5	114.3	90.0	
Transportation and public utilities:															
Class I steam railroads <sup>5</sup> .....	137.9	136.8	133.8	127.3	133.3	132.7	133.4	134.8	135.7	137.4	138.1	139.8	140.0	127.0	
Street railways and busses <sup>6</sup> .....	127.2	128.3	128.5	128.3	128.7	128.6	129.2	128.6	128.7	128.8	129.6	130.7	130.9	117.0	
Telephone.....	202.5	199.6	198.4	198.3	197.4	196.2	195.0	195.0	193.3	191.6	192.9	193.8	193.3	126.0	
Telegraph <sup>7</sup> .....	95.7	96.0	96.3	97.9	98.2	97.8	97.2	97.6	97.2	98.1	99.8	100.5	101.5	124.0	
Electric light and power.....	115.7	114.0	112.3	111.7	110.9	110.3	109.8	110.3	109.7	109.4	109.9	110.2	109.3	80.0	
Trade: <sup>8</sup>															
Wholesale.....	116.2	115.3	114.5	114.8	115.3	116.1	116.3	117.1	116.5	115.5	113.3	112.2	111.1	60.0	
Retail.....	111.9	113.6	113.1	112.8	113.8	111.8	114.4	130.2	119.8	115.8	112.4	110.0	110.2	90.0	
Food.....	113.8	115.5	116.3	116.1	116.7	113.9	114.4	117.4	116.1	115.0	112.6	114.7	113.0	106.0	
General merchandise.....	121.3	124.8	123.7	123.4	124.5	122.9	129.4	175.5	143.6	131.5	122.8	115.7	116.7	116.0	
Apparel.....	107.9	115.4	115.2	114.6	116.8	108.2	111.5	136.7	124.0	119.4	113.5	103.4	106.8	110.0	
Furniture and housefurnishings.....	90.6	92.0	91.9	91.6	91.9	91.0	93.6	97.4	92.4	89.5	87.5	85.9	86.0	67.0	
Automotive.....	109.8	108.5	107.0	107.1	105.8	105.7	106.5	109.9	107.6	105.6	104.8	105.1	104.2	63.0	
Lumber and building materials.....	128.2	126.3	123.7	121.9	119.4	118.8	122.5	126.1	126.4	126.9	124.5	123.1	121.4	91.0	
Service:															
Hotels (year-round) <sup>9</sup> .....	116.0	117.6	117.0	116.9	116.4	116.8	117.2	118.1	117.1	117.7	117.4	117.6	118.3	106.0	
Power laundries <sup>10</sup> .....	122.1	121.5	119.0	118.3	117.7	117.6	120.1	120.9	121.3	123.1	124.3	125.0	127.8	128.0	
Cleaning and dyeing <sup>11</sup> .....	159.2	163.1	160.6	159.0	154.8	149.3	152.8	156.5	159.4	164.4	162.1	160.1	167.9	134.0	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-8.<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-8.<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-8.<sup>4</sup> See footnote 4, table A-8.<sup>5</sup> See footnote 5, table A-8.<sup>6</sup> See footnote 6, table A-8.<sup>7</sup> See footnote 7, table A-8.<sup>8</sup> Includes all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.<sup>9</sup> Revised.TABLE A-10: Indexes of Weekly Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>  
[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948							1947							Annual average
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1947	
Mining: <sup>2,3</sup>															
Coal:															
Anthracite.....	192.7	248.1	246.2	195.4	255.9	232.8	242.4	239.4	224.4	252.7	237.9	244.0	200.3	146.0	
Bituminous.....	293.8	346.7	343.4	167.4	342.0	320.0	350.5	345.8	327.4	327.5	321.6	314.7	229.7	203.0	
Metal.....	202.2	206.9	204.9	201.7	201.3	201.7	198.9	198.8	194.8	192.7	193.6	193.3	186.1	184.0	
Iron.....	333.1	345.1	336.3	319.7	313.8	310.3	302.7	301.1	310.2	315.5	311.0	313.0	307.5	257.0	
Copper.....	242.4	229.6	230.0	232.6	234.8	241.7	238.0	236.5	224.7	222.9	225.3	219.0	211.6	214.0	
Lead and zinc.....	193.7	236.0	236.2	235.8	232.8	235.0	228.1	231.6	220.6	209.7	216.0	220.5	210.5	228.0	
Gold and silver.....	55.2	54.2	54.6	55.2	56.7	58.4	56.4	56.5	53.7	51.7	52.1	52.1	47.2	37.0	
Miscellaneous.....	383.0	360.7	352.5	343.1	349.2	347.4	348.4	349.2	346.7	338.1	339.6	345.0	327.6	560.0	
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....	322.3	321.7	312.5	295.4	272.7	262.0	272.8	295.3	305.7	319.2	315.9	317.2	307.0	198.0	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production <sup>4</sup> .....	241.1	227.1	223.4	213.4	208.3	219.9	215.5	203.2	211.0	199.9	206.5	204.0	204.9	128.0	
Transportation and public utilities:															
Class I steam railroads.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	
Street railways and busses <sup>5</sup> .....	232.2	231.2	228.1	227.1	232.6	234.7	230.1	226.7	223.6	223.2	224.1	225.2	222.1	153.0	
Telephone.....	336.4	328.2	326.1	317.7	314.7	316.3	315.8	313.0	321.5	314.2	312.3	306.2	302.2	144.0	
Telegraph <sup>7</sup> .....	233.2	228.5	231.1	224.8	213.0	212.6	209.5	207.8	206.8	208.1	211.8	213.5	215.2	178.0	
Electric light and power.....	202.5	196.3	191.9	188.6	184.4	188.2	187.9	185.7	187.6	182.8	183.1	182.9	178.4	108.0	
Trade: <sup>8</sup>															
Wholesale.....	215.3	211.8	211.8	211.0	210.8	214.9	211.7	213.9	213.6	206.6	203.3	198.2	196.5	127.0	
Retail.....	218.9	218.3	213.8	211.1	210.4	208.4	209.4	207.6	216.5	207.1	202.5	197.6	198.5	120.0	
Food.....	232.9	231.9	227.0	225.5	226.1	221.5	219.4	221.5	220.0	213.8	209.2	212.2	213.8	130.0	
General merchandise.....	234.0	236.5	229.2	225.8	225.5	221.4	233.0	314.0	251.1	225.2	220.4	212.0	214.1	133.0	
Apparel.....	202.3	214.7	211.8	209.2	208.8	194.3	198.8	248.8	222.7	213.5	203.5	182.9	192.0	130.0	
Furniture and housefurnishings.....	178.8	180.2	180.3	175.6	173.7	177.8	174.5	192.9	177.3	167.6	159.8	155.1	155.8	80.0	
Automotive.....	213.4	209.5	205.3	204.7	197.5	196.8	193.9	204.2	198.6	193.8	188.5	185.5	184.8	84.0	
Lumber and building materials.....	257.3	252.8	242.6	234.9	228.6	227.6	228.0	238.1	233.5	238.8	231.8	229.0	218.8	120.0	
Service:															
Hotels (year-round) <sup>9</sup> .....	234.7	236.5	234.6	233.4	229.0	233.2	230.4	233.2	228.6	226.9	222.4	221.0	222.0	138.0	
Power laundries <sup>10</sup> .....	240.6	238.3	232.3	231.5	227.5	225.4	232.9	233.6	226.8	232.3	236.2	231.3	238.5	167.0	
Cleaning and dyeing <sup>11</sup> .....	308.0	325.2	312.4	308.0	291.2	271.9	285.6	292.8	293.7	303.8	301.7	285.0	310.5	185.0	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-8.<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-8.<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-8.<sup>4</sup> See footnote 4, table A-8.<sup>5</sup> Not available.<sup>6</sup> See footnote 6, table A-8.<sup>7</sup> See footnote 7, table A-8.<sup>8</sup> See footnote 8, table A-8.<sup>9</sup> Money payment only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.<sup>10</sup> Revised.

Employment month. Bureau of ma R. R. from those respects: (steamship included substitute September necessitate Commission Office Department substitute the latter reported; tions here Commission as of the month. Data for monthly deducting

Year an  
1947: July...  
August...  
September...  
October...  
November...  
December...  
1948: January...  
February...  
March...  
April...  
May...  
June...  
July...  
1949: January...  
February...  
March...  
April...  
May...  
June...  
July...



TABLE A-11: Total Federal Employment by Branch and Agency Group <sup>1</sup>

Year and month	All branches	Executive				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations <sup>1</sup>
		Total	Defense agencies <sup>2</sup>	Post Office Department <sup>3</sup>	All other agencies			
Total (including areas outside continental United States)								
1939.....	968,596	935,493	207,979	319,474	408,040	5,373	2,260	25,470
1943.....	3,183,235	3,138,838	2,304,752	364,092	469,994	6,171	2,636	35,590
1947: July.....	2,103,246	2,062,275	936,533	439,617	686,125	7,254	3,074	30,643
August.....	2,067,228	2,026,071	923,080	442,289	660,702	7,230	3,404	30,523
September.....	2,020,873	1,980,084	906,989	425,449	647,646	7,184	3,406	30,199
October.....	2,002,385	1,962,042	901,197	425,005	635,840	7,118	3,430	29,795
November.....	2,006,412	1,966,339	905,251	429,789	631,299	7,068	3,453	29,552
December.....	2,229,164	2,189,436	894,855	667,912	626,669	7,046	3,450	29,232
1948: January.....	1,985,797	1,946,076	890,719	432,920	622,437	7,051	3,461	29,209
February.....	1,992,216	1,952,533	895,850	432,696	623,987	7,125	3,470	29,088
March.....	2,004,228	1,964,374	897,958	439,517	626,899	7,210	3,462	29,182
April.....	2,020,715	1,980,998	903,814	449,260	627,924	7,184	3,461	29,072
May.....	2,038,960	1,999,234	909,885	455,707	633,642	7,246	3,468	29,012
June.....	2,053,850	2,014,453	916,864	458,244	639,345	7,308	3,459	28,630
July.....	2,084,333	2,044,747	919,784	471,255	653,708	7,305	3,477	28,804
Continental United States								
1939.....	926,659	897,602	179,381	318,802	399,419	5,373	2,180	21,504
1943.....	2,913,534	2,875,928	2,057,696	363,297	454,935	6,171	2,546	28,859
1947: July.....	1,848,469	1,815,222	718,523	438,110	658,589	7,254	3,006	22,987
August.....	1,815,905	1,782,410	708,681	440,773	632,956	7,230	3,332	22,933
September.....	1,781,733	1,748,530	704,575	424,005	619,950	7,184	3,334	22,685
October.....	1,764,384	1,731,411	699,815	423,473	608,123	7,118	3,358	22,497
November.....	1,771,360	1,738,587	706,418	428,252	603,917	7,068	3,381	22,324
December.....	2,005,567	1,973,066	708,099	665,662	599,305	7,046	3,377	22,078
1948: January.....	1,763,300	1,730,871	704,251	431,389	595,231	7,051	3,388	21,990
February.....	1,766,184	1,733,698	705,792	431,214	596,692	7,125	3,396	21,965
March.....	1,778,593	1,745,910	708,975	437,942	598,993	7,210	3,388	22,085
April.....	1,791,763	1,759,094	710,991	447,678	600,425	7,184	3,387	22,098
May.....	1,808,768	1,776,138	717,072	454,122	604,944	7,246	3,394	21,990
June.....	1,823,896	1,791,494	724,683	456,633	610,178	7,308	3,388	21,706
July.....	1,858,221	1,825,587	732,217	469,662	623,708	7,305	3,406	21,923

<sup>1</sup> Employment represents an average for the year or is as of the first of the month. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Exclude seamen and trainees who are hired and paid by private steamship companies having contracts with the Maritime Commission, included by Civil Service Commission starting January 1947; (2) exclude substitute rural mail carriers, included by the Civil Service Commission since September 1945; (3) include in December the additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (4) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (5) the Panama R. R. Co. is shown under Government corporations here, but is included under the executive branch by the Civil Service Commission; (6) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded starting August 1947.  
<sup>2</sup> From 1939 through June 1943 employment was reported for all areas monthly and employment within continental United States was secured by deducting the number of persons outside the continental area, which was

estimated from actual reports as of January 1939 and 1940 and July of 1941, and 1943. From July 1943, through December 1946, employment within continental United States was reported monthly and the number of persons outside the country (estimated from quarterly reports) was added to secure employment in all areas. Beginning January 1947, employment is reported monthly both inside and outside continental United States.

<sup>3</sup> Data for current months cover the following corporations: Federal Reserve banks, mixed ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Panama R. R. Co. Data for earlier years include at various times the following additional corporations: Inland Waterways Corporation, Spruce Production Corporation, and certain employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. Corporations not included in this column are under the executive branch.

<sup>4</sup> Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

<sup>5</sup> For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1. Employment figures include fourth-class postmasters in all months. Prior to July 1945, clerks at third-class post offices were hired on a contract basis and therefore, because of being private employees, are excluded here. They are included beginning July 1945, however, when they were placed on the regular Federal pay roll by congressional action.





TABLE A-13: Total Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C., by Branch and Agency Group<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia Government	Federal						Legislative	Judicial
			Total	Executive						
				All agencies	Defense agencies <sup>1</sup>	Post Office Department <sup>2</sup>	All other agencies			
Employment <sup>4</sup>										
	143,548	13,978	129,570	123,773	18,761	5,099	99,913	5,373	424	
	300,914	15,875	285,040	278,363	144,319	8,273	125,771	6,171	506	
7: July	231,112	18,454	212,658	204,831	67,968	7,093	129,770	7,254	573	
August	223,728	17,807	205,921	198,099	65,062	7,342	125,695	7,230	592	
September	221,862	18,074	203,788	196,033	64,651	7,120	124,262	7,184	571	
October	221,236	18,303	202,933	195,239	64,505	7,284	123,450	7,118	576	
November	221,481	18,381	203,100	195,448	64,548	7,281	123,619	7,068	584	
December	224,375	18,418	205,957	198,331	64,715	10,156	123,460	7,046	580	
8: January	221,799	18,448	203,351	195,714	65,065	7,258	123,391	7,051	586	
February	224,541	18,625	205,916	198,201	65,543	7,235	125,423	7,125	590	
March	226,249	18,668	207,581	199,743	66,050	7,412	126,322	7,210	587	
April	227,627	18,628	208,999	201,227	66,635	7,396	127,196	7,184	588	
May	228,842	18,669	210,173	202,350	67,212	7,380	127,758	7,246	588	
June	229,312	18,634	210,678	202,782	67,592	7,387	127,803	7,308	588	
July	233,110	19,090	214,020	206,116	69,056	7,499	129,561	7,305	599	
Pay rolls (in thousands)										
	\$305,741	\$25,226	\$280,515	\$264,541	\$37,825	\$12,524	\$214,192	\$14,765	\$1,209	
	737,792	32,884	704,908	685,510	352,008	20,070	313,432	17,785	1,613	
7: July	64,577	3,381	61,196	58,503	18,536	2,297	37,670	2,483	210	
August	58,624	3,187	55,437	52,817	15,705	2,283	34,829	2,421	199	
September	59,911	4,382	55,529	52,876	16,651	2,239	33,986	2,448	205	
October	64,467	4,496	59,971	57,298	16,806	2,744	37,748	2,457	216	
November	59,400	4,223	55,177	52,525	16,110	2,606	33,809	2,457	195	
December	64,111	4,570	59,541	56,861	17,235	3,135	36,491	2,462	218	
8: January	63,304	4,499	58,805	56,141	16,656	2,776	36,709	2,451	213	
February	57,981	4,281	53,700	51,099	15,910	2,165	33,024	2,404	197	
March	65,333	4,518	60,815	58,104	17,900	2,340	37,864	2,496	215	
April	62,985	4,495	58,490	55,799	16,324	2,277	37,198	2,480	211	
May	63,492	4,422	59,070	56,400	18,045	2,234	36,121	2,469	201	
June	66,658	4,561	62,097	59,350	19,250	2,300	37,800	2,536	211	
July	65,748	3,477	62,271	59,455	19,548	2,298	37,609	2,600	216	

<sup>1</sup> Data for the legislative and judicial branches and District of Columbia Government are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) include in December the temporary additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (2) include an upward adjustment in Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (3) exclude persons working without compensation or for \$1 a year or month, included by the Civil Service Commission from June through November 1943; (4) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning January 1942, data for the executive branch cover, in addition to the area inside the District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland

and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metropolitan area. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded starting August 1947 for employment and July 1947 for pay rolls.

<sup>3</sup> Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

<sup>4</sup> For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1.

<sup>5</sup> Yearly figures represent averages. Monthly figures represent (1) the number of regular employees in pay status on the first day of the month plus the number of intermittent employees who were paid during the preceding month for the executive branch, (2) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending just before the first of the month for the legislative and judicial branches, and (3) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month for the District of Columbia Government.

TABLE A-14: Personnel and Pay in Military Branch of Federal Government <sup>1</sup>  
[In thousands]

Year and month	Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) <sup>2</sup>					Type of pay				
	Total	Army and Air Forces <sup>3</sup>	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Total	Pay rolls <sup>4</sup>	Mustering-out pay <sup>5</sup>	Family allowances <sup>6</sup>	Leave payments <sup>7</sup>
1939.....	345	192	124	19	10	\$331,523	\$331,523			
1943.....	8,944	6,733	1,744	311	156	11,173,186	10,140,852		\$1,032,334	
1947: July.....	1,592	990	490	93	19	339,128	259,172	\$12,670	25,036	\$42,500
August.....	1,575	972	492	92	19	334,129	248,670	10,498	24,502	50,000
September.....	1,557	955	491	92	19	332,804	248,928	9,632	24,210	50,000
October.....	1,543	941	491	92	19	355,961	271,040	9,954	25,145	49,000
November.....	1,490	920	459	92	19	309,705	252,112	9,117	23,127	25,000
December.....	1,463	911	*445	87	20	300,257	246,532	13,293	23,827	18,000
1948: January.....	1,422	898	*421	83	20	300,241	250,953	13,465	23,454	12,000
February.....	1,419	905	*414	80	20	281,423	240,493	11,838	23,566	5,000
March.....	1,422	909	*413	80	20	285,011	242,969	13,050	24,997	2,000
April.....	1,417	906	*412	79	20	285,210	247,452	9,751	25,414	2,000
May.....	1,419	916	*403	80	20	278,995	242,292	9,085	25,736	1,000
June.....	1,439	930	407	82	20	277,368	243,239	5,756	26,476	1,000
July.....	1,463	940	420	83	20	277,084	246,422	2,581	26,343	1,000

<sup>1</sup> Except for Army personnel for 1939 which is from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, all data are from reports submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the various military branches.

<sup>2</sup> Includes personnel on active duty, the missing, those in the hands of the enemy, and those on terminal leave through October 1, 1947, when lump-sum terminal-leave payments at time of discharge were started.

<sup>3</sup> Prior to March 1944, data include persons on induction furlough. Prior to June 1942 and after April 1945, Philippine Scouts are included.

<sup>4</sup> Pay rolls are for personnel on active duty; they include payment of personnel while on terminal leave through September 1947. For officers this applies to all prior periods and for enlisted personnel back to October 1, 1946, only. Beginning October 1, 1947, they include lump-sum terminal-leave payments made at time of discharge. Coast Guard pay rolls for all periods and Army pay rolls through April 1947 represent actual expenditures. Other data represent estimated obligations based on an average monthly personnel

count. Pay rolls for the Navy and Coast Guard include cash payments for clothing-allowance balances in January, April, July, and October.

<sup>5</sup> Represents actual expenditures.

<sup>6</sup> Represents Government's contribution. The men's share is included in the pay rolls.

<sup>7</sup> Leave payments were authorized by Public Law 704 of the 79th Congress and were continued by Public Law 254 of the 80th Congress to enlisted personnel discharged prior to September 1, 1946, for accrued and unused leave and to officers and enlisted personnel then on active duty for leave accrued in excess of 60 days. Value of bonds (representing face value, to which interest is added when bonds are cashed) and cash payments are included. Lump-sum payments for terminal leave, which were authorized by Public Law 350 of the 80th Congress, and which were started in October 1947, are excluded here and included under pay rolls.

## B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries by Class of Turn-Over <sup>1</sup>

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Total accession:</b>												
1948.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	*5.5						
1947.....	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.8
1946.....	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.8
1943.....	8.3	7.9	8.3	7.4	7.2	8.4	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.2	6.6	5.8
1939 <sup>2</sup> .....	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8
<b>Total separation:</b>												
1948.....	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	*4.2						
1947.....	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946.....	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.8
1943.....	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.5	6.7	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.1	7.0	6.4	6.0
1939 <sup>2</sup> .....	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	1.8
<b>Quit:</b> <sup>3</sup>												
1948.....	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	*2.8						
1947.....	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.1
1946.....	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	2.1
1943.....	4.5	4.7	5.4	5.4	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.3	6.3	5.2	4.5	4.0
1939 <sup>2</sup> .....	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
<b>Discharge:</b>												
1948.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	*.4						
1947.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946.....	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1943.....	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6
1939 <sup>2</sup> .....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
<b>Lay-off:</b> <sup>4</sup>												
1948.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	*.9						
1947.....	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.8
1946.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.1
1943.....	.7	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7	1.1
1939 <sup>2</sup> .....	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1
<b>Miscellaneous, including military:</b> <sup>5</sup>												
1948.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	*.1						
1947.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
1943.....	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.6	.6

<sup>1</sup> Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and pay-roll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and pay-roll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included; printing and publishing, and certain seasonal industries, such as canning and preserving, are

not covered. Plants on strike are also excluded. For coverage, see table B-4.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>3</sup> Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

<sup>4</sup> Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

<sup>5</sup> Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration) and permanent lay-offs.



TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Industries <sup>1</sup>

Industry	Total accession		Separation								Miscellaneous, including military	
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off			
	June <sup>2</sup> 1948	May 1948	June <sup>2</sup> 1948	May 1948	June <sup>2</sup> 1948	May 1948	June <sup>2</sup> 1948	May 1948	June <sup>2</sup> 1948	May 1948	June <sup>2</sup> 1948	May 1948
MANUFACTURING												
Durable goods.....	5.6	4.2	4.4	4.5	3.0	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.1
Non-durable goods.....	5.4	4.1	4.0	4.1	2.6	2.8	.4	.3	.9	.9	.1	.1
<i>Durable goods</i>												
Iron and steel and their products.....	5.3	3.8	3.9	3.7	2.8	2.7	.4	.3	.5	.6	.2	.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	5.2	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.2	.3	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2
Gray-iron castings.....	6.3	4.5	5.2	5.5	3.9	3.8	.6	.5	.6	1.1	.1	.1
Malleable-iron castings.....	7.1	5.3	5.5	5.2	4.5	4.5	.4	.5	.4	.1	.2	.1
Steel castings.....	6.3	4.6	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.3	.6	.6	.1	.2	.1	.1
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	4.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1
Tin cans and other tinware.....	8.1	7.2	5.3	4.5	3.1	3.0	.7	.6	1.3	.8	.2	.1
Wire products.....	3.7	2.6	3.0	3.6	1.6	1.9	.2	.3	1.0	1.2	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	2.1	2.2	3.8	5.1	1.3	2.0	.4	.3	2.0	2.7	.1	.1
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	3.7	2.5	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.3	.4	.4	.3	.5	.1	.1
Hardware.....	4.4	2.8	4.2	4.9	2.6	3.0	.4	.5	1.0	1.3	.2	.1
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment.....	7.0	6.0	6.1	5.1	3.4	3.4	.5	.4	2.1	1.2	.1	.1
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	5.6	6.2	5.9	5.8	3.9	3.3	.8	.5	1.0	2.0	.2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing.....	7.6	5.6	5.3	6.1	3.8	3.9	.4	.6	1.0	1.5	.1	.1
Fabricated structural-metal products.....	5.4	3.5	3.6	5.0	2.2	2.3	.4	.3	.8	2.3	.2	.1
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	.4	.4	.4	.4	.2	.2
Forgings, iron and steel.....	3.8	2.8	3.5	4.4	1.6	1.9	.4	.5	1.4	1.9	.1	.1
Electrical machinery.....	3.4	2.5	3.7	4.0	2.1	2.1	.2	.2	1.3	1.6	.1	.1
Electrical equipment for industrial use.....	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.6	1.5	1.5	.1	.1	.5	.9	.2	.1
Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs.....	5.8	4.1	4.9	6.2	2.9	2.9	.4	.4	1.4	2.8	.2	.1
Communication equipment, except radios.....	1.8	1.1	4.0	3.6	2.0	1.8	.1	.2	1.8	1.6	.1	.1
Machinery, except electrical.....	4.4	3.3	3.6	3.6	2.3	2.4	.4	.3	.7	.8	.2	.1
Engines and turbines.....	5.0	3.3	5.8	4.9	2.0	2.1	.5	.3	2.4	2.1	.9	.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	5.7	4.1	4.6	4.9	3.7	3.8	.4	.4	.3	.5	.2	.2
Machine tools.....	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.2	1.3	1.3	.2	.2	1.2	.6	.2	.1
Machine-tool accessories.....	3.1	3.8	2.9	3.2	1.5	1.6	.3	.4	1.0	1.1	.1	.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	.3	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1
General industrial machinery, except pumps.....	5.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	2.3	2.3	.4	.3	.6	.9	.1	.1
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	2.6	2.5	4.9	3.7	1.4	1.8	.4	.5	2.9	1.2	.2	.2
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	6.2	6.2	6.3	7.1	2.6	2.8	.3	.5	3.3	3.7	.1	.1
Aircraft.....	5.7	4.8	4.0	3.8	2.8	2.6	.2	.3	.9	.9	.1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Aircraft parts, including engines.....	3.7	3.6	2.8	2.4	1.5	1.7	.3	.3	1.0	.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	.1
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	9.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	13.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.7	( <sup>1</sup> )	.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	9.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1
Automobiles.....	8.1	4.4	5.2	4.5	3.9	2.4	.5	.4	.6	1.6	.2	.1
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	7.9	4.3	5.6	3.6	4.4	2.3	.4	.3	.6	.9	.2	.1
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	8.5	4.4	4.4	6.0	2.8	2.4	.6	.5	.8	2.9	.2	.2
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	4.8	3.5	3.7	4.0	2.5	2.4	.4	.4	.7	1.1	.1	.1
Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium.....	3.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.6	.4	.5	.2	.3	.2	.2
Rolling and drawing of copper and copper alloys.....	2.5	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.4	.1	.2	.2	.4	.1	.1
Lighting equipment.....	9.6	5.7	3.7	5.1	2.3	3.0	.5	.2	.8	1.9	.1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Nonferrous-metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium.....	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.4	3.0	3.2	.5	.5	1.1	1.5	.1	.2
Lumber and timber basic products.....	7.5	6.7	5.5	5.2	4.4	4.3	.3	.3	.7	.6	.1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Sawmills.....	6.3	6.8	4.2	5.2	3.6	4.4	.2	.3	.4	.4	( <sup>1</sup> )	.1
Planing and plywood mills.....	5.1	3.8	4.7	3.5	3.1	2.8	.4	.3	1.1	.3	.1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	6.4	5.2	5.7	7.2	4.0	4.4	.5	.6	1.1	2.1	.1	.1
Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings.....	6.2	5.0	5.8	7.4	4.0	4.4	.6	.7	1.1	2.2	.1	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4.7	4.1	3.9	4.0	2.6	2.6	.4	.3	.8	1.0	.1	.1
Glass and glass products.....	3.8	3.9	4.3	5.3	2.0	2.1	.3	.3	1.8	2.8	.2	.1
Cement.....	5.5	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.6	.4	.4	.2	.1	.1	.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	6.5	5.4	4.4	4.3	3.5	3.7	.6	.5	.3	.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Pottery and related products.....	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.5	3.2	2.7	.4	.4	.6	.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Industries <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous including military	
	June <sup>2</sup> 1948	May 1948	June <sup>2</sup> 1948	May 1948	June <sup>2</sup> 1948	May 1948	June <sup>2</sup> 1948	May 1948	June <sup>2</sup> 1948	May 1948	June <sup>2</sup> 1948	May 1948
<b>MANUFACTURING—Continued</b>												
<i>Nondurable goods</i>												
Textile-mill products.....	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.2	2.8	3.1	.3	.3	.6	.7	.1	
Cotton.....	4.6	4.9	4.4	5.1	3.4	4.0	.4	.4	.5	.6	.1	
Silk and rayon goods.....	4.3	4.4	3.6	3.7	2.7	2.5	.3	.3	.5	.7	.1	
Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing.....	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	1.6	1.6	.4	.3	.9	1.1	.1	
Hosiery, full-fashioned.....	4.1	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.1	2.1	.1	.2	.5	.6	.1	
Hosiery, seamless.....	4.4	3.6	6.5	6.1	3.6	3.5	.2	.1	2.5	2.4	.2	
Knitted underwear.....	4.0	3.4	4.2	4.3	3.0	3.4	.4	.3	.8	.6	(*)	(*)
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted.....	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.9	1.4	1.5	.3	.5	.4	.8	.2	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	3.0	3.3	.3	.2	1.2	.9	(*)	(*)
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats.....	2.8	3.4	2.4	3.4	1.9	2.3	.2	.2	.3	.9	(*)	(*)
Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments.....	4.3	5.0	5.6	4.4	3.7	3.6	.2	.2	1.7	.6	(*)	(*)
Leather and leather products.....	5.0	3.4	3.7	4.8	3.1	3.1	.2	.2	.3	1.4	.1	
Leather.....	3.6	2.6	2.5	3.0	1.6	1.5	.2	.2	.6	1.2	.1	
Boots and shoes.....	5.3	3.6	3.9	5.0	3.4	3.3	.2	.2	.2	1.4	.1	
Food and kindred products.....	9.8	6.3	6.2	5.5	3.6	3.6	.7	.4	1.8	1.4	.1	
Meat products.....	12.4	6.0	7.8	5.2	3.8	3.4	1.0	.6	2.8	1.0	.2	
Grain-mill products.....	7.1	4.5	3.8	4.0	2.9	2.9	.4	.3	.5	.7	(*)	
Tobacco manufactures.....	4.0	3.3	4.0	4.6	2.7	3.1	.2	.3	1.0	1.1	.1	
Paper and allied products.....	4.8	3.5	3.0	3.4	2.0	2.3	.4	.4	.5	.6	.1	
Paper and pulp.....	4.6	3.5	2.8	2.9	1.7	2.0	.4	.3	.6	.5	.1	
Paper boxes.....	5.1	3.4	4.0	4.2	3.0	2.8	.4	.4	.5	.9	.1	
Chemicals and allied products.....	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	.5	.4	.1	
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	3.8	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.3	.2	.4	.5	.2	.1	
Rayon and allied products.....	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	.9	.9	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	
Industrial chemicals, except explosives.....	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.3	.3	.3	.7	.5	.1	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	2.6	2.0	1.0	.9	.7	.6	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	
Petroleum refining.....	2.1	1.2	.9	.8	.6	.5	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	
Rubber products.....	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.2	2.1	.2	.2	.4	.7	.2	
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	3.2	2.9	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.4	.1	.1	.1	.5	.1	
Rubber footwear and related products.....	5.5	4.6	6.1	4.8	4.2	3.7	.2	.2	1.0	.3	.7	
Miscellaneous rubber industries.....	4.3	2.7	4.1	4.3	2.8	2.7	.4	.3	.8	1.2	.1	
Miscellaneous industries.....	3.9	2.5	2.3	3.0	1.6	1.6	.3	.2	.3	1.1	.1	
<b>NONMANUFACTURING</b>												
Metal mining.....	5.9	5.3	4.6	5.0	4.0	4.4	.3	.3	.1	.1	.2	
Iron-ore.....	4.4	3.4	2.3	2.7	1.8	2.1	.1	.1	(*)	.1	.4	
Copper-ore.....	7.5	6.4	6.4	5.9	6.0	5.3	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	
Lead- and zinc-ore.....	6.7	5.9	6.0	6.3	5.1	5.6	.7	.5	.1	.1	.1	
Coal mining.....	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.3	(*)	.1	.2	.5	.1	
Anthracite.....	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.3	(*)	.1	.2	.5	.1	
Bituminous-coal.....	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.5	2.8	.1	.2	.3	.2	.1	
Public utilities:												
Telephone.....	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	
Telegraph.....	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.5	1.2	1.2	.1	.1	.8	1.1	.1	

<sup>1</sup> Since January 1943 manufacturing firms reporting labor turn-over information have been assigned industry codes on the basis of current products. Most plants in the employment and pay-roll sample, comprising those which were in operation in 1939, are classified according to their major activity at that time, regardless of any subsequent change in major products. Labor turn-over data, beginning in January 1943, refer to wage and salary workers. Employment information for wage and salary workers is available for major manufacturing industry groups (table A-3); for individual industries these data refer to production workers only (table A-5).

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.05.

#### Coverage

Rates for the month of May are based on 6,800 manufacturing establishments with 4,400,000 employees; and 490 mining establishments with 230,000 employees.

Year and

1939: Aver

1941: Janu

1947: June

July

Aug

Sept

Octo

Nov

Dec

1948: Janu

Febr

Mar

April

May

June

1939: Aver

1941: Janu

1947: June

July

Aug

Sept

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Nov

Dec

1948: Janu

Febr

Mar

Apr

May

June

1939: Aver

1941: Janu

1947: Jun

July

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

1948: Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

See f



## C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>

## MANUFACTURING

Year and month	All manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods			Iron and steel and their products								
										Total: Iron and steel and their products			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Gray-iron and semi-steel castings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	37.7	63.3	\$26.50	38.0	69.8	\$21.78	37.4	58.2	\$27.52	37.2	73.9	\$29.88	35.3	84.5	\$25.93	37.1	69.9
1941: January.....	26.64	39.0	68.3	30.48	40.7	74.9	22.75	37.3	61.0	31.07	40.4	76.9	33.60	38.7	86.9	30.45	41.2	73.9
1947: June.....	49.33	40.2	122.6	52.99	40.7	130.3	45.31	39.8	114.0	55.18	40.5	136.3	58.12	39.5	147.2	56.79	42.3	134.5
July.....	48.98	39.8	123.0	52.19	40.0	130.5	45.61	39.7	115.0	53.67	39.3	136.5	55.23	37.4	147.8	55.64	41.6	134.1
August.....	49.17	39.8	123.6	52.46	40.0	131.2	45.78	39.5	115.8	54.53	39.6	137.6	58.25	39.2	148.8	53.77	40.3	133.5
September.....	50.47	40.4	124.9	54.06	40.6	133.1	46.80	40.2	116.5	56.21	40.3	139.6	58.96	39.0	151.3	56.86	41.7	137.1
October.....	51.05	40.6	125.8	54.69	40.9	133.7	47.29	40.2	117.5	56.61	40.5	139.7	58.56	39.0	150.2	56.66	41.9	136.5
November.....	51.29	40.4	126.8	54.86	40.7	134.6	47.56	40.1	118.5	56.93	40.5	140.4	59.52	39.4	151.0	55.51	40.9	135.9
December.....	52.69	41.2	127.8	56.48	41.7	135.4	48.72	40.8	119.6	58.13	41.2	141.2	60.01	39.5	151.9	58.16	42.5	136.8
1948: January.....	52.07	40.5	128.5	55.46	40.9	135.5	48.45	40.0	121.0	57.43	40.6	141.4	60.58	39.5	153.3	57.31	41.6	137.9
February.....	51.75	40.2	128.7	54.77	40.5	135.2	48.56	39.9	121.7	56.99	40.4	140.9	59.74	39.5	151.3	57.24	41.2	139.0
March.....	52.07	40.4	128.9	55.25	40.9	135.2	48.66	39.9	122.0	57.28	40.6	141.2	59.26	39.4	151.0	58.47	41.8	140.1
April.....	51.79	40.1	129.2	54.96	40.5	135.7	48.33	39.6	122.0	56.49	39.9	141.6	58.37	38.6	151.3	56.39	40.2	140.4
May.....	51.86	39.9	130.2	54.80	40.1	136.6	48.66	39.5	123.1	57.40	40.3	142.3	60.54	39.9	151.5	55.15	39.3	140.3
June.....	52.95	40.2	131.7	56.32	40.7	138.5	49.39	39.8	124.2	57.70	40.3	143.1	59.54	39.3	151.5	57.85	40.7	142.2

## Iron and steel and their products—Continued

Year and month	Malleable-iron castings			Steel castings			Cast-iron pipe and fittings			Tin cans and other tinware			Wirework			Cutlery and edge tools		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$24.13	36.0	67.1	\$27.97	36.9	75.9	\$21.33	36.4	58.1	\$23.61	38.8	61.1	\$25.96	38.1	68.3	\$23.11	39.1	60.1
1941: January.....	28.42	40.2	70.7	32.27	41.4	78.0	25.42	40.5	62.6	25.31	39.8	63.9	28.27	39.7	71.2	25.90	40.5	65.2
1947: June.....	54.36	39.8	136.5	56.18	40.5	138.7	52.27	43.0	121.5	47.61	40.3	118.1	52.19	40.1	130.0	48.85	41.9	116.4
July.....	55.08	40.4	136.4	56.25	40.3	139.5	49.65	41.4	119.6	51.34	41.5	124.1	51.85	39.7	131.1	47.45	41.2	115.1
August.....	51.68	37.7	137.2	54.71	39.1	139.9	46.79	39.9	118.4	53.57	42.5	125.9	51.45	39.6	130.0	46.56	40.2	115.8
September.....	55.66	40.3	139.0	56.50	39.9	141.5	48.34	40.5	118.4	55.28	43.4	127.5	53.70	40.3	132.3	49.20	42.2	117.1
October.....	57.73	41.2	141.1	58.15	40.7	142.9	49.60	41.4	119.8	53.74	42.5	127.0	54.35	41.0	132.6	49.57	42.1	117.5
November.....	58.06	41.2	141.7	58.73	41.0	143.4	48.93	40.7	120.1	52.16	41.1	126.8	56.10	42.0	133.5	50.48	42.3	119.2
December.....	59.18	41.8	141.4	60.05	41.6	144.3	50.98	42.2	120.6	53.92	42.5	126.5	57.82	42.6	135.6	50.26	42.0	119.7
1948: January.....	59.03	41.5	142.0	59.48	41.1	144.6	49.67	40.4	122.5	51.45	40.7	126.3	56.36	41.8	134.7	49.91	41.8	119.2
February.....	57.44	40.8	140.5	58.52	40.5	144.5	*50.42	*40.3	*125.0	50.44	40.1	126.3	55.47	41.1	134.9	50.09	41.6	119.3
March.....	57.79	40.8	141.4	59.88	41.3	145.0	*50.21	40.1	*124.8	49.76	39.8	125.1	55.70	41.0	135.5	50.20	41.5	120.7
April.....	56.77	39.8	142.4	60.13	41.2	145.8	48.52	38.5	125.8	49.65	39.8	125.0	54.96	40.4	136.0	49.90	41.4	120.5
May.....	57.21	40.5	142.0	60.49	41.3	146.3	51.07	40.2	127.1	50.98	40.2	127.3	55.11	40.5	136.7	50.22	41.2	121.7
June.....	57.46	40.1	143.6	61.60	41.7	147.9	52.74	41.0	129.1	53.04	41.0	129.5	55.82	40.5	138.2	50.36	41.4	121.6

## Iron and steel and their products—Continued

Year and month	Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)			Hardware			Plumbers' supplies			Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified			Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings			Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$24.49	39.7	61.8	\$23.13	38.9	59.3	\$25.80	38.2	67.6	\$25.25	38.1	66.6	\$26.19	37.6	69.7	\$23.92	38.1	62.7
1941: January.....	29.49	44.7	66.2	25.24	40.9	62.1	27.13	39.0	69.6	26.07	38.7	67.8	30.98	42.5	73.2	26.32	39.4	66.5
1947: June.....	51.22	42.4	120.7	49.53	41.4	119.5	51.81	40.4	128.3	51.00	40.2	126.9	53.72	40.8	131.6	50.34	39.9	126.1
July.....	49.40	41.0	120.4	49.29	41.0	120.1	52.45	40.3	130.1	50.65	40.0	126.6	52.74	39.6	133.1	50.11	39.3	127.4
August.....	50.10	41.0	122.1	48.19	40.2	121.0	49.93	38.9	128.5	49.75	39.0	127.5	50.60	38.1	132.9	50.40	39.5	127.6
September.....	52.39	42.2	124.3	50.43	41.3	122.2	52.38	40.0	131.0	53.32	40.9	130.5	54.54	40.4	135.2	51.72	39.9	129.7
October.....	52.47	42.1	124.8	51.22	41.7	122.8	54.65	40.7	134.3	55.15	41.6	132.6	55.46	41.1	135.0	52.40	40.4	129.8
November.....	52.97	42.2	125.5	51.58	41.6	123.3	56.42	41.4	136.4	53.39	40.1	133.1	57.64	41.8	138.0	52.81	40.5	130.5
December.....	54.44	43.0	126.6	52.55	42.2	124.5	57.00	41.6	137.0	56.22	42.0	133.9	58.66	42.2	138.9	54.72	41.5	132.0
1948: January.....	54.24	42.6	127.3	53.29	42.4	125.6	55.61	40.8	136.5	54.24	40.3	134.5	54.87	40.3	136.3	53.65	40.7	131.9
February.....	54.02	42.3	127.8	52.79	42.3	124.9	55.26	40.4	136.7	54.59	40.2	135.8	57.07	41.3	138.3	52.42	40.0	131.1
March.....	54.68	42.6	128.7	52.63	42.0	125.2	56.54	41.2	137.4	54.12	40.1	135.2	56.53	40.9	138.0	52.78	40.3	131.1
April.....	54.15	41.9	129.3	52.05	41.6	125.1	56.27	40.6	138.6	54.34	39.9	136.3	56.13	40.7	137.8	52.93	40.1	132.1
May.....	54.01	41.6	129.9	50.84	40.4	125.3	56.93	41.0	138.8	54.18	39.7	136.6	56.90	40.7	139.6	53.75	40.3	133.2
June.....	54.96	42.1	130.8	51.66	40.6	127.0	56.51	40.4	140.1	55.95	40.2	139.2	57.68	40.7	141.8	53.79	40.4	133.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Cont

## MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Iron and steel and their products—Continued																	
	Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Forgings, iron and steel			Screw-machine products and wood screws			Steel barrels, kegs, and drums		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$27.95	38.5	72.7				\$26.04	37.7	69.0	\$29.45	38.4	76.7						
1941: January.....	31.01	41.8	74.3				29.58	41.9	70.6	36.75	45.0	81.8						
1947: June.....	54.90	42.0	130.6	55.45	42.7	129.1	54.49	41.5	131.1	61.93	41.1	150.8	\$53.79	42.1	127.8	\$53.49	41.0	130.6
July.....	53.54	40.7	131.6	52.42	40.8	128.6	51.88	40.0	129.5	59.07	39.7	148.9	52.93	41.4	127.8	53.04	40.3	131.6
August.....	55.64	41.7	133.4	54.12	41.2	131.5	52.45	40.0	131.0	57.42	38.7	148.4	52.38	40.8	128.4	53.38	40.3	132.4
September.....	55.87	41.6	134.4	55.75	42.0	132.8	53.08	40.2	131.7	62.38	40.9	152.6	53.91	41.9	128.5	55.08	40.7	133.0
October.....	57.60	42.6	135.2	56.48	42.0	134.4	56.52	42.1	133.9	65.54	41.8	156.9	55.02	42.1	130.6	52.13	39.4	132.2
November.....	57.31	42.0	136.8	57.11	42.7	133.9	55.98	41.3	135.3	65.00	41.4	157.2	54.55	41.6	131.1	53.81	40.8	132.0
December.....	58.81	42.7	137.8	58.97	43.5	135.4	57.79	42.5	135.9	67.20	42.2	159.1	56.77	43.0	131.9	57.08	42.5	134.4
1948: January.....	55.76	41.1	135.6	56.49	42.0	134.6	55.68	40.6	136.9	65.74	41.6	158.1	56.54	42.7	132.4	55.31	41.0	133.6
February.....	55.31	40.9	135.3	55.88	41.7	134.2	57.38	42.0	136.4	65.51	41.4	158.3	56.62	42.8	132.4	51.35	38.2	134.0
March.....	56.15	41.1	137.1	57.35	41.1	138.5	59.20	43.1	137.2	64.42	40.8	157.9	56.99	42.9	132.7	53.16	39.5	134.4
April.....	55.77	40.8	136.5	57.97	41.2	139.2	58.44	42.5	137.5	63.10	40.0	157.7	56.30	42.4	132.7	53.49	39.2	136.3
May.....	57.16	41.2	138.8	58.55	41.0	141.2	57.88	42.2	137.1	62.64	40.0	156.6	56.06	42.1	133.1	55.13	40.0	137.0
June.....	57.84	41.2	139.5	61.49	42.7	142.6	58.76	42.3	138.6	64.74	40.7	158.0	55.72	41.9	132.9	55.58	40.4	138.3
Electrical machinery																		
Firearms			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical equipment			Radios and phonographs			Communication equipment			Total: Machinery, except electrical			
1939: Average.....	\$27.28	41.3	66.0	\$27.00	38.6	70.2	\$27.95	38.7	72.2	\$22.34	38.5	58.1	\$28.74	38.3	75.1	\$29.27	39.3	74.6
1941: January.....	35.09	48.6	72.2	31.84	42.4	75.1	33.18	43.4	76.5	24.08	38.2	63.2	32.47	41.4	78.4	34.36	44.0	78.1
1947: June.....	57.54	41.6	138.3	51.57	39.8	129.5	54.04	40.5	133.5	43.98	38.2	115.1	49.62	38.8	127.7	56.30	41.3	136.0
July.....	56.69	41.0	138.4	52.00	39.8	130.8	53.84	40.1	134.4	46.17	39.6	116.6	50.57	38.7	130.6	56.06	40.9	137.1
August.....	56.65	40.8	138.9	51.53	39.2	131.4	53.50	39.6	135.0	44.29	38.0	116.7	51.18	38.9	131.6	55.74	40.5	137.5
September.....	58.51	41.8	140.1	53.46	40.4	132.5	55.05	40.5	136.0	47.24	40.0	118.2	53.66	40.2	133.5	57.36	41.1	139.1
October.....	57.90	41.2	140.5	54.10	40.6	133.1	55.35	40.6	136.4	47.98	40.2	119.3	55.81	41.4	135.0	57.87	41.3	140.0
November.....	58.53	41.1	142.4	54.32	40.6	133.9	55.76	40.6	137.4	47.61	39.8	119.7	55.94	41.4	135.2	57.92	41.2	140.4
December.....	60.01	42.0	142.9	55.34	41.1	134.6	56.99	41.2	138.4	48.59	40.4	120.3	56.15	41.7	134.8	59.67	42.2	141.3
1948: January.....	59.88	41.8	143.4	54.82	40.5	135.2	56.77	40.8	139.1	47.56	39.6	120.2	54.64	40.5	135.1	59.13	41.8	141.5
February.....	60.80	42.1	144.6	54.50	40.4	134.8	56.11	40.6	138.2	47.00	39.2	120.0	55.83	41.1	135.9	58.65	41.4	141.7
March.....	62.33	42.7	146.0	54.41	40.3	135.0	56.23	40.5	138.8	47.00	39.2	119.9	54.78	40.5	135.5	59.12	41.6	142.1
April.....	61.16	41.8	146.3	53.86	39.9	135.0	55.70	40.2	138.7	47.01	39.1	120.1	53.49	39.6	135.3	59.30	41.4	143.1
May.....	61.42	41.9	146.6	53.70	39.6	135.7	55.41	39.9	139.0	46.97	38.8	121.1	53.59	39.3	136.4	59.25	41.1	144.1
June.....	63.10	42.1	148.9	54.67	39.9	137.1	56.34	40.1	140.8	48.10	39.1	122.9	53.69	39.5	136.1	60.52	41.4	146.1
Machinery, except electrical—Continued																		
Machinery and machine-shop products			Engines and turbines			Tractors			Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors			Machine tools			Machine-tool accessories			
1939: Average.....	\$28.76	39.4	73.0	\$28.67	37.4	76.7	\$32.13	38.3	83.9	\$26.46	37.0	71.6	\$32.25	42.9	75.2	\$31.78	40.9	77.1
1941: January.....	34.00	43.7	77.7	36.50	44.1	82.7	36.03	41.5	86.8	29.92	39.5	75.7	40.15	50.4	79.7	37.90	50.0	75.3
1947: June.....	55.53	41.5	133.6	60.20	41.2	146.0	57.57	40.0	144.7	55.80	40.8	136.8	58.31	42.2	138.1	59.14	41.6	143.3
July.....	55.00	40.8	134.9	59.51	40.3	147.7	57.77	40.1	144.0	56.83	41.0	138.5	56.78	41.6	136.6	58.42	41.2	143.0
August.....	55.07	40.9	135.3	61.34	40.9	151.0	57.67	40.0	144.3	56.29	40.3	139.2	57.77	41.4	139.4	57.43	39.9	144.7
September.....	56.41	41.3	137.0	60.16	40.5	149.4	59.08	40.7	145.0	57.97	40.6	141.7	58.69	41.8	140.5	61.16	41.2	148.0
October.....	56.75	41.3	137.4	58.72	39.6	148.9	60.17	41.1	146.5	58.36	40.9	143.9	59.25	42.1	140.8	61.42	41.4	148.3
November.....	57.03	41.4	138.1	62.04	41.2	151.6	60.13	41.1	146.4	55.91	39.6	141.5	59.53	41.9	141.2	61.30	41.1	149.4
December.....	59.22	42.7	139.1	61.14	40.5	151.9	60.24	41.3	145.9	57.85	40.6	142.4	61.34	43.1	142.4	63.47	42.4	149.7
1948: January.....	58.33	42.0	138.9	62.79	41.3	152.9	60.10	41.1	146.2	57.84	40.4	143.3	59.64	42.0	142.0	63.58	42.2	150.8
February.....	58.11	41.8	139.2	62.66	41.6	152.7	59.40	40.6	146.4	57.80	40.4	143.2	60.54	42.3	143.2	63.59	42.2	150.9
March.....	58.29	41.8	139.5	63.31	41.6	152.5	59.43	40.6	146.4	59.55	41.0	145.1	60.58	42.3	143.3	62.30	41.8	149.1
April.....	58.57	41.6	140.8	62.47	41.0	153.0	60.08	39.4	152.6	58.87	40.5	145.5	60.29	42.0	143.7	63.50	42.0	151.3
May.....	59.05	41.6	141.8	63.46	41.2	154.3	54.12	35.5	152.6	59.44	40.7	146.1	60.63	42.0	144.3	63.19	41.8	151.4
June.....	59.51	41.6	143.2	63.59	40.2	158.1	61.83	40.8	151.6	61.31	41.1	149.3	61.75	42.0	146.9	62.14	41.5	150.9

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Con.  
MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Machinery, except electrical—Continued																	
	Textile machinery			Typewriters			Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines			Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic			Sewing machines, domestic and industrial			Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents		
1939: Average	\$26.19	39.8	66.0	\$23.98	37.3	64.3	\$30.38	37.2	81.2									
1941: January	30.13	44.6	67.7	26.40	39.1	67.5	34.78	41.4	84.6									
1947: June	54.88	42.6	128.9	51.58	42.8	120.9	63.67	41.9	151.0	\$55.16	41.8	131.8	\$58.97	41.7	141.5	\$54.77	40.4	135.6
July	54.79	41.9	130.1	52.33	43.7	119.8	60.35	40.6	149.0	54.85	41.6	131.8	58.43	41.0	142.5	55.37	40.8	135.6
August	51.91	40.2	129.1	51.22	40.5	126.5	59.52	40.2	148.7	52.82	40.1	131.6	56.35	40.0	140.9	52.22	38.5	135.6
September	56.08	42.2	132.9	51.91	40.6	128.0	63.21	42.1	151.3	54.17	41.0	132.0	60.72	42.0	145.4	54.18	39.5	137.3
October	55.77	42.1	132.5	54.04	42.0	128.8	63.82	42.3	152.3	57.13	42.4	134.6	62.27	42.5	146.9	56.33	40.7	138.3
November	56.88	42.1	135.5	55.54	42.5	130.6	63.29	42.1	151.8	57.96	42.7	135.8	62.17	42.4	146.5	54.41	39.8	136.7
December	58.56	43.1	135.8	55.89	42.9	130.1	65.67	42.9	153.7	60.42	43.7	138.4	63.21	42.9	147.2	57.05	41.2	138.4
1948: January	59.21	43.1	137.4	55.59	42.6	130.5	65.39	42.4	155.7	58.28	42.6	136.9	62.74	42.4	147.6	57.62	41.6	138.6
February	59.50	42.8	139.0	55.68	42.4	131.2	64.11	41.6	155.4	57.69	41.8	138.2	63.14	42.8	147.6	52.55	38.1	137.8
March	61.40	43.7	140.6	54.62	42.0	130.1	65.30	42.2	156.1	56.38	41.2	137.0	63.90	43.0	148.3	55.51	39.9	139.2
April	61.01	43.5	140.3	54.63	42.0	130.1	65.62	42.1	157.3	58.15	42.1	138.0	62.59	42.3	147.2	55.99	40.2	139.1
May	61.28	43.3	141.7	53.31	41.2	129.4	64.55	41.5	157.0	57.39	41.3	139.0	64.89	41.8	155.1	56.72	40.5	140.2
June	62.53	43.3	144.3	53.75	41.2	130.5	66.43	41.5	161.4	59.29	41.8	141.7	66.80	42.5	156.6	59.47	40.5	146.7
Year and month	Transportation equipment, except automobiles																	
	Total: Transportation equipment, except automobiles			Locomotives			Cars, electric and steam-railroad			Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines			Aircraft engines			Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents		
1939: Average	\$30.51	38.9	78.5	\$28.33	36.7	77.1	\$26.71	36.0	74.1	\$30.34	41.5	74.5	\$36.58	44.1	83.5	\$31.91	38.0	83.5
1941: January	35.09	43.1	82.8	34.79	42.8	81.4	29.57	38.5	76.8	34.13	44.7	77.6	42.16	47.2	89.2	37.69	42.0	89.3
1947: June	55.59	40.1	138.7	59.10	40.0	147.8	55.76	41.1	135.6	52.58	39.2	134.1	55.44	38.8	142.8	57.79	40.7	142.1
July	56.02	40.1	139.5	59.26	39.7	149.4	56.83	41.7	136.4	54.48	39.7	137.2	56.19	39.2	143.5	56.77	39.9	142.1
August	55.75	39.6	140.6	61.75	40.6	152.2	51.89	38.6	134.3	55.30	40.0	138.1	56.58	39.2	144.3	56.93	39.3	144.7
September	56.54	39.7	142.4	64.69	41.3	156.7	55.03	39.9	137.8	54.44	39.3	138.6	58.43	40.0	146.0	57.71	39.5	146.2
October	58.07	40.4	143.7	62.32	40.6	153.4	58.09	41.4	140.4	56.01	40.2	139.5	59.19	40.5	146.1	59.31	39.8	149.0
November	56.42	38.6	146.2	61.64	39.8	154.9	57.61	40.4	142.5	55.48	39.3	141.3	57.52	39.4	146.1	55.20	36.1	152.9
December	59.79	40.8	146.5	63.63	40.7	156.5	59.84	41.4	144.7	57.12	40.6	140.6	60.39	41.2	146.5	61.74	40.5	152.5
1948: January	59.56	40.3	147.9	62.34	40.1	155.3	58.51	40.7	143.9	55.53	39.4	140.8	59.30	40.6	146.1	64.05	40.9	156.7
February	58.67	39.6	148.2	61.01	39.2	155.5	58.02	40.2	144.2	56.13	39.9	140.6	58.29	40.1	145.2	61.54	38.9	158.2
March	59.40	40.3	147.2	63.46	40.2	157.9	58.90	40.9	143.9	56.71	40.1	141.4	59.53	40.6	146.7	62.07	40.3	153.9
April	59.89	40.5	147.8	64.96	40.5	160.4	58.70	40.9	143.7	57.75	40.6	142.1	60.33	40.5	149.1	62.04	40.2	154.1
May	59.30	40.0	148.1	64.57	40.1	161.0	58.07	40.2	144.6	57.74	40.4	142.8	61.02	40.9	149.4	60.40	39.4	153.1
June	59.25	39.8	148.8	64.58	39.7	162.6	58.46	39.9	146.7	57.92	40.4	143.6	62.14	40.6	153.2	59.72	39.2	152.3
Year and month	Nonferrous metals and their products																	
	Transportation equipment, except automobiles—Con.			Automobiles			Total: Nonferrous metals and their products			Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals			Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum			Clocks and watches		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents		
1939: Average				\$32.91	35.4	92.9	\$26.74	38.9	68.7	\$26.67	38.2	69.9	\$28.77	39.6	72.9	\$22.27	37.9	58.7
1941: January				37.69	38.9	96.9	30.47	41.4	73.6	29.21	38.7	75.5	35.96	44.0	81.8	23.90	38.9	61.4
1947: June	\$55.52	41.4	134.1	57.48	38.7	148.5	52.06	40.5	128.6	54.20	41.6	130.3	55.10	39.7	137.9	45.82	40.0	114.5
July	56.35	42.3	133.3	56.44	37.7	149.6	51.12	39.7	128.9	53.89	41.3	130.4	54.13	39.2	138.1	44.58	39.1	114.0
August	55.58	41.0	135.5	55.76	37.2	150.0	51.07	39.5	129.4	53.98	40.8	132.2	52.62	38.0	138.4	45.03	39.1	115.1
September	55.94	41.0	136.6	59.35	39.2	151.5	52.62	40.2	130.9	55.82	41.2	135.5	54.37	38.9	139.6	46.87	40.4	116.0
October	58.94	42.5	138.8	60.30	39.5	152.6	53.59	40.8	131.2	54.89	40.9	134.2	55.19	39.4	140.1	47.54	40.8	116.7
November	58.94	42.0	140.4	61.30	39.8	154.0	54.27	41.1	132.0	55.69	41.2	135.1	55.93	39.7	141.0	48.64	41.4	117.5
December	58.96	42.3	139.3	64.64	41.4	156.3	55.53	41.8	132.7	55.44	41.2	134.6	57.26	40.5	141.2	48.69	41.9	116.4
1948: January	55.33	40.3	137.3	60.96	39.6	153.8	55.06	41.2	133.6	55.85	41.1	136.0	57.30	40.4	141.8	47.63	40.2	118.5
February	55.65	39.8	140.0	59.00	38.1	154.8	55.07	41.2	133.8	55.58	41.0	135.7	57.73	40.6	142.2	48.59	41.0	118.6
March	55.88	40.4	138.4	59.81	38.9	153.9	55.23	41.1	134.4	55.31	40.5	136.6	58.25	40.8	142.9	49.15	41.1	119.6
April	56.36	40.3	139.8	59.14	38.6	153.3	54.87	40.9	134.3	56.49	41.1	137.5	56.84	40.0	142.2	49.09	40.8	120.5
May	55.54	39.4	141.0	54.44	35.2	154.8	54.95	40.6	135.4	57.33	41.5	138.0	57.42	40.1	143.1	48.27	40.1	120.5
June	54.07	37.5	144.2	61.23	38.1	160.9	55.77	40.8	136.8	57.96	41.3	140.3	59.35	41.2	144.0	48.89	40.1	121.9

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Nonferrous metals and their products—Continued												Lumber and timber basic products					
	Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings			Silverware and plated ware			Lighting equipment			Aluminum manufactures			Total: Lumber and timber basic products			Sawmills and logging camps		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$26.36	39.4	Cents 66.0	\$26.03	40.7	Cents 64.3	\$25.73	37.1	Cents 69.3	\$27.49	39.3	Cents 69.9	\$19.06	39.0	Cents 48.9	\$18.29	38.4	Cents 47.4
1941: January.....	26.43	39.1	66.4	27.37	41.4	66.6	28.19	39.3	71.7	32.85	42.0	78.2	20.27	38.9	52.1	19.59	38.4	51.8
1947: June.....	47.34	40.7	117.6	58.97	45.7	129.2	50.44	38.7	130.5	49.20	39.0	126.7	45.04	42.8	105.3	44.14	42.5	104.0
July.....	44.44	39.0	114.7	58.72	45.3	130.0	47.74	36.7	130.2	48.86	38.4	127.2	43.57	42.2	103.3	42.86	42.1	101.8
August.....	46.40	39.8	117.2	57.20	44.1	129.9	48.78	37.4	130.5	49.34	38.9	126.6	45.32	43.3	104.8	45.05	43.1	104.4
September.....	50.32	42.0	120.4	60.93	40.1	132.1	50.02	38.4	130.4	49.74	38.6	128.7	45.41	42.8	106.2	44.58	42.5	104.8
October.....	52.97	43.6	122.2	61.31	46.4	132.1	51.73	39.3	131.7	52.02	39.7	130.0	45.23	42.6	106.3	44.09	42.2	104.8
November.....	53.39	42.7	125.5	61.65	45.9	134.4	52.51	40.0	131.4	52.15	39.8	130.9	45.30	42.2	107.4	44.27	41.9	105.8
December.....	55.53	44.4	125.4	63.80	47.2	135.3	54.11	40.5	133.6	52.86	40.1	132.0	45.65	43.2	105.6	44.20	42.8	103.2
1948: January.....	51.09	41.9	123.7	62.54	46.3	135.4	53.92	39.8	135.6	53.35	40.2	132.9	44.49	42.4	105.0	42.94	42.0	102.3
February.....	52.98	43.6	124.9	62.52	46.1	135.6	52.86	39.3	134.5	52.75	39.6	133.0	45.01	41.7	108.0	43.41	41.1	105.5
March.....	52.17	42.2	123.7	63.81	46.5	137.4	53.22	39.2	135.9	52.05	39.4	132.2	45.32	42.3	107.1	43.86	42.0	104.8
April.....	51.31	41.2	124.6	62.09	45.7	136.0	52.90	38.8	136.4	52.53	39.7	132.3	45.59	42.1	108.3	43.99	41.6	105.7
May.....	50.59	39.8	127.1	61.85	45.6	135.7	51.75	37.7	137.3	52.83	39.7	133.2	47.47	42.5	111.6	46.23	42.2	109.5
June.....	51.84	40.6	127.2	62.24	45.5	139.1	53.13	37.3	142.2	52.13	39.1	133.3	49.46	43.6	113.5	48.58	43.5	111.6
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
	Lumber and timber basic products—Con.			Furniture and finished lumber products										Stone, clay, and glass products				
	Planing and plywood mills			Total: Furniture and finished lumber products			Furniture			Caskets and other morticians' goods			Wood preserving			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products		
1939: Average.....	\$22.17	41.1	Cents 54.0	\$19.95	38.5	51.8	\$20.51	38.9	53.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$23.94	37.6	Cents 63.7
1941: January.....	22.51	40.5	55.4	20.90	38.7	54.0	21.42	39.0	55.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	25.02	37.4	66.9
1947: June.....	48.84	44.1	110.7	44.24	41.7	106.1	45.04	41.6	108.5	\$46.99	42.2	111.1	\$41.14	41.8	98.4	48.54	40.8	119.0
July.....	46.58	42.6	109.3	43.51	41.1	105.8	44.12	40.9	107.9	44.32	40.2	110.3	41.05	41.6	97.8	48.00	40.1	119.8
August.....	48.89	44.2	110.7	44.09	41.2	107.0	44.58	41.0	108.9	45.69	40.6	112.2	42.10	42.0	100.1	49.06	40.6	120.8
September.....	48.94	43.8	111.8	45.38	41.5	109.3	46.24	41.4	111.7	47.06	41.6	112.8	42.41	42.2	100.5	49.57	40.4	122.7
October.....	50.12	44.3	113.2	46.83	42.1	110.5	47.76	42.3	113.0	47.00	41.1	113.9	42.19	41.5	101.7	50.38	40.8	123.4
November.....	49.00	43.2	114.7	46.32	41.8	110.8	48.07	42.3	113.7	47.35	40.9	115.0	39.98	39.7	100.7	50.47	40.5	124.7
December.....	51.01	44.8	115.1	47.72	42.7	111.7	49.10	42.9	114.5	49.01	42.2	115.7	40.50	39.8	101.7	51.00	41.0	124.5
1948: January.....	50.67	43.9	115.2	47.02	41.9	112.2	48.54	42.2	115.1	48.52	41.8	115.7	39.71	39.2	101.4	50.10	40.0	123.3
February.....	51.31	43.8	117.1	46.68	41.4	112.7	48.38	41.9	115.5	48.85	41.8	115.5	39.95	38.8	103.1	49.98	39.8	125.5
March.....	51.00	43.8	116.6	47.08	41.8	112.6	48.58	42.1	115.6	49.21	42.3	115.6	39.59	38.6	102.6	51.41	40.8	126.0
April.....	51.94	44.0	118.1	46.34	41.0	113.1	47.64	41.1	116.1	48.23	41.3	116.7	41.09	39.8	103.3	51.77	40.7	127.1
May.....	52.53	43.9	119.7	46.39	40.8	113.6	47.60	40.8	116.7	47.48	40.7	116.5	42.29	40.3	105.0	52.27	40.7	128.5
June.....	53.18	43.8	121.3	46.53	40.6	114.5	47.57	40.6	117.4	47.41	40.4	116.6	42.30	40.3	105.0	52.47	40.6	129.2
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
	Glass and glassware			Glass products made from purchased glass			Cement			Brick, tile, and terra cotta			Pottery and related products			Gypsum		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$25.32	35.2	Cents 72.1	-----	-----	-----	\$26.67	38.2	Cents 69.9	\$20.55	37.8	Cents 54.3	\$22.74	37.2	Cents 62.5	-----	-----	-----
1941: January.....	28.02	36.3	77.2	-----	-----	-----	26.82	37.9	70.9	21.74	36.9	58.7	22.92	36.4	63.5	-----	-----	-----
1947: June.....	50.42	40.0	126.4	\$42.93	40.8	105.3	51.59	42.7	120.8	45.66	41.0	110.9	45.78	38.7	118.6	\$52.55	45.3	116.1
July.....	49.34	38.6	128.1	40.87	39.6	103.1	51.72	41.9	123.5	45.25	40.5	111.3	44.86	37.9	119.2	54.91	46.1	119.1
August.....	50.40	39.5	128.0	41.88	40.2	104.2	52.93	42.5	124.4	46.06	40.9	112.1	46.48	38.8	120.1	55.39	45.7	121.2
September.....	51.57	39.2	131.7	42.91	40.1	107.1	52.68	41.8	126.1	46.51	40.9	113.3	46.14	38.5	120.7	54.68	45.0	121.5
October.....	52.27	39.4	132.8	44.41	41.1	108.1	52.32	42.0	124.5	47.37	41.3	114.3	48.18	39.6	122.1	56.70	45.9	123.4
November.....	53.05	39.2	135.4	43.87	40.4	108.5	52.19	41.9	124.5	46.81	40.5	114.8	48.25	39.4	122.7	56.35	45.3	124.5
December.....	53.07	39.5	134.4	46.16	42.3	109.2	51.94	42.0	123.7	47.46	41.2	114.6	48.55	39.2	123.8	56.53	45.6	124.1
1948: January.....	52.49	38.0	138.3	44.48	41.1	108.3	51.21	41.4	123.7	46.74	40.5	115.0	47.32	38.2	123.4	55.94	45.3	123.4
February.....	53.00	38.8	136.8	44.18	40.0	110.5	51.07	41.7	122.6	45.52	38.9	116.3	46.98	38.5	123.0	54.58	44.4	122.9
March.....	54.42	40.0	136.2	43.96	40.5	108.5	51.72	42.0	123.1	47.54	40.5	116.6	48.17	39.4	123.3	55.71	45.0	123.7
April.....	54.12	39.9	135.5	43.16	39.6	108.9	53.27	42.0	126.9	48.39	40.6	118.6	48.45	39.2	124.9	58.98	46.8	126.1
May.....	53.44	39.3	136.0	44.37	40.4	109.9	55.85	42.6	131.1	49.75	41.1	120.6	48.09	38.7	126.3	60.35	47.3	127.7
June.....	53.32	39.2	136.1	44.25	40.1	110.4	56.38	42.7	132.1	49.82	40.9	121.6	48.47	38.6	127.4	59.95	45.9	130.1

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Con.  
MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued												Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures					
	Lime			Marble, granite, slate, and other products			Abrasives			Asbestos products			Total: Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures			Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1941: January				\$26.18	36.9	71.4				\$24.43	39.0	62.7	\$16.84	36.6	46.0	\$14.26	36.7	38.9
1947: June	\$48.45	46.0	104.5	46.07	42.2	108.5	\$48.66	39.1	124.4	54.21	42.9	126.4	39.54	38.6	102.4	37.10	38.3	97.0
July	47.23	44.9	104.2	45.48	42.1	107.9	50.00	39.3	127.3	54.90	43.3	126.8	39.48	38.4	102.8	37.21	38.3	97.3
August	48.90	44.8	106.9	46.61	41.4	112.6	51.26	39.2	130.6	53.53	42.2	127.7	39.44	38.2	103.2	37.50	38.4	97.7
September	49.23	45.0	108.1	47.66	42.2	112.7	54.57	40.3	135.6	52.30	41.3	126.6	41.39	39.5	104.8	38.55	39.2	98.5
October	51.96	46.1	108.5	48.60	42.5	114.3	54.30	40.4	134.5	52.57	41.3	127.3	41.94	39.7	105.5	39.22	39.6	99.1
November	50.33	45.8	108.9	46.27	40.2	115.2	55.68	40.7	137.0	54.05	41.9	129.2	43.73	40.1	109.0	42.47	40.4	105.1
December	50.48	46.4	108.5	48.68	41.9	116.0	60.68	44.0	137.3	53.85	41.8	128.9	45.15	41.0	110.0	43.64	41.1	106.1
1948: January	49.10	44.2	109.4	46.89	40.6	115.3	59.07	44.4	133.1	53.98	41.4	130.5	45.19	40.5	111.5	43.81	40.7	107.7
February	47.86	43.7	109.1	46.23	40.4	114.6	58.38	42.6	137.2	54.04	40.9	132.2	45.79	40.2	113.9	43.43	40.1	108.3
March	50.58	45.8	110.2	47.57	40.9	116.2	60.62	42.6	142.4	54.49	41.3	131.8	46.32	40.6	114.0	43.98	40.7	108.1
April	52.08	46.3	112.7	47.97	40.9	116.0	59.02	41.5	142.3	55.11	41.2	133.8	45.46	39.9	113.8	43.08	40.1	107.6
May	52.41	46.1	113.6	48.82	41.1	118.3	61.04	41.9	145.7	55.45	41.3	134.0	45.19	39.6	114.1	42.57	39.6	107.6
June	53.32	45.9	115.3	48.59	40.6	118.8	61.32	42.1	145.7	56.66	41.7	135.2	45.29	39.5	114.7	42.03	39.1	107.5
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued																		
	Cotton smallwares			Silk and rayon goods			Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing			Hosiery			Knitted cloth <sup>1</sup>			Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$18.22	39.0	Cents	\$15.78	36.5	Cents	\$19.21	36.4	Cents	\$18.89	35.6	Cents	\$18.15	38.4	Cents	\$17.14	37.0	Cents
1941: January	19.74	39.3	47.4	16.53	35.7	42.9	21.78	37.9	52.8	18.51	33.8	53.6	19.90	37.9	46.8	17.65	35.8	46.1
1947: June	38.85	38.5	101.0	40.97	40.3	101.7	45.75	39.4	116.0	35.39	35.2	100.5	40.32	40.3	98.2	35.11	37.0	94.1
July	39.68	39.1	101.6	41.17	40.3	102.3	45.33	39.1	116.0	36.37	35.3	103.0	40.91	40.8	99.1	34.51	36.8	92.6
August	38.58	38.2	100.9	41.65	40.0	104.3	42.28	36.6	115.6	38.08	36.8	103.4	41.11	40.7	100.1	35.42	37.6	92.6
September	40.67	39.7	102.4	43.23	40.9	105.7	46.99	40.2	116.9	39.48	37.7	104.9	41.71	40.5	102.7	35.86	37.5	95.1
October	40.49	39.1	103.5	43.57	41.0	106.2	46.70	39.7	117.8	41.00	38.3	106.9	42.21	41.1	102.1	38.01	38.8	96.9
November	40.13	38.7	103.6	44.84	41.2	108.8	46.95	39.6	118.8	42.11	38.7	108.7	42.53	40.8	103.5	38.30	38.7	98.0
December	42.35	40.5	104.5	46.48	42.3	110.0	49.12	41.2	119.2	42.95	39.1	109.8	44.18	41.9	104.5	38.02	38.5	97.8
1948: January	43.15	40.3	107.1	47.55	41.9	113.7	48.79	40.8	119.5	41.76	37.9	110.3	44.65	42.1	106.2	37.94	37.7	99.2
February	43.23	40.4	107.2	47.92	41.8	114.7	52.82	40.8	130.3	41.72	37.6	110.8	45.23	41.9	107.9	39.18	38.7	100.1
March	43.31	40.2	108.0	48.53	42.2	115.1	53.49	40.7	131.3	42.80	38.6	110.8	45.84	41.9	109.4	39.08	38.6	100.4
April	43.03	39.6	108.7	48.31	41.8	115.6	52.33	39.9	131.1	41.61	37.4	111.2	44.39	41.4	107.2	38.73	38.4	100.7
May	42.72	39.3	108.9	48.38	41.8	115.7	52.61	40.1	131.4	41.14	36.7	112.0	42.79	39.7	107.8	38.84	38.5	100.7
June	44.09	39.9	110.6	48.47	41.8	115.9	53.10	40.3	132.0	42.05	36.6	114.7	43.95	40.7	108.1	38.60	38.3	100.4
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued																		
	Knitted underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted			Carpets and rugs, wool			Hats, fur-felt			Jutegoods, except felts <sup>1</sup>			Cordage and twine		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$15.05	36.9	Cents	\$20.82	38.6	Cents	\$23.25	36.1	Cents	\$22.73	32.2	Cents			Cents			Cents
1941: January	16.06	36.0	44.6	21.65	39.3	55.1	25.18	37.3	64.4	27.12	36.2	75.5						
1947: June	34.85	38.8	90.1	46.13	41.6	110.9	49.02	41.3	118.8	48.88	37.5	131.1	\$41.13	43.0	97.4	\$38.26	37.9	101.2
July	34.65	38.4	90.2	44.37	40.1	110.4	49.80	40.6	122.8	47.47	36.5	130.2	37.92	41.0	94.1	38.71	38.2	101.4
August	34.60	38.2	90.4	45.31	40.5	111.6	47.43	39.4	120.6	45.67	34.7	131.2	36.40	41.0	90.8	39.10	38.6	101.4
September	36.30	39.5	91.8	47.89	41.9	114.2	52.38	41.0	127.9	47.44	35.9	133.4	37.51	41.4	90.6	40.00	38.8	103.0
October	36.50	39.3	93.0	47.16	41.5	113.6	53.53	41.4	129.5	48.53	37.0	131.1	37.27	41.1	90.6	41.70	40.1	104.1
November	37.41	39.5	94.7	48.16	41.2	116.7	53.99	41.6	130.1	47.10	36.2	130.3	37.60	41.5	90.6	42.55	40.4	105.3
December	38.17	40.2	95.1	50.25	42.7	117.5	54.91	42.2	130.6	51.52	39.1	132.1	38.21	41.2	92.7	44.13	41.3	106.8
1948: January	37.77	39.4	95.9	51.04	42.3	120.4	55.23	41.9	132.2	50.17	37.8	132.8	41.75	40.8	102.4	44.63	41.3	108.1
February	37.76	38.9	96.9	51.80	42.2	122.7	55.35	42.0	131.9	51.79	38.7	132.8	42.28	40.1	105.3	44.44	40.8	109.1
March	38.89	39.5	98.1	51.85	42.3	122.7	55.79	42.1	132.7	50.36	37.2	134.8	42.44	40.0	106.0	43.65	40.6	107.9
April	38.72	39.1	98.8	51.44	41.8	122.9	55.18	41.4	133.6	48.58	35.3	137.9	42.93	40.6	105.7	42.21	39.1	107.9
May	37.88	38.3	98.7	50.67	41.3	122.6	56.22	41.8	134.8	49.94	36.7	136.4	42.69	40.1	106.4	41.82	38.5	108.4
June	38.09	38.4	99.4	51.05	41.5	122.9	57.86	42.0	138.0	52.52	38.3	137.7	42.65	40.2	106.0	42.68	39.0	109.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Cont.  
MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Apparel and other finished textile products																	
	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Underwear and neckwear, men's <sup>2</sup>			Work shirts			Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$18.17	34.5	Cents 52.7	\$19.32	33.2	Cents 58.1	\$13.75	34.6	Cents 39.8	\$14.18	35.4	Cents 40.1	\$11.03	35.8	Cents 30.9	\$19.20	33.9	Cents 51.9
1941: January.....	18.76	33.5	56.0	20.40	33.4	60.7	14.22	33.0	43.1	14.85	33.6	44.2	12.33	33.6	36.7	19.47	33.2	55.3
1947: June.....	35.77	36.0	99.4	41.35	37.2	110.4	31.54	36.8	85.7	33.55	36.4	91.6	24.91	34.3	72.6	41.87	35.0	118.3
July.....	36.50	35.8	102.0	40.17	36.5	109.8	31.24	36.3	86.2	33.79	36.0	93.8	26.56	36.2	73.5	43.81	34.8	124.1
August.....	36.57	35.2	103.8	38.66	35.1	109.0	30.74	36.0	85.2	31.51	34.5	91.4	25.54	35.4	72.2	45.49	34.6	128.3
September.....	37.64	36.0	104.6	41.06	36.8	110.6	32.38	36.9	87.8	33.05	35.5	93.2	25.59	34.6	74.0	45.78	35.0	127.9
October.....	38.78	36.9	105.1	42.78	37.9	112.0	33.42	37.8	88.5	35.00	36.9	94.9	25.15	33.7	74.5	46.91	35.8	127.8
November.....	37.09	36.4	101.9	42.24	37.5	111.6	33.75	38.0	88.9	35.09	36.5	96.1	24.90	34.1	72.8	43.82	35.3	121.7
December.....	39.00	37.1	105.2	43.11	37.7	113.6	34.12	38.1	91.8	35.56	37.3	95.3	24.32	34.1	71.2	46.76	36.2	127.9
1948: January.....	40.00	36.6	109.4	44.11	37.0	117.8	34.45	36.9	92.9	35.03	36.4	95.7	23.73	32.7	72.5	48.52	36.0	132.7
February.....	40.23	36.7	109.8	44.05	37.1	117.6	34.20	36.8	92.8	34.78	35.5	97.4	25.69	35.6	72.1	49.09	36.1	133.4
March.....	40.09	36.7	109.2	44.73	37.4	118.8	35.02	37.4	93.4	35.77	36.3	98.4	26.50	36.9	71.8	48.10	36.1	131.6
April.....	37.61	36.2	104.0	44.31	37.3	117.3	34.39	36.9	92.8	34.35	36.0	95.4	26.85	36.8	73.0	43.20	35.1	120.1
May.....	37.24	35.8	104.0	43.50	36.8	117.1	33.83	36.3	92.7	34.80	36.8	94.6	27.22	36.5	74.4	43.27	35.1	120.6
June.....	37.61	35.6	105.5	43.19	36.4	116.9	32.86	35.5	92.8	34.00	36.0	95.0	27.18	36.7	73.9	43.94	35.0	123.9
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		
Year and month	Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			Handkerchiefs			Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads			Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.			Textile bags		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$17.15	37.5	Cents 45.6	\$22.19	33.8	Cents 63.6												
1941: January.....	17.24	35.6	48.2	22.31	30.5	64.8												
1947: June.....	35.72	38.0	94.1	43.62	32.5	127.1	\$29.94	35.2	85.1	\$26.72	31.4	84.9	\$37.87	38.1	98.9	\$34.02	37.1	91.8
July.....	34.95	37.5	93.5	48.58	36.2	129.8	31.13	36.3	85.7	29.09	36.1	81.6	36.44	38.4	94.5	35.48	38.3	92.5
August.....	34.80	36.7	94.2	49.52	36.3	131.4	30.40	35.5	85.7	28.93	36.1	81.1	37.74	38.6	97.7	35.34	37.8	93.6
September.....	35.75	37.5	95.4	49.74	35.8	134.0	31.85	36.7	86.7	30.64	37.3	83.0	38.33	38.2	99.6	35.86	38.1	94.1
October.....	36.76	38.5	95.6	53.20	38.2	133.7	32.57	37.5	86.8	31.55	37.5	84.4	38.72	38.3	100.4	36.76	38.9	94.4
November.....	36.80	38.6	95.5	39.14	31.3	121.3	33.31	37.7	88.4	31.26	37.2	83.9	38.03	38.3	98.3	37.25	38.9	95.8
December.....	36.89	39.0	94.8	46.03	35.0	125.6	32.55	37.0	88.1	31.28	37.1	84.3	41.34	40.5	101.2	37.60	39.5	95.3
1948: January.....	37.37	38.0	98.5	53.14	37.3	136.5	30.46	34.4	88.4	*31.44	36.8	85.6	38.54	38.2	99.9	37.20	38.9	95.6
February.....	37.07	37.9	97.9	*57.84	39.3	*141.5	32.66	36.4	89.7	*30.69	35.9	85.4	36.83	37.7	96.5	36.23	38.0	95.2
March.....	38.14	38.5	99.3	52.77	36.9	139.4	34.21	37.1	92.2	*31.40	35.4	88.2	38.29	38.1	100.0	35.80	37.1	96.4
April.....	37.39	37.8	99.1	49.95	36.0	135.3	33.09	36.1	91.7	30.17	33.1	89.1	38.46	38.2	100.1	36.35	37.2	97.7
May.....	35.85	35.8	100.3	42.82	31.5	133.3	31.66	34.8	90.9	30.41	32.9	91.2	37.52	37.2	99.8	37.94	38.4	98.7
June.....	36.58	36.2	101.3	45.14	32.5	135.1	31.40	34.3	91.7	30.67	33.7	91.0	40.19	39.1	101.9	37.86	38.1	99.2
Leather and leather products																		
Year and month	Total: Leather and leather products			Leather			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Boots and shoes			Leather gloves and mittens			Trunks and suitcases		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$19.13	36.2	Cents 52.8	\$24.43	38.7	Cents 63.4				\$17.83	35.7	Cents 50.3						
1941: January.....	20.66	37.3	58.4	25.27	38.3	66.2				19.58	37.0	53.0						
1947: June.....	40.12	38.1	105.3	50.44	40.5	124.1	\$38.62	38.1	102.5	35.30	37.7	102.0	\$31.42	35.0	90.7	\$42.34	39.6	106.6
July.....	40.30	38.2	105.5	51.11	40.4	126.1	39.06	38.4	103.1	38.49	37.8	101.8	32.42	35.6	91.4	40.62	38.4	105.6
August.....	40.25	38.1	105.7	51.19	40.0	127.7	39.86	39.1	103.4	38.32	37.7	101.8	32.33	35.7	91.2	42.09	39.4	106.7
September.....	41.89	39.1	107.2	52.66	41.0	128.3	40.14	39.2	103.2	40.12	38.8	103.5	33.45	36.3	92.7	43.07	39.5	109.5
October.....	42.18	39.0	108.2	52.52	40.7	128.7	39.19	38.3	103.7	40.41	38.7	104.6	34.43	36.4	94.5	46.15	40.9	111.4
November.....	41.93	38.3	109.5	52.82	40.6	129.7	38.92	37.2	106.0	39.98	37.8	105.9	33.88	36.3	93.4	47.61	42.2	112.9
December.....	42.67	39.1	109.2	53.65	41.3	130.0	41.36	39.3	106.3	40.87	38.7	105.6	33.91	36.3	93.1	45.53	40.9	110.9
1948: January.....	42.63	39.0	109.5	53.06	40.8	129.9	41.36	38.9	107.5	41.09	38.8	105.9	33.75	35.7	94.7	42.33	38.4	110.5
February.....	42.99	39.0	110.2	53.38	40.5	131.7	41.23	38.4	108.0	41.35	38.8	106.5	33.67	36.0	94.1	45.61	40.6	112.9
March.....	41.87	37.8	110.6	51.91	39.4	131.5	40.55	37.6	108.6	40.21	37.5	107.1	33.82	36.0	94.0	45.83	40.6	113.5
April.....	40.34	36.2	111.6	51.59	39.1	131.8	39.90	36.5	110.7	38.09	35.3	108.0	33.18	35.4	93.8	45.35	40.1	113.0
May.....	39.82	35.4	112.4	52.53	39.3	133.5	39.72	36.3	110.5	36.91	34.2	108.1	34.83	35.4	98.9	45.06	39.6	113.7
June.....	41.47	37.0	112.0	53.07	39.4	134.5	41.24	37.4	110.8	39.08	36.4	107.6	35.83	36.0	99.8	44.86	39.0	115.0

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Con.

## MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Food																	
	Total: Food			Slaughtering and meat packing			Butter			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream			Flour		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$24.43	40.3	60.7	\$27.85	40.6	68.6	\$22.60	46.7	48.4				\$29.24	46.2	62.6	\$25.80	42.3	60.5
1941: January	24.69	39.0	63.3	26.84	39.3	68.1	22.84	44.6	50.9				29.41	44.2	65.3	25.27	41.0	60.8
1947: June	48.27	43.2	111.9	54.40	44.5	122.2	45.60	47.4	95.9	\$50.57	48.7	103.9	48.81	46.7	102.1	55.55	49.8	111.5
July	48.40	43.2	112.1	56.82	44.5	128.2	44.75	47.0	95.5	50.18	48.1	104.4	49.62	46.7	103.4	57.71	50.5	114.5
August	49.45	43.4	114.0	54.33	43.0	126.7	46.20	47.7	96.4	49.21	47.2	104.2	50.84	46.9	105.2	59.69	50.1	119.3
September	49.04	43.4	112.9	55.31	43.4	127.6	45.65	47.4	96.1	49.66	46.9	105.9	50.12	45.7	105.9	59.91	49.9	120.1
October	49.61	42.8	115.9	54.98	43.2	127.3	45.58	46.3	98.1	49.24	46.5	105.8	49.86	45.5	106.4	59.01	49.0	120.3
November	49.90	42.5	117.3	61.31	46.9	130.5	46.05	46.1	99.5	48.54	45.7	106.2	49.40	44.3	107.2	59.15	48.6	121.8
December	50.93	43.3	117.5	61.67	47.7	129.1	46.98	46.5	100.4	49.32	45.9	107.4	49.87	44.8	107.3	56.45	47.6	118.7
1948: January	49.44	42.0	117.7	57.12	44.8	127.5	5.92	45.9	99.5	50.20	45.5	110.3	50.50	45.3	107.9	54.43	46.4	117.5
February	49.18	41.6	118.1	51.88	40.7	127.7	47.28	46.3	101.1	51.68	45.9	112.5	51.12	45.0	109.3	54.66	45.9	118.9
March	49.36	41.6	118.7	56.62	43.6	130.1	45.92	45.8	101.1	52.28	46.4	112.6	51.44	45.4	109.5	50.99	43.7	116.7
April	50.95	42.4	120.1	68.51	48.1	142.5	47.16	45.6	103.2	53.51	46.7	114.7	50.86	45.3	108.7	53.07	45.3	117.3
May	51.21	42.4	120.6	67.66	46.7	142.4	47.52	45.9	103.3	55.36	47.5	116.5	51.13	44.9	108.8	55.12	46.1	119.6
June	52.03	42.8	121.7	62.14	44.2	137.9	48.48	46.5	104.3	56.66	48.5	116.8	51.87	45.5	110.2	57.70	47.8	120.5
Food—Continued																		
	Cereal preparations			Baking			Sugar refining, cane			Sugar, beet			Confectionery			Beverages, non-alcoholic		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average				\$25.70	41.7	62.1	\$23.91	37.6	63.6	\$24.68	42.9	58.5	\$18.64	38.1	49.2	\$24.21	43.6	55.6
1941: January				26.46	41.1	64.4	22.73	35.0	65.0	24.03	36.5	63.0	19.19	37.6	51.1	25.28	42.0	60.2
1947: June	\$50.79	40.8	124.4	45.50	42.6	106.7	52.14	45.6	114.2	47.38	40.8	116.2	39.34	39.3	100.4	44.48	44.2	100.4
July	53.83	43.2	124.6	45.81	42.7	107.4	50.33	45.5	110.5	46.34	39.2	118.4	37.66	37.8	99.8	45.98	45.0	102.0
August	54.32	42.4	128.1	45.52	41.9	109.1	51.89	46.3	112.1	50.88	41.7	122.0	38.39	38.8	99.3	47.89	46.6	103.6
September	51.28	40.5	126.5	46.14	41.9	110.4	50.87	44.0	115.6	51.55	40.8	126.3	41.20	40.4	102.1	47.91	46.0	104.9
October	50.54	39.7	127.3	46.85	41.9	111.5	53.03	45.3	116.8	50.59	44.8	113.0	42.24	41.1	102.9	45.85	44.3	103.9
November	52.05	40.3	129.1	46.26	41.6	111.5	56.39	46.0	122.4	56.47	48.2	117.2	42.24	40.8	103.6	44.60	43.3	103.2
December	54.13	40.8	132.8	47.43	42.3	111.9	48.24	41.2	117.1	53.87	46.1	116.8	42.96	41.5	103.5	45.22	43.7	103.2
1948: January	54.10	40.5	133.5	47.03	41.6	113.1	45.66	38.0	120.1	50.45	39.0	129.3	40.82	39.6	103.4	45.05	43.0	105.5
February	55.58	40.6	136.9	49.30	43.6	113.2	44.66	37.9	111.7	55.30	42.4	130.5	*40.45	*38.9	104.5	44.99	42.9	104.8
March	52.46	38.7	135.6	47.38	41.9	113.1	49.30	41.0	120.2	50.11	38.7	129.6	*40.48	39.1	105.0	44.93	43.0	104.4
April	54.50	39.8	137.0	48.00	42.1	113.8	52.57	43.2	121.7	50.19	38.9	130.2	40.83	38.6	106.0	45.46	43.7	104.1
May	55.64	40.4	137.7	49.30	42.7	114.7	51.08	41.9	122.0	49.79	37.6	133.7	38.76	37.5	103.6	45.75	43.9	104.1
June	58.00	41.5	139.8	50.25	42.9	116.6	52.88	43.5	121.4	49.72	38.6	130.1	41.56	39.1	106.4	47.27	45.0	105.3
Food—Continued																		
	Malt liquors			Canning and pre-serving			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	\$35.01	38.3	91.6	\$16.77	37.0	46.4	\$16.84	35.4	47.6	\$20.88	37.2	56.1	\$14.59	34.7	41.9	\$17.53	34.1	51.4
1941: January	34.57	36.4	95.2	16.67	33.0	51.0	17.89	35.7	50.1	22.38	37.3	60.0	15.13	35.0	43.2	18.60	34.9	53.7
1947: June	64.57	44.4	145.1	39.37	37.8	104.5	36.30	38.2	95.0	41.67	39.4	105.7	32.08	37.4	85.4	34.49	36.9	93.7
July	67.52	45.1	149.3	39.96	39.9	100.3	37.74	39.6	95.3	44.67	42.2	106.0	31.25	37.4	84.7	38.21	39.9	95.8
August	68.98	45.3	152.3	45.88	42.6	108.3	37.26	39.2	95.1	43.74	41.2	106.1	32.00	37.3	85.3	37.13	40.1	92.8
September	69.54	45.2	153.9	43.69	42.8	102.5	37.33	39.2	95.2	43.36	40.7	106.6	32.42	37.7	85.7	38.39	41.2	93.3
October	66.10	43.5	151.7	44.75	40.9	110.0	37.90	39.7	95.4	43.92	41.3	106.3	33.21	38.3	86.3	37.78	40.6	93.1
November	64.03	42.1	152.3	37.94	35.9	106.2	37.67	39.4	95.6	43.15	40.6	106.3	33.69	38.6	86.8	36.10	38.5	93.9
December	63.54	42.1	151.1	41.14	37.7	109.3	39.16	39.9	98.3	45.45	40.6	111.9	34.24	39.3	86.8	37.16	39.1	95.0
1948: January	61.03	40.4	151.0	41.10	37.3	110.2	37.97	38.6	98.4	44.74	39.4	113.5	32.64	38.1	86.0	35.38	37.1	95.5
February	62.25	40.9	152.0	42.73	38.4	111.8	35.04	36.2	96.8	37.93	33.9	112.0	32.59	37.9	85.7	35.89	37.2	96.5
March	62.57	41.2	151.6	40.77	36.5	112.0	36.52	37.7	96.8	42.99	38.2	112.4	32.12	37.5	85.2	35.78	36.9	97.1
April	65.24	42.5	153.2	41.63	37.0	113.0	37.19	38.2	97.3	44.35	39.6	111.9	32.13	37.4	85.7	36.32	37.1	97.9
May	65.31	42.5	153.7	41.35	36.8	112.5	37.12	37.7	98.4	44.32	38.9	113.9	31.80	36.9	85.8	36.91	37.3	99.1
June	67.88	42.9	157.8	41.21	38.1	109.0	37.90	37.8	100.2	45.84	39.1	117.2	31.78	36.9	86.2	37.93	37.6	100.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Con.

## MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Paper and allied products															Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Total: Paper and allied products			Paper and pulp			Envelopes			Paper bags			Paper boxes			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$23.72	40.1	Cents 59.2	\$24.92	40.3	62.0							\$21.78	40.2	54.7	\$32.42	37.4	86.4
1941: January.....	25.16	40.0	62.9	27.02	40.8	66.2							22.26	38.8	57.6	33.49	37.8	88.6
1947: June.....	49.95	42.9	116.5	54.83	44.5	123.1	\$45.96	43.0	107.3	\$41.69	39.6	105.4	44.87	41.3	108.8	59.76	39.9	149.9
July.....	51.06	42.9	119.0	56.36	44.5	126.6	44.72	42.1	107.4	42.30	38.8	109.4	45.44	41.4	109.9	59.37	39.6	149.8
August.....	50.72	42.4	119.6	56.30	44.1	127.6	44.96	41.0	110.7	41.89	38.4	109.3	44.92	40.8	110.4	59.48	39.4	150.8
September.....	51.99	42.9	121.0	57.14	44.5	128.3	47.02	42.2	112.5	42.05	38.2	110.2	46.53	41.6	112.2	61.61	40.2	153.4
October.....	52.22	43.0	121.5	57.10	44.4	128.7	46.97	42.1	112.8	43.67	39.3	111.3	47.37	42.1	112.7	61.62	40.0	154.0
November.....	52.80	43.2	122.2	57.40	44.4	129.2	46.52	41.9	112.0	43.17	39.0	110.6	48.66	42.7	114.3	62.30	40.0	154.6
December.....	53.69	43.8	122.6	58.21	44.9	129.5	47.35	42.2	112.2	45.29	40.7	111.3	49.44	43.3	114.4	63.37	40.4	156.8
1948: January.....	53.20	43.1	123.5	57.75	44.4	130.1	46.50	41.4	113.9	45.23	40.8	111.2	48.35	42.0	115.5	62.41	39.5	157.9
February.....	53.61	43.1	124.5	58.41	44.5	131.0	46.68	41.3	114.6	44.34	39.5	112.0	48.75	41.9	116.7	62.72	39.1	160.4
March.....	53.82	43.1	124.9	58.50	44.5	131.3	46.30	41.1	114.4	45.69	40.7	112.1	49.14	41.8	117.7	63.97	39.5	162.1
April.....	53.36	42.7	125.0	58.02	44.1	131.3	46.26	40.8	114.9	45.14	40.5	111.3	48.32	41.0	118.0	64.62	39.2	164.6
May.....	54.52	42.8	127.3	59.87	44.6	134.0	46.37	40.8	115.0	44.93	39.8	112.6	48.64	40.7	119.9	65.04	39.1	166.4
June.....	55.52	42.8	129.7	60.80	44.1	137.6	47.10	41.2	116.3	46.29	40.8	113.0	50.27	41.6	121.4	65.50	39.1	167.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																		
	Newspapers and periodicals			Printing; book and job			Lithographing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Paints, varnishes, and colors			Drugs, medicines, and insecticides		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$37.58	36.1	100.4	\$30.30	38.3	80.4				\$25.59	39.5	64.9	\$28.48	40.5	70.4	\$24.16	39.7	59.2
1941: January.....	38.15	35.4	105.2	31.64	39.6	81.0				27.53	39.9	69.0	29.86	40.3	74.1	24.68	39.3	61.9
1947: June.....	67.16	38.4	171.9	56.81	40.6	140.6	\$58.31	41.3	141.1	50.59	41.1	123.2	52.81	42.5	124.4	43.49	39.9	109.1
July.....	66.53	38.2	171.3	56.77	40.5	140.8	57.55	40.5	142.1	51.00	40.9	124.7	53.37	42.3	126.3	43.50	39.1	111.4
August.....	67.74	38.5	173.6	55.95	40.0	140.6	57.56	40.1	143.6	51.27	40.9	125.2	53.76	42.1	127.9	45.68	39.9	114.4
September.....	69.40	39.0	175.3	58.32	40.8	143.6	60.51	51.2	146.7	51.81	41.0	126.3	53.55	41.8	128.4	46.43	39.5	117.5
October.....	69.18	38.7	175.8	58.63	40.7	145.1	60.16	41.1	146.2	52.67	41.4	127.3	53.93	41.9	129.0	47.90	40.4	118.5
November.....	69.78	38.6	177.6	59.35	40.7	146.9	62.19	42.4	146.7	53.15	41.3	128.7	55.06	41.9	131.6	47.35	40.0	118.3
December.....	71.45	39.1	179.1	60.22	41.1	147.9	62.91	42.3	148.6	53.73	41.5	129.3	55.11	42.0	131.4	47.90	40.4	118.5
1948: January.....	68.96	37.8	179.7	60.23	40.7	149.3	61.03	40.4	151.1	54.31	41.4	131.1	55.34	42.0	132.1	48.31	40.4	119.6
February.....	70.36	38.3	181.2	60.13	39.8	152.8	60.04	39.8	150.9	54.12	41.1	131.5	55.73	41.8	133.4	48.42	40.2	120.6
March.....	71.32	38.4	184.3	60.96	40.3	152.8	62.92	40.3	156.0	54.15	41.2	131.5	55.71	41.7	133.8	48.44	40.2	120.5
April.....	72.79	38.5	187.0	61.26	39.9	155.1	61.78	39.5	156.5	54.38	41.0	132.7	55.54	41.5	134.4	48.36	39.8	121.6
May.....	72.78	38.3	187.5	61.92	39.8	157.0	63.24	39.5	160.1	55.24	41.0	134.7	57.22	42.2	135.8	48.91	39.4	124.1
June.....	73.36	38.0	189.5	62.25	39.7	157.9	65.00	40.0	161.6	56.70	41.4	136.9	57.84	42.4	136.5	49.22	39.5	124.9
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																		
	Soap			Rayon and allied products			Chemicals, not elsewhere classified			Explosives and safety fuses			Ammunition, small arms			Cottonseed oil		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$28.11	39.8	70.7	\$24.52	37.9	64.6	\$31.30	40.0	78.4	\$29.99	38.8	77.3	\$22.68	39.0	61.2	\$13.70	44.3	30.2
1941: January.....	29.58	40.0	74.0	27.26	39.2	69.6	33.10	40.3	82.2	31.56	37.8	83.5	24.05	38.6	62.3	15.55	44.6	33.8
1947: June.....	57.98	43.3	133.8	48.63	39.6	122.9	56.80	40.9	139.0	54.77	40.4	135.7	49.62	41.8	118.6	38.83	48.6	73.7
July.....	56.30	42.0	134.0	48.69	39.6	123.0	57.73	41.1	140.4	56.47	41.2	137.1	50.42	41.6	121.3	35.29	48.3	73.0
August.....	59.04	43.0	137.4	49.04	40.0	122.6	57.44	40.7	141.0	57.08	41.9	136.1	44.96	41.0	109.8	35.76	48.9	73.2
September.....	62.05	44.0	141.0	49.74	39.6	125.7	57.98	40.5	143.2	57.39	41.6	138.1	52.69	42.1	125.0	36.30	51.0	71.2
October.....	61.58	43.5	141.4	48.71	39.0	124.9	58.46	40.8	143.2	56.65	40.5	140.0	53.13	42.9	123.9	38.84	53.8	72.2
November.....	62.66	44.1	142.0	49.07	39.2	125.2	59.21	40.9	144.8	58.20	40.7	143.0	53.30	43.1	123.8	38.47	52.6	73.1
December.....	65.01	44.7	145.6	49.73	39.2	126.8	60.07	41.2	145.7	57.36	40.0	143.3	53.85	43.3	124.3	38.68	52.9	73.1
1948: January.....	64.69	44.1	146.6	50.36	39.2	128.4	60.80	41.2	147.7	58.85	40.8	144.1	48.09	40.5	118.8	38.86	52.2	74.6
February.....	64.54	43.8	147.5	50.33	39.3	128.0	60.82	41.1	147.9	59.20	41.2	143.8	48.19	40.6	118.7	36.59	48.8	75.0
March.....	62.83	42.8	146.7	50.68	39.5	128.4	60.84	41.0	148.3	58.24	40.5	143.7	49.04	40.7	120.4	37.95	50.3	75.5
April.....	64.29	42.1	152.8	51.29	39.8	128.7	60.97	41.1	148.4	56.47	39.6	142.7	49.37	40.8	120.9	37.50	49.4	75.9
May.....	64.99	42.1	154.3	51.46	39.7	129.6	61.48	41.2	149.3	59.34	40.6	146.2	50.28	41.3	121.8	38.07	49.0	77.8
June.....	65.46	42.1	155.3	51.72	39.8	129.8	63.15	41.9	151.2	61.44	41.8	147.3	51.48	41.2	124.3	37.94	48.0	79.1

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Con.  
MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Con.			Products of petroleum and coal												Rubber products		
	Fertilizers			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and by-products			Roofing materials			Total: Rubber products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$14.71	35.8	Cents 41.2	\$32.62	36.5	Cents 89.4	\$34.97	36.1	97.4							\$27.84	36.9	Cents 75.4
1941: January.....	14.89	34.8	42.9	32.46	36.6	88.7	34.46	35.7	97.0							30.38	39.0	77.9
1947: June.....	36.41	41.8	87.1	59.64	40.7	146.4	62.17	40.6	153.2	\$53.83	39.8	134.5	\$54.87	43.9	125.1	55.49	39.1	141.9
July.....	37.04	41.8	88.6	60.57	40.5	149.5	64.12	40.7	157.0	51.34	37.8	136.4	56.09	44.5	126.0	55.74	38.6	144.5
August.....	37.17	40.9	90.8	60.62	40.6	149.4	63.12	40.3	156.7	54.15	39.8	136.3	57.17	44.6	128.2	55.92	38.7	144.5
September.....	38.85	41.8	93.0	61.84	41.0	150.9	64.75	40.7	159.1	53.08	38.6	138.1	57.56	44.7	128.7	57.76	39.9	144.7
October.....	36.85	40.5	90.9	60.94	40.5	150.5	63.51	39.9	159.3	53.83	39.9	135.0	58.88	45.2	130.2	57.62	40.1	143.8
November.....	35.53	39.2	90.7	62.54	41.2	151.8	65.86	41.0	160.7	54.06	39.8	135.9	58.74	45.4	130.6	57.99	39.9	145.4
December.....	36.56	40.7	89.7	63.21	40.8	155.1	66.32	40.3	164.7	54.37	39.7	137.1	60.60	45.5	133.1	59.47	40.9	145.4
1948: January.....	37.23	41.5	89.7	64.47	40.7	158.6	67.54	39.8	169.9	\$56.70	\$40.4	\$140.4	58.35	44.4	131.4	57.33	39.7	144.4
February.....	34.96	39.7	88.1	64.58	40.8	158.1	67.64	40.0	168.9	\$57.06	\$40.9	\$139.5	58.67	44.1	133.2	54.70	38.5	142.1
March.....	36.25	41.6	87.1	64.62	40.6	159.3	67.77	40.1	169.2	56.74	40.3	140.8	59.51	44.3	134.2	53.24	37.8	140.8
April.....	36.49	41.5	88.0	64.45	40.3	160.0	68.50	40.2	170.4	53.54	38.4	139.5	58.84	44.0	133.8	53.39	37.8	141.2
May.....	37.40	41.4	90.4	67.12	41.2	163.0	71.14	40.9	174.0	57.01	40.2	141.9	60.55	44.9	135.4	55.77	38.9	143.5
June.....	39.34	41.2	95.4	67.09	40.7	164.9	71.03	40.2	176.3	57.62	40.3	143.4	60.80	44.6	136.9	57.53	39.7	145.1
Rubber products—Continued																		
Rubber tires and inner tubes			Rubber boots and shoes			Rubber goods, other			Total: Miscellaneous industries			Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment			Pianos, organs, and parts			
1939: Average.....	\$33.36	35.0	Cents 95.7	\$22.80	37.5	Cents 60.7	\$23.34	38.9	60.5	\$24.48	39.2	Cents 62.4						
1941: January.....	36.67	37.7	97.5	26.76	41.9	63.9	24.97	39.4	63.9	25.35	39.3	64.5	\$35.33	45.7	77.3			
1947: June.....	61.35	37.7	161.5	49.62	41.4	119.8	48.95	40.5	120.9	47.00	40.3	116.7	54.15	39.5	135.1	\$52.71	41.3	127.7
July.....	62.06	37.9	164.0	48.46	40.5	118.7	48.22	39.1	123.2	46.37	39.4	117.8	53.55	40.1	135.0	51.57	40.8	126.9
August.....	62.15	37.8	164.0	47.23	39.9	118.2	49.17	39.7	123.7	46.32	39.3	117.7	54.27	39.9	135.3	50.88	40.7	125.9
September.....	64.75	38.9	166.1	49.92	41.8	119.4	50.40	40.9	123.4	47.91	40.2	119.1	55.00	39.8	136.1	53.81	41.9	129.5
October.....	63.78	38.7	164.7	51.28	42.4	121.1	51.03	41.4	123.2	48.74	40.6	120.0	55.67	39.9	137.5	52.64	40.8	130.1
November.....	64.86	38.9	166.1	49.26	40.6	121.3	51.27	41.0	125.2	49.14	40.7	120.7	56.06	40.0	136.9	54.24	41.6	131.8
December.....	65.74	39.5	165.8	54.72	44.5	123.1	52.93	41.8	126.1	50.21	41.2	121.9	57.99	40.8	139.1	56.25	42.9	132.6
1948: January.....	62.72	38.2	164.6	51.08	42.1	121.4	51.79	41.1	126.0	49.60	40.4	122.7	59.59	41.2	141.9	52.52	40.4	131.1
February.....	58.22	36.0	161.3	50.65	41.7	121.4	51.33	40.8	125.8	50.11	40.8	123.0	57.20	40.0	138.8	51.88	40.0	130.5
March.....	55.54	34.8	159.9	51.42	42.2	121.9	50.60	40.4	125.1	49.84	40.6	122.9	57.54	40.1	140.7	51.82	40.3	128.8
April.....	56.54	35.3	160.3	50.59	41.7	121.4	50.16	39.9	125.6	49.60	40.4	122.8	58.16	40.5	141.3	52.34	40.8	128.6
May.....	61.15	37.4	163.6	50.61	41.7	121.4	50.34	40.0	126.0	50.19	40.3	124.4	58.35	40.2	143.0	52.36	40.8	128.6
June.....	63.96	38.8	165.1	51.02	41.8	121.5	51.15	40.2	127.2	50.90	40.4	126.1	57.73	39.7	143.4	52.11	40.9	128.0
NONMANUFACTURING																		
Mining																		
Coal						Metal												
Anthracite			Bituminous *			Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			
1939: Average.....	\$25.67	27.7	Cents 92.3	\$23.88	27.1	Cents 88.6	\$28.93	40.9	70.8	\$26.36	35.7	Cents 73.8	\$28.08	41.9	Cents 67.9	\$26.39	38.7	Cents 68.3
1941: January.....	25.13	27.0	92.5	26.00	29.7	88.5	30.63	41.0	74.7	29.26	39.0	75.0	30.93	41.8	74.9	28.61	38.2	74.9
1947: June.....	62.39	39.2	159.6	67.09	43.7	148.9	56.37	42.6	132.3	55.68	40.9	136.2	59.09	45.3	130.5	55.45	42.3	131.2
July.....	58.10	37.0	157.5	54.87	31.8	174.0	54.04	41.2	131.1	52.86	39.2	134.8	57.79	44.7	129.4	52.81	40.5	130.4
August.....	68.51	38.5	178.0	70.23	39.1	178.7	56.09	41.4	135.4	54.09	40.0	135.2	60.01	43.8	136.9	54.75	39.8	137.6
September.....	67.37	38.2	176.5	71.19	39.1	181.9	57.01	41.6	137.9	54.12	39.6	136.8	61.57	44.2	139.3	56.67	41.0	138.2
October.....	71.40	40.0	178.4	71.91	39.9	179.8	57.39	42.3	135.6	55.11	40.7	135.5	60.78	44.8	135.7	57.48	41.5	138.6
November.....	63.43	36.2	175.4	71.77	38.5	185.1	57.55	41.7	138.0	54.83	39.9	137.6	60.49	44.0	137.5	58.58	41.4	141.6
December.....	67.42	38.4	175.6	75.22	41.2	182.6	58.11	42.7	136.0	54.26	40.3	134.6	62.39	45.5	137.0	60.83	43.3	140.6
1948: January.....	68.79	39.0	176.4	75.78	40.9	184.7	58.23	42.5	137.1	54.99	40.5	135.6	62.21	45.2	137.7	59.88	42.0	142.5
February.....	65.78	36.2	181.7	70.54	38.7	182.6	58.79	42.9	137.0	56.40	41.4	136.1	62.84	45.8	137.3	59.16	41.9	141.2
March.....	71.59	40.3	177.6	74.84	40.6	184.2	57.90	42.4	136.6	56.04	41.3	135.7	61.25	44.7	137.1	59.04	41.6	141.5
April.....	55.05	32.1	170.8	49.53	27.0	182.1	57.84	42.1	137.3	55.48	40.7	136.4	61.04	44.6	136.9	59.58	41.7	143.0
May.....	69.89	39.4	177.4	74.09	40.3	184.1	59.14	42.7	138.6	57.91	42.1	137.7	61.25	44.8	138.1	59.79	41.2	144.2
June.....	68.91	39.4	174.9	74.53	40.3	184.8	58.59	42.3	138.5	57.28	41.5	138.0	60.73	44.4	137.9	60.36	41.2	145.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries <sup>1</sup>—Continued  
NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Public utilities											
	Quarrying and nonmetallic			Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Street railways and busses <sup>1</sup>			Telephone <sup>2</sup>			Telegraph <sup>2</sup>			Electric light and power		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$21.61	39.2	Cents 55.0	\$34.09	38.3	87.3	\$33.13	45.9	71.4	\$31.94	39.1	82.2			Cents	\$34.38	39.6	Cents 86.0
1941: January.....	22.06	38.2	57.6	33.99	37.7	88.5	33.63	45.3	73.1	32.52	39.7	82.4				35.49	39.4	90.0
1947: June.....	50.92	45.6	112.1	61.46	41.9	147.5	57.71	47.4	121.2	45.58	37.5	121.8	\$55.36	44.8	123.6	57.84	42.2	138.0
July.....	51.26	45.2	112.9	60.01	40.6	148.1	57.65	46.3	123.1	46.51	38.4	121.1	54.88	44.8	122.6	56.99	42.1	137.0
August.....	52.99	46.1	114.6	59.54	40.1	148.6	58.00	46.6	124.1	46.92	38.7	121.5	55.01	44.8	122.8	57.97	42.4	137.0
September.....	53.45	46.1	115.6	61.37	40.3	151.0	58.57	46.1	126.5	48.02	39.1	123.0	54.95	44.5	123.4	58.29	42.0	136.0
October.....	54.44	46.4	116.9	60.51	40.0	149.4	58.69	45.7	126.5	48.77	39.3	124.1	54.92	44.8	122.7	58.44	42.1	139.0
November.....	53.05	44.6	117.8	62.94	40.9	155.4	58.27	45.4	127.6	49.44	39.5	125.4	55.10	44.0	125.3	60.33	42.4	142.0
December.....	52.39	44.4	117.6	60.90	39.5	154.3	60.11	46.8	128.8	47.83	39.0	122.9	55.14	43.9	125.7	59.01	42.2	141.0
1948: January.....	*50.92	42.7	*118.7	64.53	39.9	162.7	60.73	46.3	129.9	48.20	38.9	124.1	55.81	44.4	125.7	59.87	42.4	142.0
February.....	*50.39	42.1	*119.9	65.77	40.4	163.8	62.15	47.7	129.5	47.82	38.7	123.8	56.26	44.5	126.5	59.60	42.2	142.0
March.....	*51.04	*42.9	*119.0	63.44	39.7	160.5	61.36	47.3	129.5	47.31	38.7	122.3	56.19	44.4	126.7	58.27	41.6	140.0
April.....	52.83	43.7	120.6	63.96	40.0	159.9	60.10	46.6	129.3	47.56	38.8	122.5	59.45	44.1	134.9	59.10	41.8	142.0
May.....	54.73	44.4	122.6	65.88	40.2	164.6	60.32	46.8	130.2	48.82	39.4	124.0	62.12	45.0	138.1	59.77	41.7	144.0
June.....	55.24	44.7	122.5	64.53	39.5	164.0	61.21	47.2	131.5	48.86	39.7	123.4	61.63	45.1	136.7	60.22	41.7	145.0
Trade																		
	Wholesale			Retail														
				Total: Retail			Food			General merchandise			Apparel			Furniture and house furnishings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$29.85	41.7	Cents 71.5	\$21.17	43.0	53.6	\$23.37	43.9	52.5	\$17.80	38.8	45.4	\$21.23	38.8	54.3	\$28.62	44.5	Cents 66.0
1941: January.....	30.59	40.6	75.6	21.53	42.9	54.9	23.78	43.6	53.7	18.22	38.8	46.6	21.89	39.0	56.0	27.96	43.9	66.0
1947: June.....	52.88	41.6	126.2	37.82	40.8	99.6	44.57	41.0	105.7	32.41	37.2	84.8	37.86	37.2	100.9	50.20	43.2	126.0
July.....	52.22	41.1	125.7	37.99	41.1	100.3	45.07	41.6	106.2	32.59	37.6	85.5	37.82	37.3	99.8	49.51	43.0	119.0
August.....	52.05	41.1	125.8	38.14	41.0	100.3	45.37	42.1	104.3	32.50	37.2	85.9	36.74	37.1	99.4	49.41	42.6	119.0
September.....	53.65	41.2	128.1	37.06	40.0	101.2	44.15	40.1	105.1	31.85	36.3	85.4	37.02	36.9	101.1	50.23	42.6	121.0
October.....	53.68	41.3	128.9	36.74	40.0	101.3	44.08	40.2	105.8	31.59	36.1	86.0	37.20	36.8	102.3	51.43	42.4	124.0
November.....	54.70	41.4	131.4	37.14	39.5	102.5	44.92	39.6	108.6	31.15	35.5	85.6	37.40	36.5	102.7	52.13	42.5	125.0
December.....	54.97	41.6	130.0	37.51	39.7	101.6	44.74	39.9	107.9	31.87	36.0	85.3	38.18	37.2	102.4	53.79	43.2	128.0
1948: January.....	54.36	41.0	130.9	37.62	39.8	104.4	45.46	39.9	110.8	32.09	35.9	88.9	37.68	36.9	100.7	50.62	42.3	125.0
February.....	55.87	41.1	134.3	38.33	40.0	105.0	46.33	39.7	111.9	32.09	35.7	88.3	37.94	37.3	100.2	53.05	43.9	125.0
March.....	55.17	40.9	133.4	38.89	39.8	104.4	46.14	39.5	112.3	32.28	35.3	87.8	37.50	36.2	102.5	51.30	43.7	124.0
April.....	55.84	41.0	134.6	39.27	39.8	105.5	46.66	39.2	115.0	33.17	35.3	89.5	38.23	36.6	103.0	50.24	43.5	126.0
May.....	56.61	41.2	136.3	39.84	39.9	106.4	47.08	39.2	115.5	34.04	35.2	90.7	38.54	36.5	104.0	50.96	43.4	128.0
June.....	56.00	41.1	134.9	40.52	40.3	107.0	48.52	40.0	116.4	35.04	35.8	91.5	39.33	36.9	104.9	50.86	43.4	128.0

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Con.

## NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Trade—Continued						Finance †		Service								
	Retail—Continued						Broker- age	Insur- ance	Hotels ‡ (year-round)			Power laundries			Cleaning and dyeing		
	Automotive			Lumber and build- ing materials													
	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
			<i>Cents</i>			<i>Cents</i>					<i>Cents</i>			<i>Cents</i>			<i>Cents</i>
1939: Average.....	\$27.07	47.6	57.1	\$26.22	42.7	61.9	\$36.63	\$36.32	\$15.25	46.6	32.4	\$17.69	42.7	41.7	\$19.96	41.8	49.0
1941: January.....	28.26	46.8	60.6	26.16	41.7	63.4	38.25	37.52	15.65	45.9	33.8	18.37	42.9	42.9	19.92	41.9	48.8
1947: June.....	52.25	46.0	114.1	47.43	43.3	110.4	63.72	53.75	29.85	45.2	65.0	33.21	42.8	76.7	38.10	42.9	89.8
July.....	50.59	45.4	114.6	46.46	42.5	110.5	62.11	52.60	29.36	44.9	65.2	32.95	42.6	76.9	37.34	42.1	89.9
August.....	51.50	45.5	115.2	48.49	43.0	112.2	58.42	52.55	29.50	45.0	66.0	32.79	42.2	77.1	35.86	40.8	89.2
September.....	51.55	45.3	115.9	48.24	42.3	113.5	59.32	51.47	29.86	44.1	67.2	33.44	42.4	78.6	37.67	41.9	91.1
October.....	52.37	45.7	116.5	48.70	42.9	113.6	61.38	51.96	30.45	44.0	68.4	32.97	42.3	78.7	37.70	41.5	91.9
November.....	52.62	45.3	117.4	47.65	42.1	113.9	64.51	53.98	30.54	44.4	68.7	32.86	41.7	78.6	37.23	40.9	92.5
December.....	52.71	45.5	116.8	49.03	42.7	114.3	62.85	53.92	30.89	44.1	69.3	33.88	42.6	79.7	37.70	41.5	92.1
1948: January.....	51.66	44.4	117.9	48.19	41.8	115.4	62.35	55.09	30.55	43.9	69.5	33.99	42.3	80.7	37.64	41.4	92.4
February.....	53.03	45.0	118.6	49.56	42.1	117.4	63.37	56.63	31.19	44.6	69.5	33.54	41.9	80.2	36.55	40.5	92.3
March.....	52.98	44.6	120.2	49.24	42.5	117.0	62.60	55.51	30.96	44.0	69.5	33.74	42.0	80.5	37.96	41.5	92.4
April.....	54.53	45.5	121.6	49.64	42.6	117.5	65.76	54.94	31.59	44.2	70.0	34.29	42.2	81.0	39.18	42.1	93.3
May.....	54.49	45.5	122.0	50.32	42.8	119.3	71.15	56.22	31.70	44.0	71.0	34.22	41.8	81.7	39.13	42.0	93.6
June.....	54.65	45.5	122.1	51.08	43.2	120.2	70.00	54.90	31.81	43.8	71.6	34.36	41.8	82.3	40.14	42.5	94.8

<sup>1</sup> These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. As not all reporting firms supply man-hour data, the average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for individual industries are based on a slightly smaller sample than are average weekly earnings.

For manufacturing, mining, power laundries, and cleaning and dyeing industries, the data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to all non-supervisory employees and working supervisors. The size of the reporting sample, methods of computation, and additional tables on "real" and "net spendable" weekly earnings are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Hours and Earnings—Industry Report," which is available upon request. Data for 1939 and January 1941, for some industries, are not strictly comparable with the periods currently presented. All series, by month, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.

<sup>2</sup> New series beginning with month and year shown below; not comparable with data shown for earlier periods:

Knitted cloth.—September 1947; comparable August data are 101.2 cents.

Jute goods, except felts.—September 1947; comparable August data are 89.1 cents.

Underwear and neckwear, men's.—August 1947; comparable July data are \$32.42, 35.1 hours, and 92.3 cents.

<sup>3</sup> April 1948 data reflect work stoppages.

<sup>4</sup> Data include private and municipal street-railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.

<sup>5</sup> Prior to April 1945 the averages of hours and earnings related to all employees except executives; beginning with April 1945 these averages reflect mainly the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. At the same time the reporting sample was expanded to include a greater number of employees of "long lines." The April 1945 data are \$40.72, 42.9 hours, and 95.2 cents on the old basis, and \$37.50, 40.6 hours, and 92.6 cents on the new basis.

<sup>6</sup> Data relate to all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

<sup>7</sup> Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

<sup>8</sup> Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

\*Revised.

TABLE C-2: Estimated Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries <sup>1</sup>

[In cents]

Year and month	All manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Year and month	All manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time		Gross	Exclud- ing over- time	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time
January 1941.....	68.3	66.4	74.9	72.2	61.0	60.1	1947: June.....	122.6	118.7	130.3	126.1	114.0	110.0
January 1945.....	104.6	97.0	114.4	105.3	89.1	84.0	July.....	123.0	119.5	130.5	127.0	115.0	111.0
July 1945.....	103.3	96.9	112.7	105.2	90.2	85.4	August.....	123.6	120.1	131.2	127.5	115.8	112.0
June 1946.....	108.4	105.3	116.5	113.4	100.3	97.2	September.....	124.9	120.9	133.1	128.9	116.5	112.0
1941: Average.....	72.9	70.2	80.8	77.0	64.0	62.5	October.....	125.8	121.6	133.7	129.2	117.5	113.0
1942: Average.....	85.3	80.5	94.7	88.1	72.3	69.8	November.....	126.8	122.7	134.6	130.2	118.5	114.0
1943: Average.....	96.1	89.4	105.9	97.6	80.3	76.3	December.....	127.8	122.8	135.4	129.9	119.6	115.0
1944: Average.....	101.9	94.7	111.7	102.9	86.1	81.4	1948: January.....	128.5	124.3	135.5	130.8	121.0	117.0
1945: Average.....	102.3	96.3	111.1	104.2	90.4	85.8	February.....	128.7	124.7	135.2	130.9	121.7	117.0
1946: Average.....	108.4	104.9	115.6	112.2	101.2	97.8	March.....	128.9	124.8	135.2	130.6	122.0	118.0
1947: Average.....	122.1	118.2	129.2	125.0	114.5	110.9	April.....	129.2	125.3	135.7	131.4	122.0	118.0
							May <sup>2</sup> .....	130.2	126.3	136.6	132.4	123.1	119.0
							June <sup>3</sup> .....	131.7	127.5	138.5	134.0	124.2	120.0

<sup>1</sup> Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours a week and paid for at time and one-half. The method of estimating average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays.

<sup>2</sup> Eleven-month average only; August 1945 excluded because of V-J day holiday period.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

TABLE C-3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm <sup>1</sup>

Year and month	All types, private construction projects			Building construction														
				Total building						General contractors								
	Average wkly. earnings <sup>2</sup>	Average wkly. hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly. earnings <sup>2</sup>	Average wkly. hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly. earnings <sup>2</sup>	Average wkly. hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly. earnings <sup>2</sup>	Average wkly. hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly. earnings <sup>2</sup>	Average wkly. hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly. earnings <sup>2</sup>	Average wkly. hours	Average hourly earnings
1940: Average.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	\$31.70	33.1	\$0.958	\$30.56	33.3	\$0.918	\$33.11	32.7	\$1.012	\$32.87	34.6	\$0.949	\$33.05	32.5	\$1.014
1941: January.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	32.18	32.6	.986	30.10	32.7	.946	33.42	32.6	1.025	34.16	35.8	.955	31.49	29.7	1.000
1947: June.....	\$62.25	38.2	\$1.631	62.71	37.8	1.661	58.55	36.9	1.585	67.69	38.7	1.749	67.73	38.9	1.739	63.52	37.4	1.697
July.....	63.26	38.4	1.648	63.60	38.0	1.676	60.08	37.6	1.596	67.99	38.4	1.772	68.63	38.7	1.774	63.52	36.9	1.722
August.....	64.36	38.6	1.668	64.71	38.2	1.694	61.33	38.0	1.614	69.01	38.5	1.794	69.60	38.9	1.791	66.32	37.4	1.774
September.....	65.09	38.3	1.697	65.36	37.9	1.723	61.16	37.2	1.646	70.61	38.9	1.816	71.19	39.1	1.819	66.13	37.4	1.797
October.....	66.03	38.5	1.716	66.36	38.1	1.743	62.25	37.4	1.665	71.32	38.9	1.833	71.98	39.2	1.836	67.29	37.6	1.792
November.....	64.02	36.9	1.736	64.55	36.6	1.765	60.55	35.8	1.690	69.36	37.5	1.851	71.90	38.4	1.872	63.56	35.0	1.815
December.....	66.47	38.0	1.748	67.31	37.9	1.774	62.86	37.1	1.695	72.64	38.9	1.865	76.61	40.6	1.887	65.33	36.0	1.812
1948: January.....	65.73	37.3	1.762	66.28	37.2	1.781	62.05	36.4	1.707	71.43	38.2	1.868	75.79	40.7	1.862	65.79	35.7	1.840
February.....	66.17	37.0	1.788	66.31	36.7	1.806	62.70	36.3	1.727	70.99	37.3	1.899	74.17	39.1	1.895	65.03	34.7	1.872
March.....	66.73	37.4	1.786	66.89	37.1	1.805	63.28	36.7	1.724	71.47	37.5	1.905	74.01	39.0	1.897	66.80	35.7	1.870
April.....	67.25	37.5	1.795	67.31	37.0	1.818	63.62	36.5	1.745	72.08	37.7	1.909	74.64	38.9	1.919	68.29	36.3	1.880
May <sup>2</sup> .....	67.90	37.5	1.812	68.13	37.1	1.835	64.74	36.5	1.772	72.67	37.9	1.916	75.55	39.1	1.933	69.76	36.6	1.906
June <sup>3</sup> .....	70.62	38.5	1.834	70.51	37.9	1.858	66.99	37.4	1.789	75.18	38.6	1.947	78.90	40.0	1.972	70.20	36.4	1.931

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE C-3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm <sup>1</sup>-Con.

Building construction—Continued																			
Special building trades—Continued																			
Year and month	Electrical work			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet metal			Excavation and foundation			
	Avg. wkly. earnings <sup>1</sup>	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings <sup>1</sup>	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings <sup>1</sup>	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings <sup>1</sup>	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings <sup>1</sup>	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings <sup>1</sup>	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	
1940: Average.....	\$41.18	34.5	\$1.196	\$29.47	29.8	\$0.988	\$36.60	28.5	\$1.286	\$31.23	33.0	\$0.947	\$28.07	31.8	\$0.883	\$26.53	30.9	\$0.859	
1941: January.....	43.18	36.5	1.184	25.66	25.3	1.012	35.36	27.5	1.287	30.40	31.2	.974	27.60	30.3	.910	23.86	29.1	.820	
1947: June.....	77.81	40.6	1.917	63.54	37.2	1.706	73.67	38.2	1.927	62.29	38.3	1.625	58.13	37.6	1.547	60.48	37.9	1.594	
July.....	77.17	39.7	1.946	63.26	37.3	1.697	73.14	37.5	1.950	61.97	37.7	1.645	59.58	37.2	1.602	60.33	38.1	1.583	
August.....	76.96	39.3	1.960	65.89	38.2	1.727	75.61	38.0	1.992	65.99	39.5	1.670	60.86	37.4	1.629	63.12	39.1	1.616	
September.....	79.92	40.3	1.985	66.68	38.1	1.752	76.05	38.1	1.995	65.75	39.0	1.684	63.27	37.9	1.669	64.27	39.8	1.613	
October.....	81.87	40.8	2.006	67.19	37.7	1.781	75.60	37.4	2.019	66.55	38.9	1.710	62.48	38.4	1.626	63.51	38.8	1.638	
November.....	79.64	39.9	1.995	65.39	36.0	1.817	73.27	35.3	2.075	66.50	38.4	1.733	57.76	35.4	1.631	60.08	36.7	1.636	
December.....	81.20	40.6	2.000	66.69	36.3	1.836	76.63	36.5	2.100	64.94	37.8	1.718	60.64	37.1	1.634	63.33	37.8	1.676	
1948: January.....	81.62	40.6	2.012	61.51	33.0	1.862	75.84	36.7	2.069	63.94	36.5	1.750	56.54	34.5	1.638	63.79	37.7	1.690	
February.....	82.10	40.0	2.052	59.50	31.6	1.881	74.81	35.9	2.087	61.60	35.2	1.752	55.38	33.7	1.643	64.37	37.3	1.725	
March.....	83.75	40.6	2.064	61.38	32.6	1.883	75.10	36.0	2.087	62.93	35.4	1.778	55.86	34.4	1.622	61.57	36.4	1.689	
April.....	81.76	39.7	2.061	64.61	34.3	1.885	76.61	36.6	2.094	68.41	38.0	1.799	58.33	35.3	1.652	63.40	37.9	1.672	
May <sup>6</sup> .....	81.44	39.7	2.051	66.91	34.8	1.923	79.22	37.1	2.137	69.55	38.8	1.795	59.89	35.9	1.669	65.72	39.3	1.671	
June <sup>7</sup> .....	82.77	39.9	2.077	71.77	36.7	1.956	83.25	38.2	2.179	70.48	39.6	1.782	63.04	36.8	1.711	69.14	40.3	1.723	
Nonbuilding construction																			
Year and month	Total nonbuilding			Highway and street			Heavy construction			Other									
	Avg. wkly. earnings <sup>1</sup>	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings <sup>1</sup>	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings <sup>1</sup>	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings <sup>1</sup>	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings							
1940: Average.....	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )							
1941: January.....	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )							
1947: June.....	\$60.17	40.0	\$1.504	\$56.92	40.4	\$1.408	\$61.34	39.6	\$1.548	\$60.09	40.8	\$1.474							
July.....	61.76	40.3	1.533	58.18	40.6	1.434	64.09	40.1	1.597	58.49	40.5	1.445							
August.....	62.82	40.2	1.562	58.57	40.1	1.459	65.53	40.2	1.632	58.92	40.5	1.454							
September.....	63.85	40.2	1.587	59.68	39.9	1.495	66.84	40.1	1.666	58.26	40.9	1.425							
October.....	64.53	40.3	1.602	60.66	40.2	1.510	67.11	40.0	1.676	60.08	41.1	1.461							
November.....	61.67	38.2	1.615	57.55	37.7	1.528	64.03	38.1	1.680	58.50	38.9	1.502							
December.....	62.83	38.4	1.638	60.21	38.4	1.570	65.24	38.4	1.697	58.35	38.2	1.528							
1948: January.....	63.28	37.8	1.676	61.25	37.9	1.618	65.57	37.6	1.745	58.14	38.1	1.524							
February.....	65.42	38.5	1.700	60.96	37.4	1.629	68.78	38.6	1.781	61.24	39.0	1.570							
March.....	65.85	38.9	1.692	60.71	37.7	1.609	68.79	39.3	1.750	62.89	38.9	1.615							
April.....	66.92	39.6	1.691	61.63	38.5	1.601	69.53	39.9	1.743	65.08	39.8	1.637							
May <sup>6</sup> .....	66.72	39.1	1.706	63.09	38.8	1.627	69.30	39.4	1.760	63.86	38.8	1.647							
June <sup>7</sup> .....	71.10	41.0	1.733	67.68	41.4	1.636	74.16	41.5	1.787	66.50	39.6	1.679							

<sup>1</sup> Covers all contract construction firms reporting to the Bureau during the months shown (over 11,000), but not necessarily identical establishments. The data include all employees of these construction firms working at the site of privately financed projects (skilled, semiskilled, unskilled, superintendents, time clerks, etc.). Employees of these firms engaged on publicly financed projects and off-site work are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Includes types not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Hourly earnings, when multiplied by weekly hours of work, may not exactly equal weekly earnings because of rounding.

<sup>4</sup> Not available prior to February 1946.

<sup>5</sup> Includes general contracting as well as general building maintenance, and other special building data.

<sup>6</sup> Revised.

<sup>7</sup> Preliminary.

## D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index <sup>1</sup> for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice			Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels and ice		
1913: Average.....	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(?)	(?)	59.1	80.8
1914: July.....	71.7	81.7	69.8	92.2	62.3	(?)	(?)	60.8	82.0
1918: December.....	118.0	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	(?)	(?)	121.2	83.1
1920: June.....	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	(?)	(?)	169.7	100.7
1929: Average.....	122.8	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(?)	(?)	111.7	104.6
1932: Average.....	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(?)	(?)	85.4	101.7
1939: Average.....	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.3	101.3	100.7
August 15.....	98.6	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	99.0	96.3	100.6	100.4
1940: Average.....	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.6	100.5	101.1
1941: Average.....	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	97.1	107.4	107.3	104.0
January 1.....	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	104.0	100.2	101.8
December 15.....	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	111.3	116.8	107.7
1942: Average.....	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	113.9	122.2	110.9
1943: Average.....	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	119.0	125.6	115.8
1944: Average.....	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	95.8	123.4	136.4	121.3
1945: Average.....	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	95.0	125.1	145.8	124.1
August 15.....	129.3	140.9	146.4	(?)	111.4	95.2	127.2	146.0	124.3
1946: Average.....	130.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	92.4	132.0	159.2	128.8
June 15.....	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	92.1	128.4	156.1	127.9
November 15.....	152.2	187.7	171.0	(?)	114.8	91.8	137.2	171.0	132.4
1947: Average.....	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	121.1	92.0	149.5	184.4	139.9
July 15.....	158.4	193.1	184.7	110.0	119.5	91.7	146.6	184.3	139.5
August 15.....	160.3	196.5	185.9	111.2	123.8	92.0	154.8	184.2	139.8
September 15.....	163.8	203.5	187.6	113.6	124.6	92.1	156.3	187.5	140.8
October 15.....	163.8	201.6	189.0	114.9	125.2	92.2	157.4	187.8	141.8
November 15.....	164.9	202.7	190.2	115.2	126.9	92.5	160.5	188.9	143.0
December 15.....	167.0	206.9	191.2	115.4	127.8	92.6	162.0	191.4	144.4
1948: January 15.....	168.8	209.7	192.1	115.9	129.5	93.1	165.0	192.3	146.4
February 15.....	167.5	204.7	195.1	116.0	130.0	93.2	165.9	193.0	146.4
March 15.....	166.9	202.3	196.3	116.3	130.3	93.8	166.0	194.9	146.2
April 15.....	169.3	207.9	196.4	116.3	130.7	93.9	166.7	194.7	147.8
May 15.....	170.5	210.9	197.5	116.7	131.8	94.1	168.6	193.6	147.1
June 15.....	171.7	214.1	196.9	117.0	132.6	94.2	170.1	194.8	147.5
July 15.....	173.7	216.8	197.1	117.3	134.8	94.4	174.2	195.9	150.8

<sup>1</sup> The "consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "cost of living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services weighted by quantities bought in 1934-36 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities whose incomes averaged \$1,524 in 1934-36.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

<sup>2</sup> Data not available.

<sup>3</sup> Rents not surveyed this month.



TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,<sup>1</sup> for Selected Periods

[1935=100]

City	July 15, 1948	June 15, 1948	May 15, 1948	Apr. 15, 1948	Mar. 15, 1948	Feb. 15, 1948	Jan. 15, 1948	Dec. 15, 1947	Nov. 15, 1947	Oct. 15, 1947	Sept. 15, 1947	Aug. 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	June 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1939
Average.....	173.7	171.7	170.5	166.3	166.9	167.5	168.3	167.0	164.9	163.8	163.8	160.3	158.4	133.3	98.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	(2)	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	169.2	(2)	(2)	167.5	(2)	(2)	162.2	(2)	133.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md.....	(2)	176.1	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	171.3	(2)	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	135.6	98.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	177.0	174.7	173.7	172.7	172.0	172.8	174.4	173.8	171.6	169.7	169.1	166.6	164.1	136.5	98.5
Boston, Mass.....	168.6	166.1	164.1	163.6	160.8	161.3	163.1	160.4	158.3	157.5	158.6	154.5	151.9	127.9	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	173.1	(2)	(2)	167.2	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	162.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	159.1	98.5
Chicago, Ill.....	178.6	176.2	174.9	172.1	169.0	168.8	171.5	170.1	168.3	167.3	168.3	162.7	160.1	130.9	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	175.9	173.5	172.3	170.8	169.3	170.1	171.2	170.3	167.1	167.1	166.3	162.2	160.4	132.2	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(2)	(2)	173.7	(2)	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	166.9	(2)	(2)	163.0	(2)	135.7	100.0
Denver, Colo.....	172.5	(2)	(2)	168.5	(2)	(2)	167.0	(2)	(2)	160.4	(2)	(2)	155.7	131.7	98.6
Detroit, Mich.....	175.9	174.5	173.2	171.8	168.7	169.0	170.6	169.0	166.6	166.7	164.2	162.8	160.2	136.4	98.5
Houston, Tex.....	173.7	172.5	171.5	171.4	170.0	170.4	170.8	169.3	165.8	163.4	162.1	159.7	158.4	130.5	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	176.5	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	159.5	131.9	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla.....	(2)	178.3	(2)	(2)	172.8	(2)	(2)	173.9	(2)	(2)	168.5	(2)	(2)	138.4	98.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	166.3	(2)	(2)	163.3	(2)	(2)	162.4	(2)	(2)	157.9	(2)	(2)	150.5	129.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	170.3	168.8	169.1	169.3	167.4	168.1	167.6	166.0	164.1	161.3	161.6	157.8	157.2	136.1	100.5
Manchester, N. H.....	178.1	(2)	(2)	172.0	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	166.1	(2)	(2)	162.1	134.7	97.8
Memphis, Tenn.....	(2)	174.7	(2)	(2)	172.4	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	169.0	(2)	(2)	134.5	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	(2)	(2)	171.1	(2)	(2)	166.9	(2)	(2)	164.0	(2)	(2)	159.0	(2)	131.2	97.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(2)	171.4	(2)	(2)	167.7	(2)	(2)	166.2	(2)	(2)	162.1	(2)	(2)	129.4	99.7
Mobile, Ala.....	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	169.9	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	164.3	(2)	(2)	132.9	98.6
New Orleans, La.....	(2)	(2)	176.5	(2)	(2)	177.1	(2)	(2)	173.2	(2)	(2)	168.5	(2)	138.0	99.7
New York, N. Y.....	172.6	169.1	167.5	167.0	164.3	166.4	167.1	164.9	163.3	161.7	161.9	158.6	157.5	135.8	99.0
Norfolk, Va.....	(2)	(2)	171.9	(2)	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	168.2	(2)	(2)	163.6	(2)	135.2	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	172.9	172.1	170.4	169.3	165.5	166.6	168.4	166.3	164.2	162.2	163.2	159.5	158.3	132.5	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	177.8	175.7	173.5	171.9	170.1	170.1	172.3	170.2	168.1	167.8	168.2	164.9	162.6	134.7	98.4
Portland, Maine.....	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	162.7	(2)	(2)	162.0	(2)	(2)	159.2	(2)	(2)	128.7	97.1
Portland, Oreg.....	180.3	(2)	(2)	175.8	(2)	(2)	174.4	(2)	(2)	166.5	(2)	(2)	162.1	140.3	100.1
Richmond, Va.....	168.9	(2)	(2)	163.4	(2)	(2)	165.1	(2)	(2)	161.7	(2)	(2)	153.8	128.2	98.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	(2)	172.1	(2)	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	167.9	(2)	(2)	165.4	(2)	(2)	131.2	98.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	(2)	174.2	(2)	(2)	171.4	(2)	(2)	168.9	(2)	(2)	165.7	(2)	(2)	137.8	99.3
Savannah, Ga.....	180.2	(2)	(2)	177.6	(2)	(2)	175.6	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	165.9	140.6	99.3
Scranton, Pa.....	(2)	(2)	170.2	(2)	(2)	166.5	(2)	(2)	165.2	(2)	(2)	162.8	(2)	132.2	96.0
Seattle, Wash.....	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	170.7	(2)	(2)	166.2	(2)	(2)	161.8	(2)	137.0	100.3
Washington, D. C.....	(2)	(2)	166.7	(2)	(2)	163.2	(2)	(2)	161.7	(2)	(2)	159.1	(2)	133.8	98.6

<sup>1</sup> The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

<sup>2</sup> Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for

21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity and ice						House-furnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity		Other fuels and ice					
	July 15, 1948	June 15, 1948	July 15, 1948	June 15, 1948	July 15, 1948	June 15, 1948	July 15, 1948	June 15, 1948	July 15, 1948	June 15, 1948	July 15, 1948	June 15, 1948	July 15, 1948	June 15, 1948	July 15, 1948	June 15, 1948
Average.....	216.8	214.1	197.1	196.9	117.3	117.0	134.8	132.6	94.4	94.2	174.2	170.1	195.9	194.8	150.8	147.3
Atlanta, Ga.....	212.4	209.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	147.2	144.3	77.0	77.0	211.7	206.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Baltimore, Md.....	227.7	225.3	(1)	198.5	(2)	114.5	144.3	142.3	121.2	121.7	163.0	158.9	(1)	200.1	(1)	145.5
Birmingham, Ala.....	218.0	212.7	205.4	205.3	(2)	(2)	135.6	131.8	79.6	79.6	177.3	170.7	191.7	190.9	143.8	142.6
Boston, Mass.....	210.2	204.1	188.5	188.5	(2)	112.6	149.4	148.7	112.1	111.7	169.3	168.4	186.4	184.8	142.9	142.6
Buffalo, N. Y.....	212.9	211.6	197.2	(1)	121.3	(2)	139.1	132.6	96.0	96.0	177.4	165.2	202.3	(1)	152.8	(1)
Chicago, Ill.....	224.7	221.3	197.8	199.2	(2)	131.5	130.1	126.1	83.5	83.5	178.5	170.5	181.5	179.8	150.9	147.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	220.4	216.3	193.2	192.7	(2)	112.1	141.1	137.4	95.1	95.1	185.0	177.8	191.5	190.6	152.2	149.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	226.2	223.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	142.6	139.5	105.6	105.6	178.0	171.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denver, Colo.....	217.0	216.5	196.1	(1)	122.6	(2)	109.3	106.7	69.2	69.2	155.1	149.6	217.3	(1)	149.0	(1)
Detroit, Mich.....	213.2	211.3	194.3	195.2	125.3	(2)	147.3	143.3	86.7	83.9	193.4	188.4	205.5	204.4	163.9	162.2
Houston, Tex.....	222.1	220.0	208.2	208.8	(2)	(2)	98.4	94.3	81.8	81.8	146.1	128.0	199.1	198.8	151.1	140.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	212.0	211.5	191.1	(1)	128.5	(2)	152.1	148.5	86.6	86.6	190.7	184.0	187.8	(1)	158.2	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	222.8	222.9	(1)	193.9	(2)	124.3	147.3	145.2	100.2	100.2	188.1	184.2	(1)	184.8	(1)	156.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	204.4	204.4	186.4	(1)	122.2	(2)	127.0	120.7	66.4	66.5	182.4	170.3	183.5	(1)	150.1	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	213.1	212.1	195.7	196.2	(2)	(2)	94.3	94.3	89.3	89.3	118.0	118.0	185.9	185.5	150.2	146.3
Manchester, N. H.....	218.4	213.0	191.4	(1)	111.4	(2)	152.8	152.2	94.6	94.6	181.9	180.9	200.0	(1)	144.8	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.....	229.8	226.7	(1)	209.0	(2)	126.8	128.1	128.1	77.0	77.0	156.4	156.4	(1)	180.4	(1)	137.2
Milwaukee, Wis.....	214.3	215.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	141.9	141.7	104.5	104.5	167.6	167.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	208.2	206.2	(1)	204.5	(2)	125.9	138.1	139.2	75.8	78.5	178.5	178.6	(1)	190.7	(1)	152.4
Mobile, Ala.....	222.5	219.8	(1)	202.2	(2)	124.0	127.8	127.3	84.0	84.0	162.0	161.0	(1)	173.4	(1)	138.2
New Orleans, La.....	233.2	227.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	113.0	112.9	75.1	75.1	153.2	153.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York, N. Y.....	217.9	213.9	196.8	195.9	107.1	(2)	131.0	130.0	100.5	100.5	177.7	175.4	184.1	183.1	155.3	146.7
Norfolk, Va.....	216.9	214.4	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	147.8	145.5	97.8	97.8	187.1	183.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	210.9	209.4	193.3	193.2	(2)	(2)	136.1	136.1	103.0	103.0	161.4	161.4	198.9	197.1	148.2	147.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	222.3	219.6	224.2	224.0	118.5	(2)	137.2	134.4	103.4	103.4	195.5	187.8	203.0	200.0	145.0	143.5
Portland, Maine.....	209.7	204.1	(1)	197.2	(2)	111.7	145.0	144.6	100.4	100.5	166.8	166.2	(1)	189.7	(1)	147.4
Portland, Oreg.....	233.7	228.2	194.8	(1)	123.2	(2)	127.2	127.0	95.7	95.5	165.8	165.8	186.4	(1)	153.9	(1)
Richmond, Va.....	209.4	205.3	198.2	(1)	113.0	(2)	142.3	138.2	95.6	95.6	170.8	164.1	208.4	(1)	141.7	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.....	224.2	222.0	(1)	196.8	(2)	116.3	137.1	134.9	94.1	94.1	175.2	171.0	(1)	171.0	(1)	146.8
San Francisco, Calif.....	223.2	221.6	(1)	190.8	(2)	114.5	83.1	83.1	72.7	72.7	126.9	126.9	(1)	161.4	(1)	158.7
Savannah, Ga.....	228.3	224.5	194.0	(1)	117.0	(2)	151.4	151.4	91.2	91.2	186.3	186.3	202.3	(1)	153.4	(1)
Scranton, Pa.....	218.2	216.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	138.3	136.1	91.8	91.8	166.7	163.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seattle, Wash.....	223.4	220.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	123.1	122.9	91.5	91.5	149.5	149.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington, D. C.....	215.1	215.4	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	132.0	131.2	94.4	94.4	157.0	155.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

<sup>1</sup> Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

<sup>2</sup> Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.



TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,<sup>1</sup> by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chicken	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1948: Average.....	124.0	105.5	101.2							129.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1948: June.....	137.4	115.7	117.8							127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	130.0
1948: July.....	132.5	107.6	127.1							131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1948: August.....	86.5	82.6	79.3							84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1948: September.....	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
1948: October.....	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1948: November.....	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1948: December.....	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
1949: January.....	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1949: February.....	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1949: March.....	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1949: April.....	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1949: May.....	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
1949: June.....	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1949: July.....	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
1949: August.....	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
1949: September.....	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.8	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1949: October.....	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
1949: November.....	193.1	155.0	220.2	219.7	220.8	216.4	228.6	181.9	260.6	178.8	203.0	202.0	204.2	168.5	263.6	180.8	182.0	179.7
1949: December.....	196.5	155.7	228.4	229.8	230.5	229.3	232.1	180.5	262.4	183.8	212.3	199.8	202.1	165.7	263.4	181.7	178.5	179.8
1950: January.....	203.5	157.8	240.6	241.9	239.7	245.9	244.0	191.4	275.7	195.2	235.9	198.2	202.4	157.3	261.2	187.0	176.6	181.8
1950: February.....	201.6	160.3	235.5	234.9	233.6	240.9	226.2	189.5	286.5	190.1	232.7	196.6	201.1	155.2	255.6	190.8	190.0	181.8
1950: March.....	202.7	167.9	227.0	223.6	226.3	219.7	227.1	184.6	302.4	198.4	224.7	199.6	205.0	156.5	251.7	194.7	196.4	183.2
1950: April.....	206.9	170.5	227.3	223.2	227.6	218.2	221.5	190.7	302.3	204.9	236.1	205.3	212.1	157.3	255.4	198.5	208.2	183.7
1950: May.....	209.7	172.7	237.5	233.4	239.7	225.9	231.5	200.0	310.9	205.7	213.6	208.3	215.7	158.0	256.8	201.9	209.3	183.4
1950: June.....	204.7	171.8	224.8	218.0	228.2	202.2	223.4	196.4	315.0	204.4	189.2	213.0	222.0	157.7	256.0	204.0	194.2	176.8
1950: July.....	202.3	171.0	224.7	218.2	228.5	204.3	216.8	194.7	313.6	201.1	186.3	206.9	214.2	157.7	253.9	204.4	191.7	174.4
1950: August.....	207.9	171.0	233.8	229.5	241.2	212.3	232.6	198.4	307.2	205.8	184.7	217.4	228.4	156.4	252.1	204.4	191.4	173.6
1950: September.....	210.9	171.1	244.2	242.0	255.8	219.1	253.5	202.1	305.0	204.8	184.9	218.0	229.4	156.4	250.0	204.6	196.6	173.0
1950: October.....	214.1	171.2	255.1	255.2	273.9	223.5	271.2	207.6	299.3	205.9	194.2	214.9	225.2	157.4	248.0	205.1	200.5	170.6
1950: November.....	216.8	171.0	261.8	263.0	280.9	233.8	275.0	209.3	301.6	209.0	204.3	213.4	223.2	157.7	248.0	205.2	200.8	170.9

<sup>1</sup> The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-

income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1945 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 896, "Retail Prices of Food—1944 and 1945," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 2, p. 4. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935-39=100]

City	July 1948	June 1948	May 1948	Apr. 1948	Mar. 1948	Feb. 1948	Jan. 1948	Dec. 1947	Nov. 1947	Oct. 1947	Sept. 1947	Aug. 1947	July 1947	June 1946	Aug. 1946
United States.....	216.8	214.1	210.9	207.9	202.3	204.7	209.7	206.9	202.7	201.6	203.5	196.5	193.1	145.6	92.1
Atlanta, Ga.....	212.4	209.9	207.9	204.7	201.1	205.6	211.9	211.1	206.9	211.1	209.4	198.9	194.5	141.0	92.1
Baltimore, Md.....	227.7	225.3	221.6	217.8	212.3	214.5	220.2	217.8	211.8	211.5	212.8	206.9	204.6	152.4	94.1
Birmingham, Ala.....	218.0	212.7	209.6	207.5	207.2	211.1	218.0	217.0	212.7	210.7	210.9	204.8	201.8	147.7	90.1
Boston, Mass.....	210.2	204.1	199.2	198.2	192.2	195.0	200.3	195.7	192.4	191.8	193.3	187.9	183.5	138.0	90.1
Bridgeport, Conn.....	214.4	210.3	207.5	201.4	195.6	197.5	204.5	199.0	196.5	195.6	196.8	191.3	187.7	139.1	90.1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	212.9	211.6	207.9	200.2	196.6	196.7	202.1	200.3	194.8	193.3	196.5	192.4	188.7	140.2	94.1
Butte, Mont.....	216.6	214.7	207.4	201.3	200.5	202.1	204.8	195.8	194.2	195.0	195.7	193.8	188.9	139.7	94.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa <sup>1</sup> .....	224.4	224.3	219.7	217.0	208.2	208.9	214.6	213.0	209.1	208.7	212.0	204.4	203.7	148.2	94.1
Charleston, S. C.....	211.4	208.1	206.7	204.8	199.1	200.2	206.6	203.1	198.9	201.4	198.0	189.8	190.6	140.8	94.1
Chicago, Ill.....	224.7	221.3	218.4	212.2	204.3	204.8	213.2	210.5	207.8	207.1	211.0	203.1	198.4	142.8	92.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	220.4	216.3	213.5	210.1	206.1	209.0	213.0	211.6	204.2	206.9	206.7	198.3	194.3	141.4	90.1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	226.2	223.7	218.0	213.0	209.3	212.5	217.6	212.3	206.1	208.7	211.0	204.3	199.7	149.3	90.1
Columbus, Ohio.....	201.9	199.2	195.3	193.1	190.8	192.6	196.7	194.4	190.1	192.0	190.0	184.9	179.3	136.4	90.1
Dallas, Tex.....	213.3	210.8	210.5	206.7	203.0	205.7	210.3	208.2	204.4	201.6	200.3	195.5	192.8	142.4	90.1
Denver, Colo.....	217.0	216.5	213.3	208.5	202.3	203.4	208.6	205.6	201.0	197.2	199.0	195.8	191.6	145.3	92.1
Detroit, Mich.....	213.2	211.3	208.0	203.9	197.7	199.4	205.1	202.0	196.7	199.0	197.4	195.5	191.4	145.4	90.1
Fall River, Mass.....	214.1	211.3	207.2	201.2	197.2	198.4	202.6	199.0	195.0	195.6	195.8	190.0	188.7	138.1	90.1
Houston, Tex.....	222.1	220.0	218.1	219.3	216.0	218.1	221.5	218.1	210.2	208.7	206.4	200.8	198.7	144.0	90.1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	212.6	211.5	208.0	205.7	203.8	204.2	208.2	208.8	204.3	204.5	203.0	195.5	191.7	141.5	90.1
Jackson, Miss.....	220.8	216.7	218.0	218.3	214.6	221.3	223.3	223.2	213.1	212.6	212.0	209.5	205.6	150.6	90.1
Jacksonville, Fla.....	222.8	222.9	217.3	214.7	208.1	212.2	216.2	216.6	211.0	214.7	209.1	205.0	201.8	150.8	90.1
Kansas City, Mo.....	204.4	204.4	202.2	197.9	193.0	192.5	199.4	197.3	194.2	193.5	193.5	183.5	181.3	134.8	90.1
Knoxville, Tenn. <sup>1</sup> .....	241.7	238.4	236.2	233.9	230.0	239.6	244.3	243.5	235.6	236.9	235.9	225.9	225.8	165.6	90.1
Little Rock, Ark.....	213.4	210.0	209.2	206.4	203.8	206.1	211.4	211.8	200.4	200.4	201.3	195.1	193.6	139.1	94.1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	213.1	212.1	212.6	213.9	208.9	210.9	212.2	211.1	206.7	201.9	204.2	195.4	193.8	154.8	94.1
Louisville, Ky.....	200.8	203.8	201.6	198.2	193.9	198.0	200.1	198.9	195.8	196.2	198.2	189.7	185.4	135.6	92.1
Manchester, N. H.....	218.4	213.0	208.9	204.9	202.0	203.2	208.8	204.7	199.0	198.0	201.3	196.8	192.6	144.4	94.1
Memphis, Tenn.....	229.8	226.7	223.2	222.2	219.9	224.5	229.7	229.7	226.2	223.6	220.5	213.5	210.1	153.6	90.1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	218.3	215.3	213.7	210.9	204.6	203.4	206.4	204.6	200.7	197.6	200.1	196.8	193.4	144.3	90.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	208.2	206.2	206.0	203.0	198.1	197.2	202.6	199.3	193.7	194.6	197.2	187.4	182.5	137.5	90.1
Mobile, Ala.....	222.5	219.8	217.0	216.3	212.2	215.5	219.6	216.3	206.8	209.3	206.8	200.8	198.6	149.8	90.1
Newark, N. J.....	212.8	209.9	204.7	203.0	196.4	200.3	201.4	199.4	197.4	194.6	196.8	190.0	186.3	147.9	90.1
New Haven, Conn.....	208.3	205.4	201.2	197.7	193.0	195.8	201.5	198.9	193.4	193.8	196.1	191.2	187.8	140.4	90.1
New Orleans, La.....	233.2	227.3	223.0	228.7	224.3	225.6	226.4	222.1	220.2	219.5	216.8	211.0	207.2	157.6	90.1
New York, N. Y.....	217.9	213.9	210.0	208.6	201.2	206.7	209.7	206.1	203.9	200.6	203.0	194.3	191.7	149.2	90.1
Norfolk, Va.....	216.9	214.4	213.3	210.5	206.0	210.2	216.5	216.1	210.6	214.3	210.7	203.2	199.5	146.0	90.1
Omaha, Nebr.....	208.6	210.1	207.2	202.5	197.7	197.7	204.2	202.6	198.1	195.6	197.9	191.1	187.2	139.5	92.1
Peoria, Ill.....	224.9	227.3	223.8	217.0	205.8	208.9	219.5	224.1	220.3	212.3	212.9	211.4	205.5	151.3	90.1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	210.9	209.4	205.0	202.8	196.3	199.3	205.6	201.8	197.5	196.2	199.8	191.7	188.9	143.5	90.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	222.3	219.6	213.7	209.8	204.8	205.4	212.8	209.6	205.2	206.1	209.8	202.0	199.9	147.1	92.1
Portland, Maine.....	209.7	204.1	199.4	197.0	192.4	193.5	199.6	195.2	190.7	190.9	193.6	191.0	188.4	138.4	90.1
Portland, Oreg.....	233.7	228.2	229.5	223.2	220.4	219.2	223.0	219.0	214.2	208.7	209.9	205.0	202.7	158.4	90.1
Providence, R. I.....	224.9	222.0	217.9	213.1	205.5	210.5	215.0	210.5	206.1	206.5	208.2	200.6	199.3	144.9	90.1
Richmond, Va.....	209.4	205.3	203.4	200.6	197.6	201.3	209.1	207.6	201.0	205.1	203.8	194.3	188.4	138.4	92.1
Rochester, N. Y.....	211.2	208.8	205.1	200.8	196.7	196.9	202.1	200.1	194.9	192.3	195.5	192.2	187.4	142.5	92.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	224.2	222.0	218.2	213.6	210.9	212.8	217.2	215.2	209.9	209.4	215.9	205.0	200.9	147.4	90.1
St. Paul, Minn.....	204.7	203.7	203.5	200.5	195.3	194.0	198.6	195.9	191.2	191.0	192.1	183.4	179.3	137.3	94.1
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	217.1	215.8	216.8	212.9	207.3	207.9	211.3	209.7	202.6	199.4	200.7	197.6	192.2	151.7	94.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	223.2	221.6	223.4	219.5	215.3	215.4	218.9	215.7	214.4	208.8	210.4	200.4	200.4	155.5	90.1
Savannah, Ga.....	228.3	224.5	223.3	221.4	213.6	219.6	222.9	222.2	217.5	219.2	220.3	215.1	207.4	158.5	90.1
Scranton, Pa.....	218.2	216.1	212.2	208.9	201.8	203.2	213.1	210.0	202.8	199.1	206.6	199.5	196.1	144.0	92.1
Seattle, Wash.....	223.4	220.3	221.4	215.5	212.5	214.7	218.4	213.4	207.6	205.4	206.0	200.3	197.1	151.6	94.1
Springfield, Ill.....	224.9	224.4	219.3	212.6	209.1	211.4	217.9	217.3	213.2	213.6	217.1	211.0	205.9	150.1	94.1
Washington, D. C.....	215.1	215.4	209.7	205.1	198.9	202.0	209.5	207.4	202.0	200.9	202.9	197.1	190.2	145.5	94.1
Wichita, Kans <sup>1</sup> .....	226.7	226.4	225.3	220.3	215.9	215.1	222.4	221.6	215.1	213.8	213.8	201.8	199.8	154.4	90.1
Winston-Salem, N. C. <sup>1</sup> .....	212.9	209.5	208.4	206.0	202.7	207.9	214.5	211.3	207.1	208.4	205.8	199.0	195.0	145.3	90.1

<sup>1</sup> June 1940=100.



TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity		Average price July 1948	Indexes 1935-39=100														
			July 1948	June 1948	May 1948	Apr. 1948	Mar. 1948	Feb. 1948	Jan. 1948	Dec. 1947	Nov. 1947	Oct. 1947	Sept. 1947	Aug. 1947	July 1947	Aug. 1939	
Meats and bakery products:																	
Cereals:			Cents														
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds.....			48.2	186.9	188.4	189.4	189.6	192.4	197.3	210.9	209.6	204.8	194.0	189.2	187.0	187.4	82.1
Corn flakes.....11 ounces.....			16.7	176.8	177.2	175.7	175.8	173.3	172.8	172.9	169.3	164.3	157.9	151.7	144.9	140.7	92.7
Corn meal.....pound.....			11.1	215.5	213.7	215.7	216.4	216.6	219.9	219.9	218.1	217.5	211.9	204.5	192.4	182.1	90.7
Rice.....do.....			21.5	120.6	119.6	118.6	118.4	118.1	118.4	117.3	116.9	116.8	114.0	111.5	106.8	100.0	(7)
Rolled oats.....20 ounces.....			17.1	155.2	155.0	154.8	154.8	153.5	153.4	153.6	152.6	151.1	143.4	135.6	130.9	128.3	(7)
Bakery products:																	
Bread, white.....pound.....			13.9	163.1	163.5	163.5	163.2	163.1	163.1	162.3	159.8	157.5	149.3	147.9	146.8	146.7	93.2
Vanilla cookies.....do.....			44.3	192.1	190.3	188.8	189.2	187.9	187.7	183.7	180.2	178.7	176.2	176.3	174.9	174.9	(4)
Meats, poultry, and fish:																	
Meats:																	
Beef:																	
Round steak.....do.....			99.5	294.4	287.6	267.3	250.7	234.0	231.4	248.4	236.4	234.2	243.8	256.4	247.6	236.7	102.7
Rib roast.....do.....			79.6	276.6	266.7	249.9	228.2	227.0	227.9	242.3	231.7	229.9	237.0	241.7	231.8	220.4	97.4
Chuck roast.....do.....			70.8	315.5	309.6	283.4	263.3	249.6	250.6	263.1	251.5	253.5	260.1	258.9	248.5	233.3	97.1
Hamburger.....do.....			61.6	199.3	194.7	178.6	166.3	158.0	157.3	159.7	151.5	150.3	154.4	155.8	151.3	145.3	(4)
Veal:																	
Cutlets.....do.....			102.1	256.1	252.5	245.6	234.9	226.8	228.0	230.0	213.1	211.8	217.7	222.6	212.0	210.2	101.1
Pork:																	
Chops.....do.....			83.3	252.7	238.1	233.5	223.2	212.1	200.1	219.4	206.2	214.7	248.8	257.9	239.2	226.4	90.8
Bacon, sliced.....do.....			77.9	204.5	201.9	199.1	191.3	185.7	194.7	227.7	228.8	227.6	230.4	224.7	208.4	195.5	80.9
Ham, whole.....do.....			71.8	244.2	231.2	223.7	220.9	213.6	212.0	234.8	223.3	218.2	244.2	256.7	245.3	231.2	92.7
Salt pork.....do.....			40.9	196.0	196.6	203.5	209.9	214.7	238.2	259.6	275.3	265.6	243.7	227.7	194.9	188.3	69.0
Lamb:																	
Leg.....do.....			79.3	279.4	275.6	257.6	236.3	220.3	226.9	235.2	225.0	230.7	229.8	247.9	235.8	232.3	95.7
Poultry: Roasting chickens.....do.....			63.1	209.3	207.6	202.1	198.4	194.7	196.4	200.0	190.7	184.6	189.5	191.4	180.5	181.9	94.6
Fish:																	
Fish (fresh, frozen).....do.....			(9)	253.9	251.8	261.3	264.9	274.4	276.3	270.5	260.7	262.3	248.8	242.7	231.8	231.5	98.8
Salmon, pink.....16-ounce can.....			53.5	408.1	405.2	399.7	397.1	394.1	393.7	394.9	391.0	386.7	365.6	342.2	323.1	317.5	97.4
Dairy products:																	
Butter.....pound.....			91.7	252.0	249.8	254.2	255.4	237.4	248.4	258.1	262.0	242.2	222.4	251.7	222.1	210.6	84.0
Cheese.....do.....			68.2	262.1	254.6	248.1	241.5	243.7	247.9	242.2	236.1	230.9	226.2	221.0	215.6	215.6	92.3
Milk, fresh (delivered).....quart.....			21.5	177.1	174.0	171.5	174.3	174.6	174.3	173.3	171.2	171.0	167.5	163.0	158.8	155.9	97.1
Milk, fresh (grocery).....do.....			20.6	182.1	179.3	177.3	179.0	179.5	179.7	178.5	176.3	175.2	171.8	167.2	162.4	159.5	96.3
Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can.....			15.2	212.8	210.9	202.1	197.2	197.1	195.8	189.6	186.4	182.3	177.2	175.3	175.2	175.1	93.9
Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....			70.8	204.3	194.2	184.9	184.7	186.3	189.2	213.6	236.1	224.7	232.7	235.9	212.3	203.0	90.7
Fruits and vegetables:																	
Fresh fruits:																	
Apples.....pound.....			13.9	265.3	269.2	229.1	208.2	205.6	208.6	219.2	221.8	214.3	216.1	219.7	209.8	259.6	81.6
Bananas.....do.....			16.3	269.3	261.7	257.8	256.3	255.3	257.4	257.9	257.8	256.9	254.6	252.3	245.9	247.1	97.3
Oranges, size 200.....dozen.....			47.8	169.2	155.1	149.2	142.9	145.1	135.9	133.5	133.4	147.9	172.2	174.1	181.0	151.1	96.9
Fresh vegetables:																	
Beans, green.....pound.....			20.4	187.7	185.1	229.1	229.5	191.2	257.2	199.9	186.7	237.1	215.4	157.4	122.2	138.3	61.7
Cabbage.....do.....			5.9	155.1	180.1	202.3	250.5	174.8	191.5	222.9	237.2	192.9	165.3	170.0	234.8	168.9	103.2
Carrots.....bunch.....			10.9	202.1	263.2	310.1	254.3	227.8	261.3	246.3	311.3	261.3	241.8	205.7	179.4	180.2	84.9
Lettuce.....head.....			14.6	177.8	164.1	200.7	159.9	138.0	153.5	201.0	179.9	170.8	151.6	189.1	172.4	146.3	97.6
Onions.....pound.....			10.4	251.9	262.4	291.0	440.9	386.2	364.8	285.6	260.7	229.3	194.5	188.9	190.2	184.7	86.8
Potatoes.....15 pounds.....			89.2	248.4	263.5	261.7	253.6	247.0	246.9	234.4	222.5	211.1	201.7	202.7	214.8	252.2	91.9
Spinach.....pound.....			12.5	174.7	145.0	158.4	167.4	171.5	221.5	191.4	167.5	154.1	172.2	195.5	174.4	165.7	118.4
Sweet potatoes.....do.....			(9)	286.9	273.4	225.2	213.1	208.3	207.2	196.4	183.9	173.3	174.2	195.8	234.9	226.7	115.7
Canned fruits:																	
Peaches.....No. 2½ can.....			31.2	161.6	160.8	160.8	160.6	161.0	161.5	162.4	161.9	162.1	162.4	163.8	168.1	168.6	92.3
Pineapple.....do.....			(9)	168.5	168.1	166.7	166.3	164.3	163.0	162.1	160.1	158.2	154.6	152.8	151.7	152.0	96.0
Canned vegetables:																	
Corn.....No. 2 can.....			19.7	158.6	158.2	157.9	156.6	156.9	157.0	156.6	155.5	152.5	149.8	146.9	147.1	146.5	88.6
Peas.....do.....			14.8	113.5	112.8	112.3	113.5	115.5	118.0	118.0	117.9	117.9	118.0	116.9	118.3	118.7	89.8
Tomatoes.....do.....			16.6	184.7	184.8	183.0	183.2	186.2	185.0	185.9	185.5	185.4	183.9	191.8	213.2	220.6	92.5
Dried fruits: Prunes.....pound.....			20.9	204.9	204.3	206.9	208.6	211.2	216.0	217.8	219.4	219.0	228.7	236.8	245.3	246.4	94.7
Dried vegetables: Navy beans.....do.....			22.7	309.7	310.5	311.6	314.3	314.9	312.9	311.9	306.0	297.5	292.3	294.2	286.6	285.4	83.0
Beverages: Coffee.....do.....			51.5	204.8	204.7	204.2	204.0	204.0	203.6	201.5	198.1	194.3	190.5	186.6	181.3	180.5	93.2
Fats and oils:																	
Lard.....do.....			29.5	198.1	198.5	198.2	194.1	191.9	196.0	238.8	242.7	228.6	215.9	181.3	166.8	170.3	65.2
Hydrogenated veg. shortening.....do.....			45.7	220.3	218.2	211.4	207.1	214.4	217.6	225.8	220.0	197.7	191.5	190.9	203.6	212.5	90.9
Salad dressing.....pint.....			40.8	168.4	167.1	164.4	159.8	159.0	158.8	156.1	152.4	150.2	149.7	150.3	151.8	154.2	(4)
Oleomargarine.....pound.....			43.7	240.1	242.0	232.6	223.9	224.0	227.8	230.5	228.9	214.4	208.9	198.0	219.1	219.9	93.6
Sugar and sweets:																	
Sugar.....do.....			9.2	171.8	171.4	173.8	174.5	175.3	177.7	184.3	184.6	184.1	182.7	182.0	180.7	180.6	95.6

July 1947=100.

Index not computed.

February 1943=100.

Not priced in earlier period.

1938-39=100.

Average price not computed.

Formerly published as shortening in other containers.

Inadequate reports.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,<sup>1</sup> by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods  
[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities <sup>2</sup>	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products <sup>3</sup>	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products <sup>4</sup>	All commodities except farm products <sup>5</sup>
1913: Average.....	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	55.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0
1914: July.....	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7
1918: November.....	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0
1920: May.....	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4
1929: Average.....	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3
1932: Average.....	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3
1939: Average.....	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	78.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5
August.....	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9
1940: Average.....	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8
1941: Average.....	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3
December.....	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3
1942: Average.....	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0
1943: Average.....	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7
1944: Average.....	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6
1945: Average.....	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8
August.....	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9
1946: Average.....	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9
June.....	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7
November.....	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9
1947: Average.....	*152.1	*181.2	168.7	*182.4	*141.7	108.7	*145.0	*179.7	127.3	*131.1	*115.5	165.6	148.5	*146.0	*145.5
July.....	180.6	181.4	167.1	*179.1	*140.5	*109.0	*143.1	*175.5	118.8	129.8	*113.2	165.3	*146.1	*144.2	*143.7
August.....	*153.7	*181.6	172.3	*182.8	*141.8	*112.6	*148.5	*179.6	117.5	*129.9	*113.1	167.0	*148.8	*147.9	*147.3
September.....	157.4	186.4	*179.2	*185.6	*142.4	*114.2	150.1	*183.4	122.3	*131.3	*115.9	*170.9	*150.5	*151.8	*150.8
October.....	158.5	189.7	*177.7	*193.1	*143.4	*116.1	150.5	185.8	128.6	*132.4	*117.1	*175.2	*152.6	*151.2	*151.5
November.....	*159.6	187.9	*177.9	*202.5	*145.2	*118.2	150.8	*187.7	135.8	*137.5	118.8	175.5	*154.9	*152.4	*153.1
December.....	163.2	196.7	178.4	*203.4	*148.0	*124.6	*151.5	191.0	135.0	*139.4	121.5	182.0	*156.5	*154.9	*155.6
1948: January.....	165.7	199.2	179.9	200.3	*148.4	130.0	154.3	*193.3	138.8	*141.3	*123.6	183.9	*156.8	*157.8	*158.2
February.....	*160.9	185.3	172.4	192.8	*148.9	*130.8	155.3	*192.7	134.6	141.8	*120.1	174.9	*155.2	154.5	*155.3
March.....	161.4	186.0	173.8	185.4	149.8	130.9	155.9	*193.1	136.1	142.0	120.8	174.7	152.9	155.8	155.7
April.....	*162.8	186.7	176.7	186.1	*150.3	131.6	157.2	*195.0	136.2	142.3	121.8	175.5	*154.1	*157.6	157.3
May.....	*163.9	189.1	177.4	*188.4	*150.2	132.6	157.1	*196.4	134.7	142.6	121.5	177.6	*153.8	*158.5	*158.2
June.....	166.2	196.0	181.4	*187.7	149.6	133.1	*158.8	196.8	*135.8	*143.5	*121.5	182.6	*154.5	*159.7	*159.5
July.....	168.6	194.9	188.3	189.2	148.9	135.7	162.8	199.4	134.4	144.5	120.3	184.1	155.9	162.7	162.6

<sup>1</sup> BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from 1-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929-31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Because of past differences in the method of computation the weekly and monthly indexes should not be compared directly. The weekly index is

useful only to indicate week-to-week changes and to provide later data price movements. It is not revised to take account of more complete reports.

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. Weekly indexes have been prepared since 1947.

<sup>2</sup> Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

\* Corrected.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,<sup>1</sup> by Group of Commodities, by Weeks

[Indexes 1926=100. Not directly comparable with monthly data. See footnote 1, table D-7]

Week ending	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured products	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products
1948															
June 5.....	164.2	192.4	178.0	187.0	149.2	133.8	156.8	196.6	135.2	145.1	121.0	180.9	153.0	158.6	158.0
June 12.....	164.9	193.5	180.1	186.7	148.8	133.8	157.1	196.9	137.1	145.1	120.9	181.6	153.0	159.3	158.5
June 19.....	165.3	194.5	180.7	187.7	148.5	134.0	157.6	197.2	136.0	145.1	121.1	182.7	153.6	159.5	158.8
June 26.....	166.7	198.4	183.0	188.6	149.1	134.0	158.8	197.4	135.5	145.0	121.2	185.2	153.9	160.5	159.7
July 3.....	166.7	197.2	184.1	188.3	148.1	134.1	159.4	197.6	135.5	145.0	121.1	184.3	154.0	160.9	159.9
July 10.....	166.8	196.1	185.3	188.1	148.1	134.7	159.4	197.5	134.5	145.8	120.3	184.2	154.0	161.1	160.3
July 17.....	168.9	198.1	191.2	189.1	148.0	135.8	160.9	197.9	134.5	145.9	119.4	186.4	154.7	163.4	162.4
July 24.....	168.2	194.6	190.4	189.5	148.1	136.5	160.9	198.0	132.9	145.9	119.2	184.6	154.5	163.1	162.3
July 31.....	168.3	192.2	187.7	189.6	148.3	136.8	167.3	200.7	133.1	146.0	118.6	183.4	*156.9	*163.5	162.9
Aug. 7.....	169.2	193.6	190.0	188.5	148.1	136.9	169.2	201.6	132.0	146.4	118.2	184.3	158.8	164.3	163.8
Aug. 14.....	169.0	190.4	190.3	188.3	147.8	137.3	170.9	202.0	131.6	146.8	118.3	182.5	159.7	164.7	164.2
Aug. 21.....	169.2	191.0	189.5	189.6	148.0	137.3	171.5	202.0	131.7	146.8	118.7	182.8	159.3	164.9	164.3
Aug. 28.....	168.4	189.3	187.8	189.9	147.7	137.4	171.7	202.3	132.2	146.8	118.4	181.7	159.0	164.2	163.8

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table D-7.



TABLE D-9: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,<sup>1</sup> by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1948							1947					1946	1939
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Aug.
Commodities <sup>2</sup> .....	168.6	166.2	*163.9	*162.8	161.4	*160.9	165.7	163.2	*159.6	158.5	157.4	*153.7	150.6	75.0
Food products.....	194.9	196.0	189.1	186.7	186.0	185.3	199.2	196.7	187.9	189.7	186.4	*181.6	181.4	61.0
Grains.....	190.6	209.2	213.5	217.9	218.0	220.0	256.3	252.7	245.5	241.4	230.3	208.8	202.3	51.5
Livestock and poultry.....	250.8	239.2	219.0	204.4	209.4	210.0	232.9	226.3	211.0	224.5	224.8	215.9	209.9	66.0
Other farm products.....	161.9	165.4	163.3	166.4	162.2	159.9	162.4	162.5	157.2	153.7	150.3	152.6	157.5	60.1
Meats.....	188.3	181.4	177.4	176.7	173.8	172.4	179.9	178.4	*177.9	*177.7	*179.2	172.3	167.1	67.2
Dairy products.....	182.9	181.3	176.6	181.0	179.8	184.8	183.9	183.5	175.9	167.3	170.6	164.3	*153.0	67.9
Cereal products.....	154.5	155.1	156.3	158.0	158.6	160.2	170.1	170.6	*172.1	*166.7	*158.2	153.3	*154.4	71.9
Fruits and vegetables.....	151.2	*147.7	147.0	148.6	145.7	*144.5	*140.7	135.4	135.5	130.8	130.1	133.0	139.7	58.5
Meats.....	263.8	241.3	233.2	226.0	217.1	206.2	222.3	214.8	217.6	230.0	244.8	234.6	217.9	73.7
Other foods.....	148.5	148.1	144.2	144.4	144.3	146.7	155.0	160.0	159.4	157.2	150.7	140.7	*141.8	60.3
Textile and leather products.....	189.2	*187.7	*188.4	186.1	185.4	192.8	200.3	*203.4	*202.5	*193.1	*185.6	*182.8	*179.1	92.7
Shoes.....	186.3	185.8	185.6	191.7	193.8	194.7	194.3	190.7	187.0	*180.6	*176.8	*174.8	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins.....	220.3	215.2	218.0	199.3	186.2	207.2	238.9	256.9	*263.2	243.7	221.1	*214.5	203.5	77.2
Leather.....	189.2	186.9	188.2	183.6	185.9	*199.6	*209.4	*217.2	*216.9	*205.0	197.4	*191.1	187.4	84.0
Other leather products.....	149.9	*150.9	*150.9	143.3	143.8	143.8	143.8	141.8	141.3	139.6	139.5	139.1	138.8	97.1
Textile products.....	148.9	149.6	*150.2	*150.3	149.8	*148.9	*148.4	*148.0	*145.2	*143.4	*142.4	*141.8	*140.5	67.8
Clothing.....	146.7	145.2	145.8	145.8	144.6	*144.7	*143.4	*137.8	*137.1	*136.2	*135.9	*135.8	*135.8	81.5
Cotton goods.....	209.2	213.1	*217.8	*219.2	218.3	214.9	214.8	*213.7	*209.3	*204.7	*202.5	*201.8	*198.5	65.5
Hosiery and underwear.....	104.6	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.0	104.4	103.0	101.4	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.4	61.5
Rayon.....	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	28.5
Silk.....	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	73.3	73.3	71.2	68.3	68.2	68.2	44.3
Woolen and worsted goods.....	147.5	147.5	147.5	147.5	145.7	*143.0	*141.9	139.6	134.9	*134.3	133.8	133.3	130.1	75.5
Other textile products.....	184.5	183.1	174.2	170.0	174.7	180.2	181.2	*178.3	*174.9	*175.6	*175.0	*171.2	171.2	63.7
Mineral and lighting materials.....	135.7	133.1	132.6	131.6	130.9	*130.8	130.0	*124.6	*118.2	*116.1	*114.2	*112.6	*109.0	72.6
Anthracite.....	131.6	*127.1	*125.5	124.6	124.6	*124.5	124.2	123.4	*123.4	*123.1	122.5	121.7	121.2	72.1
Bituminous coal.....	192.8	182.6	181.8	178.9	177.9	*177.9	176.8	174.3	*173.7	*172.6	*170.3	*169.9	*163.2	96.0
Coke.....	212.3	206.6	205.4	197.5	190.6	190.6	183.4	182.2	182.0	181.9	170.2	160.7	133.5	104.2
Electricity.....	(3)	(3)	65.4	66.1	65.7	66.6	66.4	66.5	66.3	64.9	65.2	64.5	65.0	75.8
Gas.....	(3)	90.7	89.3	89.1	88.7	85.8	84.5	85.4	83.6	86.8	87.0	86.0	85.5	86.7
Petroleum and products.....	122.1	122.1	122.1	121.8	121.8	121.7	120.7	112.0	99.9	96.5	93.7	92.2	89.8	51.7
Metals and metal products <sup>2</sup> .....	162.8	*158.8	157.1	157.2	155.9	155.3	154.3	*151.5	150.8	150.5	150.1	*148.5	*143.1	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	133.9	*132.2	*130.5	129.8	129.3	128.9	128.6	127.0	125.5	122.8	121.6	120.4	119.9	93.5
Farm machinery.....	131.6	*127.1	*132.1	131.3	130.8	130.4	130.0	128.6	127.0	124.1	122.8	121.6	121.2	104.9
Iron and steel.....	153.1	*149.4	*148.9	149.4	147.7	146.3	144.6	140.2	139.5	139.3	139.0	138.3	131.7	95.1
Motor vehicles.....	169.9	164.5	*161.7	161.6	161.6	161.6	161.6	*160.8	160.3	159.9	159.4	*156.4	*150.4	92.5
Nonferrous metals.....	153.7	152.1	150.0	149.8	146.8	146.8	145.5	143.0	142.2	142.0	142.0	141.8	141.8	74.6
Plumbing and heating.....	145.3	145.3	143.2	138.7	138.7	138.7	*138.8	136.1	*136.1	*136.1	*136.0	*129.4	123.4	79.3
Building materials.....	199.4	196.8	*196.4	*195.0	193.1	*192.7	*193.3	191.0	*187.7	185.8	*183.4	*179.6	*175.5	89.6
Brick and tile.....	157.9	153.3	152.8	152.5	151.6	151.1	150.9	148.8	*148.1	*146.4	145.4	144.3	143.3	90.5
Cement.....	130.8	128.8	128.2	127.5	127.4	127.2	*126.5	121.6	120.6	120.1	*119.1	116.9	114.9	91.3
Lumber.....	316.7	313.2	312.9	309.2	303.8	303.8	307.3	303.2	*296.0	*290.2	*286.5	*276.9	*268.8	90.1
Paint and paint materials.....	157.8	158.7	*158.4	*158.6	156.7	159.6	163.2	164.0	161.8	*160.7	*157.1	*154.2	*155.4	82.1
Plumbing and heating.....	145.3	145.3	143.2	138.7	138.7	138.7	*138.8	136.1	*136.1	*136.1	*136.0	*129.4	123.4	79.3
Structural steel.....	159.6	153.3	153.3	155.8	155.8	149.4	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	130.8	107.3
Other building materials.....	166.9	163.5	163.1	162.2	161.8	*159.8	*157.9	155.5	152.6	152.5	*150.7	150.1	146.1	89.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	134.4	*135.8	134.7	136.2	136.1	134.6	138.8	135.0	135.8	128.6	122.3	117.5	118.8	74.2
Chemicals.....	127.8	126.2	125.9	126.8	126.8	126.5	125.8	124.1	124.3	122.1	118.2	117.5	119.9	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials.....	153.6	153.7	153.3	153.8	154.4	154.3	154.4	154.9	151.1	137.5	136.6	136.6	137.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials.....	115.0	113.9	115.0	115.2	114.9	*115.1	*115.7	114.4	*112.4	*111.5	109.8	*105.7	*103.8	82.7
Mixed fertilizers.....	104.4	*103.2	103.2	103.1	102.8	102.8	102.4	101.5	100.8	97.7	97.2	97.3	97.2	73.1
Oils and fats.....	193.2	212.7	205.0	212.3	211.4	201.5	236.7	215.9	226.7	193.4	163.3	*133.1	*134.9	40.6
Housefurnishing goods.....	144.5	*143.5	*142.6	142.3	142.0	141.8	*141.3	*139.4	*137.5	*132.4	*131.3	*129.9	129.8	85.6
Furnishings.....	148.5	147.1	145.8	145.2	144.7	144.4	*143.8	142.8	*140.5	*139.4	138.5	*138.0	138.1	90.0
Furniture.....	140.6	*140.0	*139.6	*139.6	139.4	139.4	139.1	*136.2	*134.7	134.1	131.3	129.1	128.9	81.1
Miscellaneous.....	120.3	*121.5	121.5	121.8	120.8	*120.1	*123.6	121.5	118.8	117.1	115.9	*113.1	*113.2	73.3
Automobile tires and tubes.....	66.2	*63.5	*63.5	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	61.0	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	59.5
Cattle feed.....	239.6	292.4	291.1	296.9	284.2	262.0	336.0	308.2	282.7	280.5	287.2	261.3	269.4	68.4
Paper and pulp.....	166.8	167.3	167.4	167.5	*167.3	*167.4	168.1	164.7	160.7	159.8	159.5	*158.1	*156.6	80.0
Rubber, crude.....	49.6	47.1	47.6	46.7	42.3	42.7	44.7	44.5	49.3	43.0	36.4	33.7	34.6	34.9
Other miscellaneous.....	130.0	129.8	129.7	130.2	130.2	*130.8	*130.7	130.0	*128.5	126.6	124.6	*122.0	*121.9	81.3

See footnote 1, table D-7.  
See footnote 2, table D-7.

\* Not available.  
\* Revised.

\* Corrected.

## E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes<sup>1</sup>

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	
1945.....	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	
1946.....	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	
1947.....	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	
1947: June.....	379	701	448,000	597,000	3,960,000	
July.....	315	581	242,000	615,000	3,970,000	
August.....	336	583	113,000	259,000	2,520,000	
September.....	219	435	79,200	187,000	1,970,000	
October.....	219	393	64,300	171,000	1,780,000	
November.....	178	328	57,200	139,000	829,000	
December.....	119	236	32,300	56,900	590,000	
1948: January <sup>2</sup> .....	175	250	75,000	100,000	1,000,000	
February <sup>2</sup> .....	200	300	70,000	110,000	725,000	
March <sup>2</sup> .....	225	350	500,000	550,000	6,000,000	
April <sup>2</sup> .....	275	400	175,000	625,000	8,000,000	
May <sup>2</sup> .....	275	425	165,000	350,000	4,100,000	
June <sup>2</sup> .....	310	475	165,000	240,000	2,000,000	
July <sup>2</sup> .....	335	525	225,000	300,000	2,200,000	

<sup>1</sup> All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle in establish-

ments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary estimates.

## F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for New Construction<sup>1</sup>

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)													
	1948							1947						
	Aug. <sup>2</sup>	July <sup>2</sup>	June <sup>2</sup>	May <sup>2</sup>	Apr. <sup>2</sup>	Mar. <sup>2</sup>	Feb. <sup>2</sup>	Jan. <sup>2</sup>	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total
Total new construction <sup>4</sup> .....	\$1,785	\$1,719	\$1,616	\$1,461	\$1,311	\$1,166	\$1,009	\$1,157	\$1,320	\$1,432	\$1,497	\$1,423	\$1,364	\$13,977
Private construction.....	1,355	1,320	1,235	1,120	1,024	940	837	948	1,097	1,141	1,129	1,086	1,042	10,893
Residential building (nonfarm).....	690	675	635	585	525	475	400	500	610	630	590	540	500	5,290
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) <sup>5</sup> .....	338	331	305	277	264	266	265	273	284	287	275	267	260	3,131
Industrial.....	117	114	110	111	116	120	125	130	134	136	137	138	139	1,702
Commercial.....	129	127	116	97	87	88	84	85	91	93	82	75	69	835
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	35	30	28	25	23	22	22	24	22	19	14	14	15	216
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	94	97	88	72	64	66	62	61	69	74	68	61	54	619
Other nonresidential building.....	92	90	79	69	61	58	56	58	59	58	56	54	52	594
Religious.....	22	21	18	16	14	13	12	13	13	13	13	12	11	118
Educational.....	24	22	19	17	16	15	15	16	17	17	17	16	16	164
Hospital and institutional.....	10	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	107
Remaining types <sup>6</sup> .....	36	36	32	26	22	21	20	20	20	19	18	17	16	205
Farm construction.....	82	81	62	50	37	23	14	14	15	25	50	65	75	450
Public utilities.....	245	233	233	208	198	176	158	161	188	199	214	214	207	2,052
Railroad.....	36	33	30	26	25	23	21	24	28	30	32	33	33	318
Telephone and telegraph.....	57	55	63	60	63	54	48	45	55	53	59	54	46	510
Other public utilities.....	152	145	140	122	110	99	89	92	105	116	123	127	128	1,224
Public construction.....	430	399	381	341	287	226	172	209	223	291	368	337	322	3,084
Residential building.....	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	9	8	8	9	7	8	182
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities).....	92	86	79	77	71	65	49	53	52	50	53	49	45	505
Industrial <sup>7</sup> .....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	25
Educational.....	50	48	43	40	37	36	30	32	32	29	27	26	25	275
Hospital and institutional.....	20	17	15	15	13	10	7	7	8	8	9	8	7	81
All other nonresidential.....	20	19	19	20	19	18	11	13	12	13	16	14	12	124
Military and naval facilities.....	16	14	11	13	13	12	11	14	17	19	23	22	22	264
Highways.....	190	169	167	136	98	57	41	56	65	119	178	159	149	1,233
Sewer and water.....	41	41	40	39	38	33	25	27	28	32	35	32	32	331
Miscellaneous public-service enterprises <sup>8</sup> .....	9	10	10	11	9	9	6	8	8	10	11	12	12	117
Conservation and development.....	63	60	56	47	41	36	28	33	36	41	45	44	42	396
All other public <sup>9</sup> .....	14	14	13	13	11	9	6	9	9	12	14	12	12	116

<sup>1</sup> Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for urban building authorized and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

<sup>4</sup> Includes major additions and alterations.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes nonresidential building by privately owned public utilities.

<sup>6</sup> Includes social and recreational buildings, hotels, and miscellaneous buildings not elsewhere classified.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes expenditures to construct facilities used in atomic energy projects.

<sup>8</sup> Covers primarily publicly owned electric light and power systems and local transit facilities.

<sup>9</sup> Covers miscellaneous construction items such as airports, monuments, memorials, etc.



TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction <sup>1</sup>

Period	Value (in thousands)															
	Total new construction <sup>2</sup>	Air-ports <sup>3</sup>	Building								Conservation and development				Highways	All other <sup>4</sup>
			Total	Residential	Nonresidential						Total	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control			
					Total	Educational <sup>5</sup>	Hospital and institutional			Administration and general <sup>6</sup>				Other		
							Total	Veterans <sup>7</sup>	Other							
1936.....	\$1,533,439	(7)	\$561,394	\$63,465	\$497,929	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	\$189,710	\$73,797	\$115,913	\$511,685	\$270,650
1937.....	1,586,604	\$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	225,423	115,612	109,811	355,701	331,505
1938.....	7,775,497	579,176	6,130,389	549,472	5,580,917	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	217,795	150,708	67,087	347,988	500,149
1939.....	1,450,252	14,859	549,656	435,453	114,203	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	300,405	169,253	131,152	535,784	49,548
1947.....	1,294,069	24,645	276,514	51,186	225,328	\$47,692	\$101,831	\$96,123	\$5,708	\$31,159	\$44,646	308,029	77,095	230,934	657,087	27,794
1947: July.....	70,596	1,230	6,459	409	6,050	2,575	1,218	559	659	1,883	374	3,869	1,763	2,106	57,845	1,193
August.....	121,083	1,346	34,055	4,347	29,708	1,304	24,466	24,281	185	2,518	1,420	19,412	16,186	3,226	65,742	528
September.....	89,262	1,109	5,153	409	4,744	1,155	249	217	32	2,565	775	22,197	1,699	20,498	59,827	976
October.....	111,191	4,503	7,928	586	7,342	1,198	705	668	37	1,578	3,861	20,650	3,967	16,683	73,720	4,390
November.....	114,096	772	16,351	711	15,640	912	9,991	9,961	30	3,506	1,231	46,049	628	45,421	49,220	1,704
December.....	112,388	806	32,973	104	32,869	913	26,433	26,378	55	3,332	2,191	19,541	6,928	12,613	54,349	4,719
1948: January.....	105,737	808	14,136	149	13,987	253	8,818	8,603	215	1,961	2,955	41,585	4,667	36,918	47,268	1,940
February.....	155,428	645	46,632	859	45,773	168	41,762	41,557	205	1,735	2,108	57,361	1,229	56,132	49,426	1,364
March.....	145,350	5,322	63,193	61	63,132	256	59,131	58,920	211	1,230	2,515	21,793	6,639	15,154	51,561	3,481
April.....	154,375	2,521	9,867	553	9,314	12	5,606	5,049	557	1,863	1,833	79,782	56,934	22,848	58,247	3,958
May.....	114,040	1,199	24,712	364	24,348	468	20,215	20,045	170	1,861	1,804	10,309	4,738	5,571	75,648	2,172
June <sup>8</sup> .....	134,800	2,003	35,989	825	35,164	89	15,156	13,739	1,417	9,696	10,223	23,628	8,877	14,751	68,486	4,694
July <sup>10</sup> .....	128,129	(8)	8,885	255	8,630	0	6,666	1,476	5,190	1,172	792	41,392	1,229	40,163	76,428	1,424

<sup>1</sup> Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military, and all construction for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both the owner and the Federal Government.

<sup>2</sup> Includes major additions and alterations.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under building construction.

<sup>4</sup> Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary reuse educational facilities program.

<sup>5</sup> Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customs houses.

<sup>6</sup> Includes electrification projects, water supply and sewage-disposal systems, forestry projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

<sup>7</sup> Included in "All other."

<sup>8</sup> Unavailable.

<sup>9</sup> Revised.

<sup>10</sup> Preliminary.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building

Period	Total all classes <sup>1</sup>	Valuation (in thousands)							Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only					
		New residential building						New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping				Non-housekeeping <sup>2</sup>	Total			1-family	2-family <sup>3</sup>	Multi-family <sup>4</sup>		
		Privately financed dwelling units											Publicly financed dwelling units	
		Total	1-family	2-family <sup>3</sup>	Multi-family <sup>4</sup>									
1942.....	\$2,707,573	\$508,570	\$478,658	\$42,629	\$77,283	\$296,933	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,940
1946.....	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947.....	5,549,718	2,880,926	2,361,509	156,408	363,009	35,177	29,831	1,712,672	891,112	601,353	393,550	34,159	73,644	5,100
1947: June.....	488,843	252,854	198,408	13,997	40,449	6,517	1,723	141,919	85,830	45,981	34,591	3,480	7,910	1,000
July.....	537,317	271,142	221,264	14,268	35,610	3,315	1,809	170,181	93,870	47,167	36,973	3,053	7,141	36
August.....	567,979	297,022	238,222	16,432	42,368	1,604	2,966	182,041	84,346	51,121	39,233	3,521	8,367	192
September.....	561,536	303,186	251,286	14,780	37,120	2,229	4,080	162,234	89,807	51,877	40,834	2,992	8,051	278
October.....	604,165	340,627	275,691	18,032	46,904	3,795	3,450	168,334	87,957	55,870	42,825	3,536	9,509	490
November.....	601,556	256,728	201,262	15,724	39,742	6,519	5,620	166,472	66,217	41,010	30,284	3,316	7,410	868
December.....	479,881	227,675	179,806	11,951	35,918	2,992	2,284	177,315	69,615	36,088	26,596	2,443	7,049	364
1948: January.....	426,531	198,608	150,879	11,501	36,318	6,616	3,224	152,086	65,907	32,523	23,704	2,280	6,539	820
February.....	414,339	202,050	146,934	8,954	46,162	9,237	1,441	141,188	60,423	32,166	22,180	1,863	8,123	1,125
March.....	631,621	321,562	252,778	20,016	48,768	597	4,082	222,565	82,815	50,788	37,520	4,092	9,176	85
April.....	714,954	411,300	317,892	34,372	59,036	1,960	6,166	196,095	99,433	64,387	45,700	6,997	11,690	234
May <sup>5</sup> .....	657,480	349,949	291,208	17,895	40,846	5,393	2,729	205,619	93,790	52,811	41,423	3,769	7,619	733
June <sup>7</sup> .....	685,772	364,517	301,032	16,014	47,471	2,531	4,696	213,112	100,916	53,949	42,073	3,239	8,637	331

<sup>1</sup> Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and non-federally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private, and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940, and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.

<sup>2</sup> Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

<sup>3</sup> Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

<sup>4</sup> Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

<sup>5</sup> Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

<sup>6</sup> Revised.

<sup>7</sup> Preliminary.



TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,<sup>1</sup> by General Type and by Geographic Division<sup>2</sup>

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														1947	1946
	1948						1947									
	June <sup>1</sup>	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Total	Total	
All types.....	\$213,112	\$205,619	\$196,095	\$222,565	\$141,188	\$152,086	\$177,315	\$166,472	\$168,334	\$162,234	\$182,041	\$170,181	\$141,919	\$1,712,674	\$1,458,602	
New England.....	20,058	10,142	10,279	8,956	5,236	26,689	6,307	14,753	12,395	10,949	6,541	10,540	11,363	109,831	103,716	
Middle Atlantic.....	30,037	50,897	27,338	55,770	20,497	9,305	42,529	23,513	21,465	18,845	40,322	28,357	19,729	271,742	195,151	
East North Central.....	54,186	37,567	45,082	33,614	26,458	21,268	29,084	36,414	44,187	36,338	40,539	39,079	27,858	372,866	338,659	
West North Central.....	13,410	12,079	14,985	16,434	16,566	8,813	19,008	12,263	13,476	12,217	10,752	10,799	15,416	132,163	112,927	
South Atlantic.....	23,781	19,745	22,840	25,267	14,562	18,547	21,403	15,958	19,182	17,761	16,321	19,831	18,827	200,042	171,247	
East South Central.....	7,974	7,798	6,176	9,902	3,928	7,152	7,327	5,076	6,159	6,175	6,936	8,342	6,801	73,138	65,583	
West South Central.....	19,739	24,584	21,805	21,558	27,433	27,121	17,923	26,079	15,366	19,454	11,915	19,141	18,335	193,072	132,641	
Mountain.....	4,405	7,818	6,240	8,724	3,826	2,761	4,067	3,828	5,449	6,039	9,646	3,906	3,224	58,162	40,287	
Pacific.....	39,522	34,989	41,350	42,340	22,682	30,460	29,669	28,590	30,657	34,424	30,071	30,184	20,365	301,658	298,391	
Industrial buildings <sup>4</sup> .....	32,792	26,233	26,899	32,910	16,883	17,453	33,524	22,702	25,194	27,806	40,407	25,762	28,120	321,847	397,237	
New England.....	2,365	2,360	971	1,806	1,051	803	1,642	2,601	1,920	2,504	892	1,616	5,018	25,952	19,477	
Middle Atlantic.....	4,896	8,375	7,518	6,823	3,699	2,250	7,053	3,067	4,963	4,668	7,615	6,743	4,640	57,755	77,845	
East North Central.....	15,602	7,997	9,262	9,513	3,859	5,477	10,137	9,012	9,342	9,538	21,767	9,764	8,827	118,666	133,599	
West North Central.....	2,039	908	3,081	1,728	1,205	971	1,781	1,384	1,671	2,010	3,078	2,137	1,745	19,890	29,161	
South Atlantic.....	2,159	1,496	1,519	4,469	1,640	1,927	3,851	1,410	1,714	1,304	1,315	1,818	1,646	20,549	34,612	
East South Central.....	1,465	691	225	1,088	330	466	1,489	981	717	1,557	1,207	839	1,657	13,573	14,688	
West South Central.....	1,025	1,316	760	2,409	1,637	1,641	2,666	1,456	1,282	1,516	1,657	686	913	17,519	13,145	
Mountain.....	248	147	79	383	119	380	181	359	257	504	200	164	322	2,852	4,417	
Pacific.....	2,993	2,943	3,484	4,691	3,343	3,568	4,724	2,432	3,328	4,205	2,676	1,995	3,352	45,091	70,293	
Commercial buildings <sup>5</sup> .....	82,213	84,424	83,852	82,366	47,315	72,617	65,591	66,927	78,647	82,681	69,641	72,884	55,599	686,920	669,574	
New England.....	7,307	3,275	3,401	2,547	1,257	12,431	1,804	3,367	4,203	4,233	3,264	3,440	3,222	32,853	43,164	
Middle Atlantic.....	13,282	10,550	11,506	12,753	5,411	5,412	13,222	8,114	10,739	7,641	9,780	9,316	7,357	90,725	74,569	
East North Central.....	17,903	14,660	15,198	10,010	7,891	10,188	11,518	13,767	15,739	14,846	17,196	14,647	7,795	119,958	119,011	
West North Central.....	4,647	6,022	5,692	8,286	2,586	5,171	6,885	5,215	5,960	6,342	4,585	5,624	6,089	57,240	51,822	
South Atlantic.....	10,361	11,923	13,498	9,118	8,170	7,445	7,949	7,721	10,423	11,353	10,031	12,358	11,691	106,788	87,405	
East South Central.....	3,232	3,375	3,891	3,245	2,027	4,172	1,978	2,582	3,619	2,997	3,821	4,762	3,475	34,680	34,647	
West South Central.....	8,153	13,455	10,441	10,917	8,062	12,036	8,705	8,292	9,968	11,651	6,477	7,502	7,897	91,548	82,156	
Mountain.....	2,761	3,275	3,747	4,998	2,093	1,484	1,651	2,753	2,950	3,370	2,431	1,727	1,811	26,855	26,055	
Pacific.....	14,567	17,889	16,478	20,492	9,818	14,278	11,879	15,116	15,046	20,248	12,026	13,508	6,262	126,273	150,743	
Community buildings <sup>6</sup> .....	66,009	66,775	51,410	78,226	58,666	34,404	49,975	48,969	37,262	23,340	49,750	38,567	33,205	406,890	190,163	
New England.....	8,780	3,457	4,255	3,477	1,465	5,944	938	5,110	4,214	788	1,437	1,740	1,574	25,759	19,739	
Middle Atlantic.....	8,753	26,082	4,373	32,780	10,049	666	20,629	10,419	2,418	4,538	20,718	3,415	3,444	80,190	21,247	
East North Central.....	14,095	10,354	13,954	8,707	10,989	2,623	4,336	5,355	9,798	3,553	3,802	8,707	4,451	62,541	42,412	
West North Central.....	3,994	2,528	2,665	3,796	11,998	787	7,752	3,760	4,174	1,410	1,549	1,739	5,568	34,639	19,160	
South Atlantic.....	6,508	2,887	4,761	9,623	3,341	7,570	3,617	5,151	5,149	2,991	3,659	3,239	2,959	40,161	22,570	
East South Central.....	2,591	2,931	1,243	1,134	675	1,757	3,239	709	1,427	1,111	974	1,436	1,059	16,895	12,954	
West South Central.....	8,790	7,999	7,359	6,463	16,591	11,007	4,313	13,456	2,907	4,193	2,218	9,827	8,481	65,309	25,963	
Mountain.....	566	3,907	1,299	2,778	608	409	1,270	392	1,659	1,117	5,212	1,080	672	18,366	5,367	
Pacific.....	11,942	6,630	11,501	9,468	2,950	3,641	3,881	4,617	5,516	3,639	10,181	7,384	4,997	63,030	20,751	
Public buildings <sup>7</sup> .....	8,234	4,296	5,508	7,055	5,323	5,577	4,556	4,920	1,767	3,744	3,398	2,769	7,544	40,699	12,042	
New England.....	159	90	121	455	1,250	2,289	602	834	355	0	77	182	21	3,418	371	
Middle Atlantic.....	400	1,147	659	488	112	214	219	200	3	10	324	244	1,740	4,712	1,493	
East North Central.....	241	101	475	849	568	684	900	802	386	1,444	1,332	476	1,147	8,171	880	
West North Central.....	493	26	1,500	124	77	535	200	26	86	168	177	222	344	1,696	190	
South Atlantic.....	297	91	648	394	349	30	92	244	237	7	306	871	1,675	6,285	988	
East South Central.....	321	413	209	3,374	417	206	150	166	55	135	17	3	128	830	116	
West South Central.....	893	333	203	496	566	1,023	551	1,842	165	615	314	35	366	4,430	665	
Mountain.....	451	36	341	61	259	113	180	0	99	362	282	181	0	2,416	70	
Pacific.....	4,979	2,059	1,352	814	1,725	483	1,762	506	381	1,003	569	555	2,123	8,741	7,269	
Public works and utility buildings <sup>8</sup> .....	9,270	10,167	15,639	12,715	7,483	16,284	16,942	13,105	12,128	12,889	7,452	18,263	8,294	143,827	102,241	
New England.....	530	119	681	309	75	5,113	1,092	2,243	741	2,723	147	2,922	909	15,086	15,638	
Middle Atlantic.....	1,216	3,045	1,839	1,784	671	365	576	518	1,205	608	681	7,202	1,378	24,968	10,052	
East North Central.....	2,549	1,094	2,692	2,889	2,481	1,649	1,211	5,544	5,413	3,541	2,767	2,203	3,100	35,972	23,383	
West North Central.....	1,082	1,055	701	1,762	459	1,035	1,803	508	552	1,036	282	98	810	8,738	6,108	
South Atlantic.....	3,051	2,572	1,556	592	670	1,125	5,347	872	813	1,434	346	759	372	19,046	20,037	
East South Central.....	11	86	315	702	325	410	307	413	51	125	550	1,024	285	4,154	862	
West South Central.....	322	669	2,099	688	208	814	1,241	411	339	740	720	616	59	7,648	5,048	
Mountain.....	8	2	238	155	575	50	499	13	0	158	1,147	455	21	3,520	1,456	
Pacific.....	501	1,525	5,618	3,834	2,019	5,723	4,866	2,583	3,014	2,524	812	2,984	1,360	24,695	15,627	
All other buildings <sup>9</sup> .....	14,594	13,724	12,787	9,293	5,518	5,751	6,729	9,851	13,338	11,772	11,395	11,933	9,156	112,491	77,345	
New England.....	917	841	950	362	138	109	329	598	962	701	694	640	619	6,764	5,328	
Middle Atlantic.....	1,490	1,698	1,443	1,142	555	398	830	1,195	2,137	1,380	1,204	1,437	1,170	13,392	9,944	
East North Central.....	3,796	3,361	3,501	1,646	670	647	982	1,934	3,509	3,416	2,675	3,282	2,538	27,556	19,374	
West North Central.....	1,155	1,540	1,346	738	241	314	587	1,370	1,033	1,251	1,081	979	860	9,961	6,485	
South Atlantic.....	1,405	776	858	1,071	392	450	547	560	846	702	664	785	484	7,213		

<sup>1</sup> Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup> For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote 1.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>4</sup> Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

<sup>5</sup> Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile

buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

<sup>6</sup> Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

<sup>7</sup> Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds <sup>1</sup>

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm			
1925 <sup>3</sup>	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1933 <sup>4</sup>	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 <sup>5</sup>	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,511	369,499	250,012	86,589	64,801	21,788	2,825,895	2,530,765	295,130
1944 <sup>6</sup>	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,692	93,216	45,476	3,108	2,984	124	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,473	395,673	266,800	8,027	8,027	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,560	476,360	369,200	3,440	3,440	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1947: First quarter	138,100	81,000	57,100	137,016	79,916	57,100	1,084	1,084	0	808,263	800,592	7,671
January	39,300	24,200	15,100	38,216	23,116	15,100	1,084	1,084	0	223,577	215,906	7,671
February	42,800	25,000	17,800	42,800	25,000	17,800	0	0	0	244,425	244,425	0
March	56,000	31,800	24,200	56,000	31,800	24,200	0	0	0	340,261	340,261	0
Second quarter	217,200	119,100	98,100	217,000	118,900	98,100	200	200	0	1,361,677	1,360,477	1,200
April	67,100	37,600	29,500	67,100	37,600	29,500	0	0	0	418,451	418,451	0
May	72,900	39,300	33,600	72,900	39,300	33,600	0	0	0	452,236	452,236	0
June	77,200	42,200	35,000	77,000	42,000	35,000	200	200	0	490,990	489,790	1,200
Third quarter	261,200	142,200	119,000	260,733	141,733	119,000	467	467	0	1,774,150	1,770,475	3,675
July	81,100	44,500	36,600	81,100	44,500	36,600	0	0	0	539,333	539,333	0
August	86,300	47,400	38,900	86,108	47,208	38,900	192	192	0	589,470	587,742	1,728
September	93,800	50,300	43,500	93,525	50,025	43,500	275	275	0	645,347	643,400	1,947
Fourth quarter	232,500	137,500	95,000	230,811	135,811	95,000	1,689	1,689	0	1,698,708	1,685,881	12,827
October	94,000	53,200	40,800	93,540	52,740	40,800	460	460	0	678,687	675,197	3,490
November	79,700	48,000	31,700	78,835	47,135	31,700	865	865	0	584,731	578,324	6,407
December	58,800	36,300	22,500	58,436	35,936	22,500	364	364	0	435,290	432,360	2,930
1948: First quarter <sup>7</sup>	177,300	101,200	76,100	174,966	99,052	75,944	2,304	2,148	156	1,287,460	1,268,661	18,799
January <sup>7</sup>	52,600	30,400	22,200	51,776	29,603	22,173	824	797	27	372,657	365,886	6,771
February <sup>7</sup>	49,600	28,800	20,800	48,445	27,774	20,671	1,155	1,026	129	363,421	354,218	9,203
March <sup>7</sup>	75,100	42,000	33,100	74,775	41,675	33,100	325	325	0	551,382	548,557	2,825
Second quarter <sup>8</sup>	285,000	163,600	121,400	283,121	162,310	120,811	1,879	1,200	589	2,151,095	2,134,181	16,914
April	92,000	54,300	37,700	91,726	54,062	37,664	274	238	36	682,549	680,376	2,173
May	97,000	56,400	40,600	95,792	55,667	40,125	1,208	733	475	737,182	725,745	11,437
June <sup>9</sup>	96,000	52,900	43,100	95,603	52,581	43,022	397	319	78	731,364	728,060	3,304

<sup>1</sup> The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946, on field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. In 1948, for example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 47,600 and 52,400.

In 1946 and 1947, the range of error was approximately twice as large. The reduction was achieved by improvements in estimating and survey techniques.

<sup>2</sup> Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

<sup>3</sup> Housing peak year.

<sup>4</sup> Depression, low year.

<sup>5</sup> Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

<sup>6</sup> Last full year under wartime control.

<sup>7</sup> Revised.

<sup>8</sup> Preliminary.